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Part One Pages 1-8

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M'LAUGHLIN IS GUILTY

Jurors Bring in Their Verdict at 1:05 o'Clock This Morning.

WITNESSES HEARD FOR THE DEFENSE

Counsel Endeavored to Prove that Seagrist Had Declared He Never Paid Any Money to the Inspector.

The case against ex-Inspector William McLaughlin, who has been on trial in the Court of Oyer and Terminer for a second time on a charge of extortion, was finished last night and the jury retired at 11:55.

The jurors returned at 1:05 o'clock this morning with a verdict of guilty. The accused was remanded until Monday, June 17, at 10 o'clock for sentence.

The extreme penalty for extortion is imprisonment for five years.

The examination of witnesses for the defense and Col. James's summing up took up the time of the court until the evening session yesterday when District Attorney Fellows was heard for the prosecution. Justice Barrett began his charge at 10:15. The long and exacting work of the trials has told upon the Justice, and he seemed considerably fatigued while addressing the jurors.

When the court opened yesterday morning, Col. James, before calling any witnesses, moved to dismiss the case on the ground that the indictment had been improperly found on the evidence presented, and also that the defendant had a motion for a change of venue pending. The motion was denied and an exception taken. Then the counsel demanded that the proceedings be dismissed because Justice Barrett had been designated by the Governor, with Justice Ingraham, to be a member of the new Appellate Court, and therefore, his presiding at the trial was illegal. This motion was also denied.

The lawyer read the city ordinances in relation to blocking the streets with building materials, to show that Ward Man Burns was acting within the law when he threatened to arrest Foreman Connolly for encumbering the sidewalk, and that the defendant was only doing his duty when he told Seagrist that he must not block the sidewalk.

The first witness for the defense was Leo Schlessinger, the toy manufacturer, of 129 Crosby Street, who is McLaughlin's bondsman. He was the only witness called by the defense on the previous trial. He retold his interview with Francis W. Seagrist, Jr., the principal witness for the prosecution, whom he met on April 10 in front of Niblo's Theatre, which was being demolished. He said that the meeting with Seagrist was accidental, that Seagrist began the conversation, in the course of which he declared that he had torn down many a building and had never paid McLaughlin a dollar, and that his testimony could not injure the defendant.

On the cross-examination by ex-Surrogate Rollins, the witness became somewhat mixed up on the point as to whether Seagrist said, "I am not sure that I paid McLaughlin any money," or "I am sure that I never paid McLaughlin any money."

To a question asked by Justice Barrett, Schlesinger said that the remark made by Seagrist was that he was sure he had never paid MsLaughlin. Col. James insisted that the witness should be permitted to explain the apparent discrepancy in his testimony, and Schlesinger then said: "When I asked Seagrist at first if he was sure that he had paid McLaughlin $50, he said that he was not sure. Later on he said that he had never pair McLaughlin any money."

The cross-examination of the witness disclosed the fact that Schlesinger had known McLaughlin for twenty years, and that he was on his bond as Inspector of Police for $20,000. He was questioned as to the object of the defense in substituting some other person for him as bondsman for the defendant on the criminal charge, but he professed to be ignorant of the motive which actuated the defendant's counsel in this matter. He never asked, he said. He had had no business transactions with McLaughlin, except that the Inspector had invested $1,200 in the Manhattan Realty Company, of which the witness was the Secretary. His father, he said, was a tailor, who made police uniforms, and his brother managed the business. They made probably one-third of the uniforms worn by the police.

Jeremiah C. Lyons, a builder, of 157 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, testified that about the middle of April last he met Seagrist in front of a building he was tearing down, and Seagrist said that he was troubled about the McLaughlin business, that he was being watched by detectives, but he had had a conversation with Schlesinger and it was all right. Lyons testified that during a second conversation with Seagrist, the latter said: "They will never convict McLaughlin on my testimony, as I can't swear that I gave him that money."

The witness said that he asked Seagrist what money he meant, and Seagrist replied: "That $50 they are trying to make me swear I gave to McLaughlin."

Lyons added that Seagrist said he had never bribed McLaughlin and that he could not say that he ever gave him any money.

William F. Lennon, a builder, living in West Ninety-third Street, testified that Seagrist had told him in April last that he was a "star" witness in the McLaughlin case, that he was subpoenaed, but did not know what he was wanted for. Seagrist added that he had never paid any money to McLaughlin and couldn't hurt a hair in his head.

Edward F. Kinney of New-Dorp, S. I., had been engaged in looking after the salvage in the ruins of the building at Fulton and Nassau Streets while Contractor Galligan was clearing away the débris. The defense endeavored to show by this witness that McLaughlin had compelled him to obey the law in regard to incumbering the sidewalk and streets, but Justice Barrett, on objection being made by the prosecution, ruled out this evidence.

The defense then rested, and Col. James renewed his motion for a dismissal of the case on the ground that the prosecution had failed to substantiate the charge. The motion was denied.

Col. James summed up for the defense, and addressed the jury for over two hours. At the conclusion of Col. James's address a recess was taken until 8 o'clock. When the court reassembled District Attorney Fellows summed up for the people.

Inheritance Tax in Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 7.—By a vote of 84 to 34, the House to-day passed the Senate bill taxing inheritances, gifts, and legacies. The general scope of the measure is to place a tax of 1 per cent. on every individual inheriting $20,000 or more, where the heirs are of first relationship to the testator. As the relationship of legatees or heirs becomes more remote, the tax is increased and the limit decreased.

ELECTIONS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Hearing Before Chief Justice Fuller as to the Goff Decision Concerning Registration.

RICHMOND, Va., June 7.—Argument in the South Carolina registration case was begun in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, before Chief Justice Fuller and Judges Hughes and Seymour, to-day. Attorney General Barber opened for the State of South Carolina. His argument was that the Federal courts had no jurisdiction in the premises. He said it was set forth by Judge Goff that the petitioner was a colored man, and therefore the refusal of the laws of South Carolina to permit him to vote was in violation of the fifteenth amendment of the Constitution.

Mr. Barber called the attention of the court to the fact that nowhere in the record did the fact that the petitioner was colored appear, though it was commented upon by attorneys in the lower court, and very prominently brought to the attention of Judge Goff when he granted the injunction.

The Attorney General stated that, instead of providing for a discrimination against any voter, the law set forth that any male citizen, regardless of race, color, or condition, who had resided in the State for one year, was entitled to vote. It was not the law, he said, that caused Judge Goff to hold that voters were being denied their privileges, but it was the abuse of the law by people ostensibly working under it. He contended that the law should not be held responsible for derelictions of election officers.

Mr. Douglass made the opening speech for the petitioner. In addressing himself to the question of the jurisdiction of the United States Court, he said that if a wrong was committed and the effect of that wrong was to disfranchise a voter, and thereby imperil the Federal elections, a Federal court unquestionably had jurisdiction. The law, he said, was in violation of Section 1, Article 14, of the Constitution of the United States. The State denied a voter his liberty when it took away his vote, and, therefore, the court had jurisdiction to enjoin against further infractions of the Constitution of the United States.

In conclusion, he submitted that the law was in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, and in substantiation of that statement called attention to the certificate feature of the law, and said that it was almost impossible for the illiterate voter to differentiate his registration from his tax receipt, or any other official paper he might have. He asked the court the direct question:

"What class is the law directed against—the whites or the negroes?"

Chief Justice Fuller replied that it might have been directed against either.

Gen. Edward McCrady made the closing speech for the State. He claimed that the whole case was a political one, and that Mills was only a figurehead, and the speaker did not know to-day, so far as the record went, whether Mills was white or colored.

The Chief Justice asked if it was desired by counsel to submit written briefs, but none was forthcoming. Three days were given each side in which to hand in cases to substantiate their petitions.

THIS BILL POLITICIANS FEAR

VOTERS WOULD HAVE PHYSICAL PECULIARITIES NOTED.

"Red Nose," "Ginger Hair," or "Bow Legs," the Clerks Would Call—Would Votes Be Lost?

Several prominent Republican politicians of Brooklyn called at Mayor Schieren's office yesterday for the purpose of protesting against the Conkling bill. They expressed regret when told that the Mayor was out of town attending the Lutheran Conference.

There is a feeling among many Republican politicians that the Conkling bill will work injustice. They fear that the measure, if it becomes a law, will work great injury to the Republican Party by causing many sensitive Republicans to refrain from registering and voting.

Mayor Strong of this city has already approved the measure.

The Conkling bill provides that when a voter registers the clerks must not only take his name, age, and address, but also the color of his hair and eyes, and his various physical peculiarities.

The bill is intended to prevent "repeating," but the Republican politicians are afraid it will go further and keep a man from voting even once, let alone twice.

It is easy to imagine some of the many embarrassing scenes that are likely to take place at the registration booths under the operations of the Conkling bill.

For instance, John Smith enters the booth. He says he is fifty years old and lives at 214 Three Hundredth Street. The clerk looks Mr. Smith over carefully and notices his nose has a ruby tip.

"John Smith, aged fifty; red nose," bawls the clerk: "Red nose," echoes a second clerk, and down goes the description on the book, while the indignant and humiliated Smith rushes out, filling the air with anathemas.

Or it is Mr. Jones who goes in to register. Mr. Jones has been out late the night before, but, inasmuch as he is highly respectable, goes to church, and is prominent in charitable circles, he naturally attaches no importance to the fact that his voice is a trifle thick. He fondly imagines his long, flowing beard is his distinguishing mark. Not so. The cold-blooded clerk gazes at him with an air of distrust. After Mr. Jones, in grave voice, has announced his respectable name and his residence in an elite neighborhood, the clerk yells:

"Thomas Jones, aged sixty-five; mixed-ale voice!"

Mr. Brown appears on the scene. He has heard of the new law, but has been assured by Mrs. Brown that his Roman nose is sure to eclipse his other charms. Mr. Brown rubs his triangular mutton chops and his Roman nose, and beams on the clerk. The clerk looks on him with deep interest and smiles. Mr. Brown sniffs, to attract attention to his Romanesque proboscis, which is on the Renaissance style.

The clerk grins.

"Peter Brown; thirty-five; Loyal League whiskers," he shouts.

Mr. Brown and half a dozen other anti-consolidationists in line behind him, all of whom have three-cornered Loyal League whiskers, jump in the air and dance and howl with rage.

Or it is George Washington Thomas, for example, who goes in to register. He has a black mustache and goatee of patterns rarely seen in conjunction. He is proud of them. He forgets the wart on his nose. It is otherwise with the clerk. He suspects Mr. Thomas may clip off his goatee with a pair of scissors, but he knows, deep down in his heart that under no circumstances will Mr. Thomas shave off that wart on his nose. So, with a gentle and superior wave of the hand, as though conferring a distinguished favor on Mr. Thomas, he says, in a loud voice:

"G. W. Thomas; aged forty years; wart on his nose."

The policeman has trouble in causing Mr. Thomas to subside into silence.

Next comes Joseph Robinson. He has auburn hair, colored like the sunny side of a brickbat. He knows it, and in the hope of distracting attention from his hair he has marked the palm of his hand with blue ink. He holds his hand up before the registration clerk and explains in a guttural voice that he can be easily identified by this tattooing.

The clerk looks at Mr. Robinson's locks and sings through his teeth, after the fashion of those who play on the bazoo. The other clerks take up the rasping refrain.

"Joseph Robinson; ginger hair; forty-three years," says the head clerk. The words go down the line. "Ginger hair," is repeated several times.

Mr. Robinson's eyes stick out. He gasps for breath. Then, with a mighty yell, he swings his fists. The clerks fly out through the windows. The policeman rushes off to ring for the reserves. In the tumult Mr. Robinson escapes.

There, too, is the bow-legged man—the man with the legs that the pig in the alley does not fear. What of him? Think of his feelings when he goes up to register. Imagine the conflict in his mind; imagine his terror and anger as the clerk looks first at his legs and then at his bristling hair.

The Republicans of Brooklyn do not like the Conkling bill.

QUEER BOND TRANSACTION

One of the Many Stories About Susquehanna and Western.

RESULT OF A BANKER'S SCRUTINY

More Than a Million Dollars of Bonds Said to Have Been Sold and Then Taken Back Under Compulsion.

While the Directors of the New-York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad were in session in this city yesterday afternoon, Wall Street was busy trying to keep track of the various rumors that were in circulation concerning that property.

Two or three of the more serious rumors crystallized, in due time, into positive statements, and eager attention was directed toward the Directors in expectation that some authoritative explanation would be made public. The Susquehanna board contains business men of high character and irreproachable connections, and there was a natural supposition in Wall Street that some of them would insist upon clearing away the apparent mystery that has recently enveloped the affairs of that railroad company.

The adjournment of the Directors' meeting, however, was followed only by the terse statement that only routine business was transacted. President Borg said, in reply to a question as to the prospect of a receiver being appointed: "The Directors have not even dreamed of a receivership."

The story which is entitled to the most serious attention relates to a bond transaction last Fall, in which some of the officers of the company and a certain banking house were concerned. Inasmuch as the narrative of facts comes from an authentic source, and the incident is avowedly not unknown to some of the present Directors, the story must be accepted as something more tangible than a rumor.

Last Fall the company held in its treasury $1,100,000 of its own terminal mortgage bonds. Of the total authorized issue of $2,000,000 of these terminal bonds, $900,000 had been disposed of some time before. The ury $1,100,000 of its own terminal mortgage plete the tunnel and to add to and improve the property. As was the case with many other railroads last Fall, the officers of the Susquehanna and Western felt the need of some money. The terminal bonds were brought out, and steps taken to negotiate them. One banking house promptly agreed to take them on the representations of the persons who offered them for sale, i. e., that the company was earning its fiscal charges and had no floating obligations that it could not pay.

The $1,100,000 was transferred, so the story goes. The price is not known, but it was presumably less than par. After the sale the purchasers were impelled to ask for an expert examination of the books and accounts of the railroad company. The result was unsatisfactory. It led the purchasers of the bonds to express their opinion that they had been deceived as to the company's financial condition and its earning capacity. The officers who disposed of the bonds were called upon peremptorily to take them back and refund the money that had been paid for them.

Now comes the most extraordinary part of the story. After some discussion, the sellers of the bonds agreed to take them back and refund the purchase money, on condition that the banking house should say nothing about the transaction. The bonds were thereupon restored to the company, and, so far as the public is aware, nothing has been said about the matter up to the present date. Two of the Directors were asked yesterday if they could offer any explanation of the matter. They replied that they had heard the story, but did not know enough about it to express an opinion. They felt sure, however, that there must be some proper explanation of the transaction.

Cornelius C. Cuyler of the well-known banking house of Cuyler, Morgan & Co. was elected a Director of the New-York, Susquehanna and Western Road only a few weeks ago. He went into the board as the representative of important interests. He said yesterday that he had heard about the bond transaction described, but he knew very little of what had transpired before his entry into the Directory. He named over two or three of the older Directors, and said: "With men of such high character in the board it is altogether unlikely that any irregular proceeding would have been permitted, much less concealed. I am quite sure that you will find there are two sides to that story."

Regarding the company's present financial condition, Mr. Cuyler said: "In spite of the bitter attacks made on the Susquehanna and Western Road, it is in better condition to-day than a good many apparently more prosperous roads. Our company has in its treasury $1.25 for every dollar that it owes—that is, calculating the value of its securities at the present market prices. There has not been a word said among the Directors about a receivership, and the floating obligations are so placed now that there will be no difficulty (with the present Board of Directors) in having them left just where they are."

President Borg and Directors Sully and H. W. Fuller spoke in a similar strain regarding the company's financial affairs. All agreed that there was not likely to be any trouble about paying the interest coupons—amounting to $58,000—due on July 1.

The present Directors are Simon Borg, R. B. Plant, Alfred Sully, C. C. Cuyler, T. McIntyre, R. K. Dow, J. W. Ogden, F. C. Lawrence, H. O. Armour, Charles Minzesheiner, Henry Sanford, and H. W. Fuller. All but one or two of the Directors were present at yesterday's meeting, which is reported to have been "very cordial and harmonious."

An attachment for $2,405.86 against the New-York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad Company was received by the Sheriff yesterday. It is in favor of A. Stuart Patterson and H. S. Corwin, and it was granted on the ground that the company is a foreign corporation. A Deputy Sheriff served copies of the attachment on the Treasurer of the company and the Park National Bank, where the company is said to have an account.

The attorneys of the company promptly filed a bond to cover the amount of the attachment.

Concessions to a Steamboat Line.

OTTAWA, Ontario, June 7.—The Department of Trade and Commerce is advised that important concessions have been made to Huddart's Australian Steamship Line by the Hawaiian Government. The company is given freedom from all charges at the port of Honolulu, except pilotage and water, and is also granted free use of land in Honolulu for the storage of coal for the use of its vessels. On its part, the company agrees during the term of two years to carry all Hawaiian mails without charge to the Government, and to hold to the present schedule of passenger and freight rates.

JOHN BOEHMANN CONVICTED

Found Guilty of Murder in the Second Degree for the Deaths of the Two Boys, Knoop and Seims.

John Boehmann was convicted of murder in the second degree in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Brooklyn, at 12:12 o'clock this morning, for the killing of Henry Knoop and John Seims, the two Hoboken lads, in Miller's Hotel, at 17 Broadway, Brooklyn, on the night of Feb. 16 last.

Boehmann did not seem at all suprised, and, after leaving the courtroom, while being taken to jail, laughed and joked. Sheriff Buttling said Boehmann was a desperate man, and that he would have him watched until he left the jail.

Boehmann was remanded by Justice Bartlett until Wednesday morning, when sentence will be pronounced.

During the summing up of Assistant District Attorney Clarke, he characterized Boehmann as a bad man, and said that the reason he told his friends on his return to Hoboken on Feb. 17, that he was unable to sleep was because his conscience was troubling him.

"Yes," said Mr. Clarke, "and your conscience will continue to trouble you until your dying day for the murder of the two boys. You will never get a night's sleep."

As he said this, Boehmann arose in his place, clenched his fist, and took a step forward, and was in the act, evidently, of striking Mr. Clarke, when Sheriff Buttling pulled him back, and said: "Boehmann you are getting nervous, sit down."

STOUT TALK BY SENATOR TELLER

He Has Something to Say About the Dismemberment of the Republican Party on Account of Silver.

OMAHA, Neb., June 7.—Senator Teller of Colorado was in town to-day for a few hours.

"The Republican National Convention is bound to take some notice of the silver question," said the Senator. "The tariff question is no longer of paramount interest to the people of the United States.

"The silver advocates in the Republican Party will never consent to the question being ignored by the convention; if it is, and the gold standard is indorsed, the dismemberment of the party is sure to follow. Political parties represent the good that can be done to the people of this country, and the time is past when a party can live on its past record.

"When a party fails to represent the principles that are of benefit to the people that party must surely die. The monetary question is the all-important question now before the people of this country, and it cannot be made subordinate to the tariff.

"The next Presidential campaign is to be fought out on this monetary question."

DR. DOTY ABANDONS THE TRIP

The Health Officer Will Not Investigate Yellow Fever at Havana.

QUARANTINE, S. I., June 7.—A telegram was received this morning at the Quarantine Station from Health Officer Doty, who is in New-Orleans.

Dr. Doty states that he finds it impossible to carry out his intention of visiting Havana, Cuba. On arrival at Port Tampa, Fla., he learned that Dr. D. M. Burgess, the United States Medical Inspector at Havana, had passed through Tampa on his way to Washington. Dr. Doty expected to have the assistance of Dr. Burgess in pursuing his investigations as to the probable increase of yellow fever and the possibilities of its appearance in our harbor, but the absence of Dr. Burgess from his post, coupled with the fact that he would be subjected to a quarantine of ten days, if he returned to Tampa or New-Orleans, compels him to abandon the trip.

Dr. Doty left New-York last Sunday morning, visiting several Southern quarantines, including Savannah, Port Tampa, and New-Orleans. He will return to Quarantine in a few days.

MRS. ROEBLING LOSES HER CASE

Trenton Street Car Company Can Erect Poles in Front of Her Residence.

TRENTON, N. J., June 7.—Mrs. Washington Roebling, a wealthy resident of West State Street, this city, wife of the builder of the Brooklyn Bridge, has lost her fight against the Trenton Passenger Railway Company. A decision of the Supreme Court is against her, and allows the company the right to erect poles in front of her handsome residence.

Some time ago, when the company tried to erect poles in front of her house, Mrs. Roebling fought it, and was for a time successful. A hole was placed in front of her door, and was all ready to have the pole lowered into it, but Mrs. Roebling stood guard all night at the hole, and prevented the pole from being erected.

Then she went to court to prevent the company from erecting the pole, and won her fight. The case was appealed, and now the Supreme Court has decided against her.

HENRY A. DUPONT WILL CONTEST

He Proposes to Demand a Seat in the United States Senate.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 7.—Henry A. Dupont, who received fifteen votes for United States Senator at the final session of the Delaware General Assembly, said to-day:

"I was surprised to hear yesterday that a report was current in the lower part of the State that I did not intend to claim a seat in the United States Senate. This report is without foundation. I absolutely approve of the protest made in the joint convention of the General Assembly against the participation of Gov. Watson in the proceedings of that body, and propose at the proper time and in the proper place to have an adjudication made, not only of my claim, but of the right of the people of this State to be fully represented in the Senate of the United States."

A Cyclone in South Dakota.

SUMMIT, S. D., June 7.—A cyclone passed six miles west of here last night, doing much damage to houses and barns. No loss of life has been reported. In Blooming Valley Township the storm was less severe, but many buildings were wrecked. In Ortley Township, Peter Londertse's house was picked up and smashed against his barn, completely wrecking both buildings. The family was away from home. A man named Somers, who was in the house, was carried through the air some distance, and badly injured. Robert Whitefoot's buildings were scattered all over his farm, and he was injured by flying boards. Within two or three miles of Summit a number of buildings were razed to the ground. A man named Olsen, who was in one of the houses, was seriously injured, the entire lower part of his body being paralyzed. At Summit the wind was terrific, but little damage was done.

Alice Mitchell Trys to Kill Herself.

NASHVILLE, June 7.—A dispatch from Bolivar, where the West Tennessee Hospital for the Insane is situated, says that Alice Mitchell, who is confined here, attempted suicide a few nights ago. She had the freedom of the building and grounds. A note was found on her table by one of the asylum physicians stating that her body would be found in the reservoir on the roof of the building.

The physician went up there and called to Alice. She came out from the tank dripping wet, but unhurt. Alice Mitchell will be remembered as the Memphis girl who cut the throat of Freda Warde on the streets of that city three years ago and escaped conviction on a plea of insanity.

Burnett's Flavoring Extracts are sold by all the best grocers.—Adv.

EX-GOV. WISE IN A RAGE

He Calls Lawyer A. B. Boardman Uncomplimentary Names.

OFFERS ALSO TO SLAP HIS FACE

Trouble Arose in Court and Was Continued in the Corridor—Some Think a Challenge May Now Be Passed.

If ex-Gov. John S. Wise of Virginia and Albert B. Boardman, Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy's law partner, do not meet in the field of honor, it is simply because the code has gone out of fashion here in the North.

Mr. Wise yesterday called Mr. Boardman a liar and applied other epithets to him in the presence of a big crowd of excited persons gathered in the corridor of the County Court House. He also alluded to Mr. Boardman in uncomplimentary terms in open court. Incidentally, Frank H. Platt, son of Thomas C. Platt and partner of Mr. Boardman, was also mixed up in the scene, which was far and away the most sensational thing of the kind ever witnessed in the famous old Court House.

As Mr. Boardman disappeared from the scene of battle, Mr. Wise called after him:

"You shall hear further from me in this matter!" which some of those present construed to mean that a challenge may pass.

The affair arose out of that subject which for years has been prolific of excitement—the troubles of the Stokes cousins. Ex-Gov. Wise, who practices law in this city, with an office at 44 Broad Street, and John Delahunty are counsel for George W. Cornish, the Secretary and bookkeeper of the Hoffman House Association, in the suit Mr. Cornish, backed by Edward S. Stokes, has brought against W. E. D. Stokes, claiming $20,000 damages for libel. Tracy, Boardman & Platt are counsel for W. E. D. Stokes, and Mr. Boardman, aided by Frank H. Platt, has been conducting the case for the defense before Chief Justice Daly, in the Court of Common Pleas.

The evidence was closed early yesterday afternoon, and Mr. Boardman summed up for his client. He handled Edward S. Stokes, as the real plaintiff, without gloves, and when the other side got a show, ex-Gov. Wise, who summed up for the plaintiff, pitched into W. E. D. Stokes at a rate that would have made most persons angry, but which only caused Mr. Stokes to smile sarcastically.

The exciting talk came soon after Mr. Wise had launched into his subject before the jury. Mr. Boardman took exception to the statement that Edward S. Stokes had defeated W. E. D. Stokes in one of the numerous suits carried on by the two, and, jumping to his feet, Mr. Boardman exclaimed:

"That is false!"

Ex-Gov. Wise stopped. His face became pale, and, turning slowly from the jury, he faced Mr. Boardman in silence for a moment. Then he said, very deliberately:

"You are taking advantage of your position in court, Sir. You would not dare say that to me outside. You are a miserable blackguard and loafer."

Before Mr. Boardman could retort, Judge Daly's gavel came down in a business way, and the Judge said there should be no such talk before him. Thereupon Mr. Wise concluded his speech. Judge Daly charged the jury, and it was agreed that a sealed verdict should be brought in this morning.

Mr. Boardman, with Mr. Platt, gathered up the papers in the case and went out into the corridor, where they were talking with some friends, when Mr. Wise and Mr. Delehunty came out. Mr. Boardman turned to Mr. Wise, saying:

"Governor, you didn't mean what you said inside, did you?"

"Certainly, I meant it, every word of it," declared the ex-Governor, "and I repeat it now. You are a blackguard and a loafer and a liar."

"You are angry and excited, and you don't know what you are saying," declared Mr. Boardman.

The ex-Governor moved up close to the side of Mr. Boardman, and exclaimed:

"I am a man who always weighs his words. I never say anything unless I mean it, and I always mean just what I say. I therefore repeat that you are a blackguard, a loafer, and a liar, and I will add that you are also a coward and a cur. Do you hear that."

Mr. Boardman kept his temper, remarking simply:

"You are enraged now. When you cool down you will be sorry for this."

With that Mr. Boardman started for the head of the stairs. He was followed by Mr. Wise, who shouted:

"You miserable, cowardly cur, I'll slap your face."

Mr. Boardman had started downstairs by this time. Stopping half way he looked back, and said:

"If you want to slap my face, come downstairs out of this building. I'll give you full opportunity."

"This place is good enough for me," cried the Virginian. "Stop where you are, you coward, and I'll slap your face."

"You come downstairs, and I'll give you all the face-slapping you want," answered Mr. Boardman, while Mr. Wise called after him:

"You are a coward, a miserable coward, and a liar."

With that, Mr. Boardman disappeared around the turn of the stairs, walking very slowly, and Mr. Wise turned to Frank Platt, who had been a silent spectator of the affair.

"I hold you entirely blameless in this matter, Mr. Platt," said the ex-Governor. "You were not concerned in that blackguard's attack on my veracity in the courtroom, and I have no feeling against you."

"Well, I don't care whether you have or not," answered Mr. Platt. "I have my own opinion of this affair, Gov. Wise, and it is in no way favorable to you."

"Very well, then," said the ex-Governor. "I want nothing more to do with you. I never want you to talk to me again."

"I am very well content," answered Mr. Platt, coolly. "I certainly should not want to talk to a man who acts as you have acted."

Mr. Wise walked away without further words, and left the building, with Mr. Delehunty, Mr. Platt followed some time afterward.

Col. Edward Moore Hung Himself.

LA GRANGE, Mo., June 7.—The body of Col. Edward Moore of Canton was found swinging from a tree on his land opposite this city this morning. He was a fugitive from justice. Two weeks ago he went home intoxicated and, with a sword, tried to kill his wife and children. A warrant was issued, but he fled. Col. Moore was during the war a staff officer and at the battle of Shiloh Gen. Grant paid him a glowing tribute for his bravery in delivering a message. He was a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

EXILES RETURNING TO ECUADOR

Gen. Eloy Alfaro Starts from Nicaragua by German Steamer for Guayaquil, and Flores Is a Fugitive.

Special Cablegram to The New-York Times.

PANAMA, via Galveston, June 7.—Exiled newspaper men of Ecuador left here this afternoon by the steamer Aconcagua, of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, to return to Guayaquil.

Gen. Eloy Alfaro, Supreme Chief of the Revolution, telegraphed by cable from Nicaragua this morning: "I leave immediately for Guayaquil direct by German steamer." He is expected to reach Guayaquil about June 14.

Gen. Flores, whom the patriots regarded as a tyrant, is a fugitive aboard the American cruiser Ranger, of which the arrival here for coaling is expected.

BROKER CHAPMAN WILL BE TRIED

His Attorneys Fail to Show that the Senate Sugar Trust Committee Could Not Commit Him for Contempt.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—E. R. Chapman's attorneys have been successful so far in their efforts to prevent the trial of their client fixed for the 17th inst. in Judge Cole's court, by means of a writ of prohibition.

The Court of Appeals for the District this morning overruled the motion of Messrs. Edmunds, Shellabarger, and Wilson for a rule requiring Judge Cole and District Attorney Birney to show cause why a writ of prohibition should not issue to prevent them proceeding with the trial of Chapman as stated, and the formal order in the case was entered this afternoon.

The petition for the writ, which was filed with the motion, sets forth the several steps in the proceedings against Chapman, his refusal to answer the questions propounded by the Senate committee investigating the alleged Sugar Trust scandal in connection with the passage of the tariff bill; his indictment by the District Grand Jury under certificate from the Senate; his failure to secure freedom by proceedings in habeas corpus, and the fixing of the 17th inst. as the date for the beginning of the trial.

The ground upon which the writ is asked is that Judge Cole's court has no jurisdiction to try the case, for the reason that the Senate committee had not the authority to propound the questions asked Chapman, and that his trial under the conditions would be in contempt of the Constitution and laws.

It was expected that the matter would be argued in the Court of Appeals this morning, but the case was disposed of and the papers filed. Judge Wilson said he had anticipated the action taken, that the Government's object was to get a record upon which the matter could be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States on appeal. This will doubtless be done, and the trial, as fixed, will probably not occur.

The petition for a writ of prohibition is a proceeding almost wholly unknown here, but two such writs having been granted in the history of the Supreme Court of the United States—one in 1796 and the other in 1886. The first one in the records of the District Court was issued about two weeks ago by Judge Cole himself, to take a case out of the police court, and he finds himself the object of the second.

SHORTAGE OF WHEAT IN ST. LOUIS

Brokers Interested in Knowing in What Option the Loss Is.

ST. LOUIS, June 7.—The visible supply of wheat in this city continues to decline, and the receipts are alarmingly light. The question is just what day the announcement will be made that there is no wheat to deliver. When this comes, with the large outstanding contracts, wheat is expected to go out of reach. The affairs of the United Elevator Company are in a muddled condition. At a meeting of the Directors yesterday it was discovered that there was a shortage of cash and wheat footing up $315,000. The company is solvent, and has been offered support by the Union Trust Company if needed.

It is supposed the brokers are getting impatient. One question which vexes them is whether the shortage is in No. 2 wheat—the great commercial commodity. If the shortage is there, then there are only 15,000 bushels of No. 2 wheat in St. Louis, and the brokers are wondering how July contracts are to be filled. Even if this shortage is to be deducted from the total stock, which means Nos. 2, 3, and 4 wheat, there are only 180,000 bushels of wheat in St. Louis.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC REUNION

To be Held at New-London, Conn., June 18 and 19.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., June 7.—Arrangements for the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Potomac here June 18 and 19 are progressing rapidly. Acting Secretary of the Navy Ramsay has notified Mayor Johnston that the United States ships Atlanta and Raleigh have been ordered to proceed to New-London by June 18, to be present during the visit of the society.

Brig. Gen. Haven of the Connecticut National Guard has been appointed Marshal of the parade, which will include the Army of the Potomac, militia, bluejackets, Grand Army posts, &c. The line of march includes the principal business and residential streets of the city.

The meeting of the Army of the Potomac and various army corps is to be held in the armory. About $1,500 has been raised by citizens. Mayor Johnston to-day asked for the band from Fort Adams, Newport, and it will probably be ordered here. The delegates will be taken into Long Island Sound on a steamer the day after the meeting here.

Programme for Bankers' Convention.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 7.—The committee having in charge the arrangements for the second annual convention of the New-York State Bankers' Association sent out a preliminary announcement to all members to-day, that the convention will be held at Saratoga July 10 and 11. The afternoon of the first day and the morning of the second will be devoted to business, and the afternoon of the latter to excursions to Mount McGregor and other points of interest in the vicinity. A banquet will be given in the evening to delegates and ladies accompanying them.

Lake Steamship Monarch Wrecked.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, June 7.—The steamer Monarch, bound from Rat Portage to Port Frances, Rainy Lake, loaded with passengers and freight, was wrecked last evening at Long Salt Rapids. The passengers were rescued after some difficulty, but the freight was lost and vessel wrecked. This is the third vessel wrecked at the same place within eight months.

Building Commissioners Appointed.

ALBANY, June 7.—Gov. Morton has appointed Messrs. Uriah S. Messiter of Liberty, Sullivan County, and Frederick L. Writner of Suffern, Rockland County, as the additional members of the Building Commission of the Eastern New-York Reformatory, now being erected in Ulster County.

Minister Smythe on a Vacation.

Among the passengers of the Atlas Line steamer Andes from Haiti, which arrived yesterday was Henry Smythe, United States Minister to Haiti. Mr. Smythe having suffered in health, returns for a short vacation. He will stay at the Everett House for a few days.

Dr. Colby Goes to McGill University.

MONTREAL, June 7.—Dr. G. W. Colby, an old graduate and honorary LL.D. of Harvard, has been appointed to the new chair of history in McGill University here.

CABINET VACANCY FILLED

Attorney General Olney Becomes the Secretary of State.

HIS PLACE TAKEN BY AN OHIO MAN

Ex-Judge Judson Harmon of Cincinnati the New Head of the Department of Justice.

SECRETARY CARLISLE'S ADVICE IS TAKEN

The President Selects His Law Advisor at the Suggestion of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Secretary of State—RICHARD OLNEY of Massachusetts.
Attorney General—JUDSON HARMON of Ohio.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—President Cleveland gave the country a genuine surprise this afternoon in the official announcement that Mr. Olney had been made Secretary of State and Judge Harmon of Cincinnati Attorney General.

The surprise was confined to the appointment of Judge Harmon. It had been a foregone conclusion that Mr. Olney would

Richard Olney,
Secretary of State.

succeed to the position made vacant by the death of Mr. Gresham. The President had no other choice.

Not once, however, had the name of Judge Harmon been publicly mentioned in connection with the Attorney Generalship. The gossips had been busy with the names of prominent New-York lawyers and members of the Cabinet in relation to this office, but apparently they did not know that a lawyer named Harmon was eligible for the position. The President himself was unacquainted with the record of the new Attorney General, except in a general way, previous to last Tuesday. The advice of Secretary Carlisle was followed in the selection.

Mr. Cleveland, who had not talked with any member of the Cabinet regarding Mr. Olney's successor, Tuesday last called Mr. Carlisle into his private room, and asked him if he could furnish the name of a good lawyer for the position. The President desired to find a man who was sound on the money and tariff questions, whose Democracy was above reproach, and whose ability as a lawyer was unquestioned.

The question of locality entered into the matter. Mr. Cleveland said a Southern man could not be considered, inasmuch as that section was already well represented in the Cabinet. The Middle West appeared to be in his mind. Mr. Carlisle suggested the name of Judge Harmon, and proceeded to tell what he knew of him, which was considerable. The President deliberated upon the matter until yesterday, when he caused a telegram to be sent to Judge Harmon, asking him if he would accept the position of Attorney General. An affirmative reply was received at the White House this morning.

It is expected that Mr. Olney will qualify as Secretary of State to-morrow or Monday and that Judge Harmon will come to Washington without delay.

Now that the Cabinet circle is again complete, the gossips may be interested to know that the subject of the late Mr. Gresham's successor was not mentioned at the two Cabinet meetings which have occurred since Mr. Gresham's funeral. Before the President returned from Chicago telegrams and letters reached the White House in the interest of different persons, and after his return his mail was made up largely of communications of this character. He paid no attention to them, and did not refer to the subject of the vacancy to his callers. He fully intended to promote Mr. Olney, and apparently felt confident that at the proper time a suitable man for Mr. Olney's place would appear.

It is asserted to-night by men who assume to have knowledge of the matter that the report that the position of Attorney General was tendered to James C. Carter of New-York is incorrect. "Judge Harmon is the only man who has received the offer of the position," said a gentleman who stands close to the Administration.

THE NEW SECRETARY.

A Strong Man, Who Has Demonstrated His Fitness for a Cabinet Office.

Richard Olney was comparatively little known to the people of the United States, as a whole, when he was selected for Attorney General by President Cleveland in 1893. But he was well known to the legal fraternity of the East, and especially of New-England, and his appointment was recognized by lawyers as one eminently fit to be made.

Mr. Olney was born in Oxford, Mass., Sept. 15, 1835. He was graduated from Brown University in the class of 1856. He studied at the Harvard Law School, and entered the law office of Judge Benjamin F. Thomas, in Boston, in 1859, whose daughter he subsequently married. Mr. Olney comes from Puritan stock. His ancestor, Thomas Olney, came from England, and settled at Salem, Mass., in 1735. He was one of the close companions of Roger Williams, and was one of

Weak and Weary

In early Summer the warm weather is especially weakening and enervating, and that tired feeling prevails everywhere. The great benefit which people at this season derive from Hood's Sarsaparilla proves that this medicine "makes the weak strong." It does not act like a stimulant, imparting fictitious strength, but Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies and vitalizes the blood, thus building up in a perfectly natural way all the weakened parts and rousing to healthy action those important organs, the kidneys and liver.

Look out for the condition of your health at this season. See that your blood is pure and that that tired feeling is immediately overcome by the use of that great blood medicine, Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I was weak and run down by stomach trouble and loss of appetite. My blood was also in bad condition. I was advised to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and after using two bottles I was restored to perfect health." J. S. LUTHER, Amsterdam, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Purifies and Enriches the Blood and Makes the Weak Strong

Sigourney, descended from French Huguenots who fled from France to this country.

In Boston Mr. Olney was known, before his appointment as Attorney General, as an "old-line" Democrat, although he was never an active politician. In fact, he had on several occasions declined to accept office, preferring to confine himself to the practice of the law. In 1874 he was a member of the lower branch of the Massachusetts Legislature, and that was the only elective office he had ever held. Mr. Olney twice refused to accept a place on the Supreme Bench of the State of Massachusetts. When the vacancy occurred in the office of Chief Justice of the United States, Mr. Olney's name was presented to Mr. Cleveland by Gen. Patrick A. Collins and other Bay State Democrats, but the appointment went to the West, and Melville C. Fuller was chosen. Mr. Olney ran for Attorney General of Massachusetts in 1876, but was defeated. It was at a time when the nomination could hardly be considered as more than an empty honor.

In the Cabinet Mr. Olney has been in the fullest sense the legal adviser of the President. In dealing with foreign affairs his advice was of great assistance to President Cleveland and Secretary Gresham. Of his treatment of domestic affairs, the correspondent of a Republican paper said, since his name was mentioned in connection with the succession to Secretary Gresham:

"While the great strike was on at Chicago, Mr Olney's services were particularly notable. He developed each step that the Government authorities took, and President Cleveland was so fully convinced of the wisdom of his policy that he gave it thorough support and execution. The recent decision of the United States Supreme Court has given judicial approval to the course pursued by the Government, and has shown that while Mr. Olney sought new and untried means to meet a grave emergency, he moved strictly within the Constitution and the laws.

"On the other hand, when the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company sought to compel an employe either to sever his connection with a railway beneficial organization or leave the company's service, Mr. Olney obtained the permission of the Court to present a brief in behalf of the employe, in which he held that the proposed action of the company was against justice and right."

Mr. Olney is a man of striking figure, six feet in height, and weighs over 200 pounds. He speaks with great force and deliberation, and is a charming companion. Socially, no man in the Cabinet stands higher than Mr. Olney. He is quiet and unaffected. He is something of a club man, delights in his books and in art, and is a fine classical scholar.

THE NEW ATTORNEY GENERAL.

An Able Lawyer and an Advisor of Gov. Campbell.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Although Judge Harmon, the new Attorney General, is not well known in Washington, there are lawyers here who speak in the highest terms of him. He is a member of the Cincinnati law firm of Harmon, Colston, Goldsmith & Hoadly, the elast named being a son of exx-Governor Hoadly, who is now a resident of New-York City. At the time of ex-Governor Hoadly's departure from Cincinnati, Judge Harmon, who was then sitting on the Superior Court bench, was asked to become a member of the firm, and he resigned his position in order to accept. His Democracy dates back to 1872, when he joined the Greeley movement. He made no attempt to secure office until 1876, when he became a candidate for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in Cincinnati. He was unseated by the Legislature in favor of Judge Jacob D. Cox, ex-Secretary of the Interior. Several years later he was elected to the position which he abandoned when he succeeded ex-Gov. Hoadly in the law practice.

Judge Harmon, according to Ohioans here, has always been known as a reformer in politics. He was the epolitical advisor of Governor Campbell, and took an active part in the Governor's fight against the Cincinnati Board of Public Improvements several years ago, which resulted in the abolition of that board and the organization of the Board of City Affairs. The firm of which he is a member is one of the largest in Ohio. In the political divisions in Cincinnati and Hamilton County, Judge Harmon has stood by the Administration, and has been outspoken in his advocacy of sound money and the reform of the tariff.

"There is not a particle of doubt," said a member of the Administration who knows Judge Harmon intimately, "that he will make a fine record as Attorney General. His administration will be marked by conscientious work. His is not a political appointment, in the accepted sense, and the question of politics will not enter into any matters affecting the Department of Justice. He will fe a Democrat, but not a partisan. The President unquestionably has made a very strong appointment."

Judge Harmon is a man of imposing appearance, and is quite wealthy. He has a family. One of his daughters recently made her début in society.

The father of the new Attorney General, the Rev. B. F. Harmon, moved to Ohio in the early forties. Judson Harmon was born in Hamilton County, Feb. 3, 1846. He attended the schools of that county, then went to Dennison University, a Baptist school, at Granville, Ohio. In 1866 he was graduated from there, and three years later was graduated from the Cincinnati Law School.

Mr. Harmon was married in June, 1870, to Miss Olive Scobey, daughter of Dr. W. H. Scobey of Hamilton County. He has two children.

He is about 6 feet 2 inches in height, athletic in appearance, and well preserved, although his hair is slightly tinged with gray. In any assembly he would attract attention. He is regarded by the bench and bar of Hamilton County as an able, broad, and learned man, whose appointment is taken by all as a compliment to the State and bar, and a fit recognition of the worth of one of the soundest lawyers in the State.

THE OFFICE SEEKS THE MAN.

Mr. Harmon's Appointment Comes to Him a Perfect Surprise.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 7.—The news that Judson Harmon had been appointed Attorney General by President Cleveland did not become known on the streets till after 5 o'clock this afternoon, but it spread so rapidly that before 6 o'clock Mr. Harmon's office, in the St. Paul Building, was besieged with callers.

A more popular man does not live in Ohio. He is known by all classes, and, though his life has been full of successes in personal, political, and professional ways, he never has been too busy or too elated to forget the old friends, whose friendship was all they could bestow.

At the bar, he ranks pre-eminent as one of the broadest and brainiest of practitioners. He has been fearless, yet considerate, in the practice of his profession. Trickery has never been one of his methods, and while on the bench he frowned upon the slightest attempt by lawyers to practice such methods before him.

When seen at his office this afternoon by a United Press representative, Judge Harmon was engaged upon a letter to the President. He had accepted the offer by wire a few hours previously. He naturally was feeling good, and his appearance indicated it.

He said that until this morning he had not the remotest idea that he was being considered for the place. The first intimation he had was a message from the President, received about 10 o'clock, asking if he would accept the post.

THE SUIT AGAINST STANFORD'S ESTATE

Government Counsel Argues Against the Demurrer of Defendant.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7.—Judge McKisick, in his argument for the Government before the United States Circuit Court against the demurrer of the Stanford estate to the Government's suit for $15,000,000, held that Congress in express terms had avowed the intention of the Government to relinquish none of its claims against the railroad company. He explained the sinking fund and credits for transportation of military and other Governmental supplies, and then insisted again that Leland Stanford knew what he was doing when he became a party to the contract. There is no doubt, he said, after reading the decision in the Union Pacific Railroad Company vs. the United States reports, that the Government was to be reimbursed for its bonds in principal and interest, and in the case just quoted the Supreme Court specifically determined that there was a debt due from the corporators to the United States.

Street Railway Extension.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 7.—The Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Street Railroad Company of New-York City to-day filed with the Secretary of State a certificate of an extension of its route for the purpose of connecting with railroad stations and ferries from East Twenty-third Street at First Avenue with a double track upon Thirty-third Street, to the existing track on Second Avenue; also from East Twenty-fourth Street and First Avenue, on East Twenty-fourth Street to Second Avenue; also from Thirteenth Avenue and Fourteenth Street upon Thirteenth Avenue to Little Twelfth Street, there to connect with the ferry at the foot of that street.

Conflict at Dunkirk.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., June 7.—The railroad war begun last night by the Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley and Pittsburg, and the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Roads is still on to-day. Erie men guarded the tracks all night, anticipating a raid which was expected to take place, but which did not occur. The Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley and Pittsburg Company is determined to lay its track at all hazards, and is collecting a large force of men for that purpose. Trouble is feared when they are put to work.

Senator Brice Buys a Railroad.

AKRON, Ohio, June 7.—Senator Calvin S. Brice to-day purchased the Pittsburg, Akron and Western Railroad, to be used as an Eastern outlet for the Lake Erie and Western, Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, and Wheeling and Lake Erie. The Akron and Newcastle, now under construction, will also be included in the deal.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—At the annual election of the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Railway Company Directors were elected as follows: Gen. Samuel Thomas, Calvin S. Brice, John W. Sterling, Walter Watson, Thomas W. Pearsall, and George H. Church of New-York, Lord Mount Stephen of London, Sir Donald A. Smith, Sir William C. Van Horne, and Thomas G. Shaugnessey of Montreal, and W. F. Fitch of Marquette.

—The Little Falls Street Railway Company has been incorporated to construct a railroad in Little Falls, N. Y., seven miles in length; capital, $75,000. The Directors are William H. Tylee and T. C. Bates of Worcester, Mass.; C. L. B. Tylee, Frank H. Viele, John L. Miller, Edwin J. Carpenter, Charles M. Hyde, George E. Tylee, and Morris E. Gregory of Corning.

—The approximated gross earnings of the Santa Fé system for the fourth week of May are $1,044,188; for the corresponding week of 1894, $980,123; increase, $55,064. Gross earnings for the month to date show an increase of $193,228 compared with the earnings for the same period last year.

—The Bristol, Elizabethton and North Carolina Railway has been sold at receiver's sale to the Pennsylvania Steel Company for $178,000. The road is in operation from Bristol to Elizabethton, Tenn., a distance of twenty-six miles, and will be extended to Asheville, N. C.

THE CROWELL DIVORCE SUIT

Trial Begun in Long Island City—J. R. Shipherd Corespondent.

LONG ISLAND CITY, June 7.—The trial of the divorce suit instituted by Charles S. Crowell of New-York against his wife, Lydia S. Crowell, in which Jacob S. Shipherd, a wealthy lawyer of Richmond Hill, is named as corespondent, began in the Queens County Court House here to-day before Judge Cullen and a jury.

Miss Sadie Bennett, a typewriter, who lived with the Crowells for several years, was the first witness. Miss Bennett sued Shipherd a year ago for false imprisonment. The case was afterward settled for a consideration of $3,000. She testified that, between February and December, 1893, Shipherd made frequent calls upon Mrs. Crowell at the latter's home, 20 Clinton Street, Jamaica, and identified a number of letters written by Shipherd. She admitted having taken these letters from Mrs. Crowell's bureau drawer and mailing them to the plaintiff's daughter, who is now a resident of Boston.

Mrs. Crowell denies the charges and will testify Monday, when the case will be resumed.

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NEW-YORKS WIN EASILY

Louisville Team Played Like a Lot of Schoolboys.

ERRORS WHEN THEY WERE COSTLY

Boswell Pitched a Good Game for the Home Team and Was Well Supported in a Tiresome Contest.

Result of Yesterday's Games.

New-York, 9; Louisville, 3.
Brooklyn, 10; Cincinnati, 9.
St. Louis, 9; Philadelphia, 5.
Chicago, 10; Baltimore, 8.
Cleveland, 8; Washington, 5.
Boston, 3; Pittsburg, 1.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Pittsburg	25	14	.641
Chicago	24	16	.600
Boston	19	13	.594
Cleveland	21	16	.568
Baltimore	18	14	.563
Cincinnati	21	17	.553
New-York	19	17	.528
Philadelphia	18	17	.514
Brooklyn	16	19	.457
Washington	15	21	.417
St. Louis	15	24	.385
Louisville	6	29	.171

A long and tiresome game of baseball was played at the Polo Grounds yesterday between the New-York and Louisville Clubs. The weather was all that could be desired, but the attendance was scarcely over 2,000.

The home club won the game, but there was nothing exciting or even interesting about it, as the Louisvilles played like a lot of schoolboys, and one would have scarcely suspected from their style that they were professionals who were earning a livelihood by playing the game.

The home team took first inning and opened the game by placing two runs to its credit. Burke got his base on an error by Shugart, and went to second on Tiernan's out at first to Brouthers unassisted. Davis then made a hit and Burke scored. The ball was thrown to the home plate and then to second. There was no one covering the bag, and the ball went to centre field, while Davis reached third base in safety. Then Doyle hit safe to centre field and Davis scored. Doyle tried to steal second, but was thrown out by Welsh to Shugart. The inning was closed by Van Haltren going out on a fly to Collins. Although the Louisvilles made two hits in the last half of the inning they were easily disposed of, with only four men going to the bat.

Two more runs were placed to the credit of the home team in the fourth inning on safe hits by Tiernan, Davis, and Van Haltren, after Burke had been given his base on an error by O'Brien and helped along on a wild throw by Preston.

In the last half of the third inning Luby was hit by a pitched ball and sent to third on a two-bagger by Preston. The next three men were put out, however, before any runs could be scored. In fact, the Louisvilles drew blanks right up to the sixth inning, when they scored their first run. O'Brien opened the inning with a safe hit to right field and went to third on Shugart's hit to centre. O'Brien scored on the throw in of Brouthers's long fly to Van Haltren. Shugart stole second, where he was left by Clarke and Kemmer flying out to Fuller.

A neat double play spoiled the chances of the home team for scoring in the sixth inning, but in the seventh it added three more runs to its account.

Fuller led off with a long fly to deep left centre, which Clarke managed to get both hands on, but failed to hold. Fuller reached second base, and, although it was really an error, it was recorded by some as a two-base hit. Burke then made a clean three-base hit to right centre, and Fuller scored. Tiernan sent a high fly out to Preston, and Burke scored on the throw in. Davis hit a slow, bounding ball to Kemmer and beat the ball to first. He stole second, went to third on a wild throw by Luby, and scored on Doyle's long fly to Preston in centre field.

The Louisville management withdrew Welch and put Zahner behind the bat in the seventh inning. The latter was by no means an improvement at the bat, as he popped up an easy foul fly to Schriver. Collins and Luby made safe hits, the former reaching third on the latter's hit, but a moment later Collins stood like a statue on third base, while Luby was thrown out running to second, and Preston closed the inning by striking out before Collins could score.

In the eighth inning, however, the Louisvilles had the good fortune to score two runs. After O'Brien flied out to Tiernan, Shugart got his base by being hit by the pitcher. Brouthers was given his base on balls, Clarke struck out, Shugart stole third and Brouthers stole second, and they both scored on Kemmer's safe hit to centre field. Here the run-getting for the visitors ceased, as Zahner again displayed his weak batting by going out from Farrell to Davis. Three runs were added to the score of the New-York club in the ninth inning, when Fuller led off with a two-bagger to left field past Shugart, which the latter should at least have stopped. Burke sent an easy ball to O'Brien and died at first. Tiernan was hit by the pitcher. Davis then hit to O'Brien, giving him a fine chance for a double play, but the latter fumbled the ball, allowing Fuller to score, Tiernan to go to second, and Davis to reach first in safety. Doyle was thrown out at first by O'Brien, Van Haltren was hit by a pitched ball, and then Farrell made a safe hit to right, scoring Tiernan. Davis also tried to score, but was thrown out at the home plate by Collins.

In the last half of the inning the visitors managed to get three men on bases, even if they did not score. Collins was the first man at the bat and was thrown out from Fuller to Davis. After getting a life on a dropped foul fly by Schriver, Luby made a base hit. Preston was hit by the pitcher, O'Brien flied out to Burke, and Shugart filled the bases by hitting a slow ball to Fuller. Brouthers could have played havoc with a home run, but he closed the game with a little easy grounder to Davis. The score:

New-York.	R	1B	P	O	A	E	Louisville.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Burke, lf	3	1	2	1	0	0	Preston, cf.	0	1	2	0	1	
Tiernan, rf.	2	2	1	0	0		O'Brien, 2b.	1	2	4	4	2	
Davis, 1b.	2	3	6	0	0		Shugart, ss.	1	1	3	3	4	1
Doyle, 2b.	0	1	1	4	0		Br'thers, 1b.	1	0	8	1	0	
V.H'lt'n, cf.	0	1	1	0	0		Clark, lf.	0	1	3	0	0	
Farrell, 3b.	0	1	2	1	0		Kemmer, 3b.	0	1	0	2	1	
Schriver, c.	0	0	8	4	1		Welch, c.	0	0	2	2	1	
Boswell, p.	0	1	0	1	0		Collins, rf.	0	2	1	1	0	
Fuller, ss.	2	2	6	4	0		Luby, p.	0	2	1	1	0	
							Zahner, c.	0	0	2	0	1	
Total.	9	12	27	14	1		Total.	3	12	27	15	7	

New-York	2	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	2	—9
Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	—3

Earned runs—New-York, 2; Louisville, 1. First base by errors—New-York, 14; Louisville, 10. Left on bases—New-York, 17; Louisville, 19. Base on balls—Off Luby, 2; off Boswell, 2. Struck out—By Luby, 3; by Boswell, 5. Three-base hit—Burke. Two-base hits—Fuller, (2,) Preston. Stolen bases—Davis, Shugart, Brouthers, (2,) Clark. Double play—Shugart, O'Brien, and Brouthers. Hit by pitched ball—Van Haltren, Tiernan, Preston, Luby. Wild pitch—Luby. Passed ball—Welch. Umpire—Mr. Murray.

BROOKLYN'S TIMELY RALLY.

Defeated the Cincinnatis After a Hard-Fought Game.

An interesting game of baseball was played at Eastern Park, Brooklyn, yesterday, between the Cincinnati and Brooklyn Clubs. It was anybody's game from start to finish. In fact the visitors were in the lead right up till the last half of the last inning, when the Brooklyns pulled the game out of the fire.

In the second inning Ewing drove the ball into left centre for a clean home run. The score was tied in the third inning by Gumbert getting his base on McPhee's fumble. Griffin made a single, and on Corcoran's sacrifice they were each advanced a base. Lachance hit safe to left, and Gumbert scored, while Griffin went to third, where he was left by the next two men going out on flies.

Cincinnati again swung off in the lead in the fourth inning, when they landed 2 runs on doubles by McPhee and Miller, and a single by Spies. The good work was kept up in the fifth inning, when 2 more runs were added to the visitors' score. Hogriever got his base on balls and stole second, but in doing so he spiked Daly, who was obliged to go to the dressing room for repairs, causing a slight delay. Latham sent a single to centre, which got past Griffin, and Hogriever scored, while Latham went to third, and scored on a single by Hoy.

In the last half of the inning Griffin made a hit by third base, and reached second on the careless handling of the ball, while he scored on a right field hit by Corcoran.

Smith and Spies led off with hits in the sixth inning, and after Rhines retired on a fly Hogriever forced Spies out at second, but Corcoran, in his eagerness for a double play, threw the ball over Lachance's head and Latham scored, while Hogriever reached third.

The Brooklyns again made the game interesting in the last half of the inning by scoring 3 runs. Shindle made a hit, but was forced out at second by Daly. Burrell got his base on balls. Gumbert's single scored Daly, and sent Burrell to third, Gumbert stealing second, and both he and Burrell scoring on Griffin's single.

The last three innings were stubbornly fought. They each scored 2 runs in the seventh and 1 in the eighth, while the Brooklyns won the game by the 2 runs they scored in the ninth inning. The score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, c.f.	1	3	3	0	0	Latham, 3b.	1	4	1	4	1
Corc'r'n, s.s.	0	2	4	7	1	Hoy, l. f.	1	2	5	0	1
Lach. 1b.	1	2	11	1	0	McPhee, 2b.	1	1	2	2	2
Dreway, r.f.	1	0	2	0	0	Ewing, 1b.	1	2	11	0	1
Shindle, 3b.	1	2	0	2	0	Miller, c. f.	1	2	3	0	0
Daly, 2b.	2	1	2	3	1	Smith, s. s.	1	1	1	0	0
And's'n, l.f.	0	1	1	0	0	Spies, c.	0	3	1	2	0
Burrell, c.	2	0	8	1	1	Rhines, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Gumbert, p.	2	2	1	0	0	Hogriever, r. f.	2	0	1	0	0
Total.	10	13	27	14	3	Total.	9	15*	25	10	5

* One out when winning run was scored.

Cincinnati	0	1	0	2	2	1	2	1	0	—9
Brooklyn	0	0	1	0	1	3	2	1	2	—10

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 5; Brooklyn, 5. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 1; Brooklyn, 3. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 5; Brooklyn, 7. First base on balls—Off Rhines, 2; off Gumbert, 2. Struck out—By Rhines, 1. Home run—Ewing. Three-base hits—Latham. Two-base hits—McPhee, Ewing, Miller, Griffin, Shindle. Sacrifice hit—Corcoran. Stolen bases—Hoy, Hogriever, Lachance. Wild pitches—Rhines, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Rhines, 1. Umpire—Mr. Keefe.

Other League Games.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia	1	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	—5
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	5	1	1	2	0	—9

Base hits—Philadelphia, 10; St. Louis, 12. Errors—Philadelphia, 1; St. Louis, 3. Batteries—Carsey and Clements and Grady; Breitenstein and Peltz. Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

AT BALTIMORE.

Baltimore	3	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	—8
Chicago	0	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	—10

Base hits—Baltimore, 14; Chicago, 12. Errors—Baltimore, 2; Chicago, 2. Batteries—Kissenger and Esper and Clarke; Griffith and Kittridge. Umpire—Mr. Betts.

AT WASHINGTON.

Washington	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	—5
Cleveland	0	6	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	—8

Base hits—Washington, 12; Cleveland, 14. Errors—Washington, 5; Cleveland, 2. Batteries—Stockdale and Mercer and McGuire; Young and Zimmer. Umpire—Mr. Long.

AT BOSTON.

Boston	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—3
Pittsburg	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Base hits—Boston, 7; Pittsburg, 6. Errors—Boston, 2; Pittsburg, 3. Batteries—Dolan and Ryan; Hart and Sugden. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

TO RACE AT GRAVESEND.

Suburban Handicap to Meet in the Domino Handicap.

Racegoers will have some high-class material to select from in the Brooklyn Jockey Club's card for this afternoon. The Domino Handicap is the most important race of the day, with the doughty Sir Walter penalized at top weight. He must shoulder 124 pounds, conceding seven pounds to Rubicon, and from eleven to thirty-four pounds to the other seven candidates, among them Stowaway, Gotham, and Declare. As all of this quintet but Stowaway are engaged for the Suburban Handicap next Saturday, their meeting to-day will possess the more interest.

The material for the Madison Stakes is not so promising, but there are good fields in the two other selling events—the heavy handicap and the sweepstakes for two-year-olds.

Entries for the six races, with the weights the horses will carry, are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward which have not won at this meeting; selling; a sweepstakes of $20 each; to the winner $400, to the second $75, and to the third $25. Six furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Adelbert	116	Shelly Tuttle	102
Ameer	112	Factotum	102
Integrity	109	Parvenue	101
Cockade	108	Imp. Gala	101
Will Fonso	105	Salonica	99
Tom Skidmore	104	Ella Reed	86
Chiswick	104		

SECOND RACE.—For all ages; a heavy handicap; a sweepstakes of $20 each; to the winner $500, to the second $75, and to the third $25. One mile.

Redskin	114	Captain T.	105
Beldemere	113	St. Michael	103
Waltzer	112	Ingoldsby	102
Peacemaker	111	Miss Dixie	102

THIRD RACE.—The Madison Stakes of $1,000; for two-year olds; to the winner $700, to the second $200, and to the third $100; selling allowances. Five furlongs.

Lorrania	108	Brisk	103
Heresy	105	Religion	93
Sebastian	105	Del Coronado	93

FOURTH RACE. The Domino Handicap of $1,500; for three-year-olds and upward; to the winner $1,200, to the second $200, and to the third $100. One mile and a sixteenth.

Sir Walter	124	Our Jack	102
Rubicon	117	Peacemaker	100
Stowaway	113	Owlet	99
Declare	108	Captain T.	90
Gotham	108		

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; a sweepstakes of $20 each; to the winner $400, to the second $75, and to the third $25. Five furlongs.

Fred Train	106	Heresy	103
The Native	106	Perseus	103
Badnor	103	Sky Blue	103
Tenderness	103		

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; a sweepstakes of $20 each; to the winner $400, to the second $75, and to the third $25. One mile and a furlong.

Charade	123	Long Bridge	109
Beansey	110	George Dixon	109
Cockade	109	Sir Dixon, Jr.	93
Lochinvar	109	Sue Kittie	89

SPEEDY WORK AT FLEETWOOD.

Ex-Pacing Champion Mascot Steps Three Miles Below 2:10.

With the Spring Circuit Meeting so near at hand matters are livelier than usual at Fleetwood Park this week. The cracks in the fast classes that could not get engagements at Baltimore have been going trials close to their records, and the club members who are fond of noting the time made by the fliers in their regular work can enjoy themselves to the full.

Such good campaigners as Gil Curry, Judge Austin, Paul and Dudley Olcott have been reeling off miles well below 2:20. The sensation of the season was furnished yesterday by the bay gelding Mascot, once the champion of the lateral brigade. He was in John E. Turner's hands last season, but is now back with his old trainer, W. J. Andrews of Buffalo, who gave him his record of 2:04 at Terre Haute in 1892. Andrews brought his string over from Belmont Park, Philadelphia, as soon as the meeting there was concluded last week. He sampled his old favorite yesterday, and Mascot put in three miles at a rate that shows he is by no means a back number. The first one was in 2:09¾, the second in 2:09½, and the third in 2:08½. This is the fastest average for three heats ever made at the track, but like Lawson N. Fuller's feats with his six-in-hand team, the trial was merely a private one. The track record at Fleetwood remains at 2:00¾, where Nancy Hanks placed it in 1893, but some of the lightning pacers are likely to change the figures this season.

Banquet Finished Tenth.

MANCHESTER, June 7.—The Manchester Cup was won by the Prince of Wales's horse Florizel II. Greenlawn was second, and The Docker third. There were eleven starters, and M. F. Dwyer's Banquet was last but one. Banquet was never prominent in the race.

CALIFORNIA WINS AGAIN.

Defeated University of Illinois in Dual Games.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., June 7.—A fair crowd came out this afternoon to witness the dual games of the University of Illinois and the University of California athletic teams. The track was in good condition, with a strong wind blowing up the course, interfering to some extent with the work; otherwise the conditions were favorable for good work. Summaries:

100-Yard Dash.—Won by Scoggins, California; Bullard, Illinois, second. Time—0:10.

Mile Race.—Won by Orr, Illinois; Bradley, California, second. Time—5:00. Won by fifteen yards.

Running High Jump.—Won by Clark, Illinois; Dozier, California, second. Height, 5 feet 8 inches.

Mile Walk.—Won by Hoagland, Illinois; Merwin, California, second. Time—7:50.

Sixteen-Pound Shot Put.—Sweeney, Illinois, first; Koch, California, second. Distance, 38 feet 5¼ inches.

120-Yard Hurdle.—Dwyer, California, first; Clark, Illinois, second. Time—0:15 3-5. Clark made it in 0:15 4-5. Woolsey tumbled on second hurdle. This breaks the Western Association and also the California record.

220-Yard Dash.—Scoggins, California, first; Bullard, Illinois, second. Time—0:21 2-5. This breaks the world's record.

Half-Mile Run.—Koch, California, first; Orr, Illinois, second. Time—2:02 2-5.

Running Broad Jump.—Woolsey, California, first; Dozier, California, second. Distance, 20 feet.

One-Mile Bicycle.—Halt, Illinois, first; Burke, Illinois, second. Time—2:29.

440-Yard Dash.—Barnes, California, first; Lewis, Illinois, second. Time—0:54.

220-Yard Hurdle.—Torrey, California, first; Dyer, California, second. Time—0:25 1-5.

Pole Vault.—Cuffeen, Illinois, first; Mann, Illinois, second. Height, 10 feet.

Sixteen-Pound Hammer Throw.—Edgren, California, first; Foutz, Illinois, second. Distance, 23 feet.

The 220-yard dash was remeasured and found to be eight yards short.

Points—California, 55; Illinois, 43. First place counts 5, second place 2.

The Protest Against Harvard School.

The Interscholastic Athletic Association is having trouble trying to decide who won the baseball championship. Harvard won the first series and De La Salle the second series. In the game between these two schools, Harvard won by a score of 12 to 8. Before the game, however, De La Salle's Captain protested Ehrich, Harvard's star catcher, on the ground that Ehrich had been enrolled as a member of the freshman class of the College of the City of New-York until Dec. 20 last.

A meeting was held last Tuesday to discuss the protest, but there was not a quorum present. Another meeting was held yesterday. Tilford, De La Salle's delegate, read a letter from the Registrar of the College of the City of New-York, which stated that Ehrich had been enrolled as a member of the College of the City of New-York and had been in attendance there until Dec. 20. Condon school then put a stop to any further discussion by leaving the meeting and thus breaking the quorum. Another meeting will be held next Tuesday.

De La Salle and St. Paul's will play to-day at Eastern Park for the intercity championship.

Yachts Reported.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., June 7.—Passed East—Steam yachts Anita, J. G. Cassatt; Emeline, Stephen W. Roach; Electra, Elbridge T. Gerry; Alicia, Henry M. Flagler; Orienta, E. R. Ladew; Kanapaha, the Rev. William L. Moore; Vision, Frederick H. Benedict. Schooner yachts Tillie, W. H. Starbuck; Clermont, Alfred Van Santvoord; Oneida, E. C. Benedict; Charlotta, W. B. Higgins; Reverie, Frederick G. Bonone. Cutter Mariquita, A. M. Griswold.

Passed West—Steam yachts Hustle, Richmond Pease, and Katrina, Henry F. Noyes. Sloop yachts Eurybia, Charles Pryer, and Ventura, Joseph H. Porter.

Schooner yacht Viator, A. J. Morgan, was launched to-day. Sloop yacht Vigilant, George J. Gould, left here this morning for Larchmont. Cutter yacht Norota, Frederick H. Hoyt, arrived here this morning from New-Haven, Conn., to haul out and clean and paint.

Steam yacht Halcyon, Edward C. Potter, from New-York, came to anchor off the Country Club.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., June 7.—Arrived—Schooner Shamrock, New-York Yacht Club, Willard T. Ward, from New-York, and sailed late this afternoon, cruising. Sloop yacht Vigilant and tender Aeronaut, from westward.

Sailed—Steamer Umpqua, New-York Yacht Club, John S. Hull. Schooner yacht Brunhilde, New-York Yacht Club, chartered to Mr. McIntyre, will leave for New-York Sunday. L. Cass Ledyard's yacht Montauk will go into commission early next week.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 7.—Yachts arriving to-day are: Steamers Shearwater, ex-Commodore E. D. Morgan; The Senator, William H. Crane, and Fleetwing, J. R. De Lamar. Schooner yacht Cavalier, Jefferson Hogan, sailed astward. Capt. F. P. Sands's Scotch cutter Uvira left for New-York to-day to sail in the races of Tuesday and following days. Last year the Uvira was not in commission, but with this year's change of rating Capt. Sands expects her to be a winner.

GREENPORT, L. I., June 7.—Arrived at Deering's Harbor to-day—Steam yacht Kanapaha, New-York Yacht Club, the Rev. William L. Moore; sloop yacht Atche, Knickerbocker Yacht Club, Mr. E. A. Fairchild.

At Anchor, Greenport Harbor—Schooner Atlantic, New-York Yacht Club, Mr. Garland; yacht Wizard, Shelter Island Yacht Club, Col. William Hester; cutter Narona, Shelter Island Yacht Club, C. Pliny Brigham; cutter Marguerite, Shelter Island Yacht Club, J. D. Cutter.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

SATURDAY, JUNE 8.

New-York Times relay bicycle race, New-York to Philadelphia.

Road race for championship Union County, at Elizabeth, N. J.

Yachting.—Knickerbocker Yacht Club regatta, Huguenot Yacht Club regatta, Atlantic Yacht Club special races, Hempstead Bay Yacht Club regatta.

Racing at Gravesend, 2:30 P. M.

Baseball.—New-York vs. Pittsburg, at Polo Grounds, 4 P. M. Brooklyn vs. Chicago, at Eastern Park, 4 P. M. Princeton vs. Yale, at Princeton.

Cricket.—Harlem and Kings County elevens, at Central Park, Metropolitan Insur

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NEW PUBLICATIONS

PROBLEMS IN RACE HISTORY

Progress in the Past and Future.

DARWINISM AND RACE PROGRESS. By John Berry Haycraft. Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons, New-York. $1.

We need not deem Mr. Haycraft's speculations on the human race as pessimistic. They are only rather hard; that is, as to the future. The author is inclined to the belief that degeneracy is certain to set in. If we are not yet waterlogged we are going to be swamped sooner or later. Mr. Haycraft is discouraged, because the march of improvement is not uniform. There are laggards, and he rather reasons it out, in a purely speculative sense, that in time this advance is likely to be lost.

It may be freely granted that in the past history of the world nations have risen "from comparative obscurity" to positions of eminence and power, and then "have sunk into obscurity again." There is the story of the Egyptians, the builders of the pyramids, conquered by the Greeks; the Greeks replaced by the Latins, who invented the art of government, and finally their obliteration. At least as actors of destruction on the world's stage, the Roman had to give way to the Teuton, and the Teuton?—how long is he likely to impose on the world? for to-day he is at the acme of his racial superiority. May we say that the life of a nation is to be compared to that of a man, as being simply "a history of growth, maturity, and decay"?

How are we to look at a nation? Mr. Haycraft examines the individuals which compose it, testing their muscles and brain power. The reader will observe that the muscle occupies the first place. The circumstances of the surroundings of a nation must not be overlooked. Geographical condition, climate, and the ability of rival nations are to be considered. Will brawn, thews, muscles, big chest, lung power, carry a nation on to its highest mission, the superior animal trampling it at the top of the heap? In the struggle for supremacy physique is something. The puny race does not know how to brace its nerves for the fight. In many worldly things the prizefighting type wins; nevertheless the simple organic quality will succumb, on account of certain insurmountable difficulties. Greece fell, and so did Rome, because, we believe, there came about bodily deterioration, comparable "in some slight degree to senility."

The main argument the author presents is in opposition to heredity and in favor of selection, and as far as selection goes, we, too, think that the scientific man of to-day is more wedded to the theory of selection than even when first expounded by Darwin. With Weismann we lay less stress on heredity as shaping the human race than on selection.

We can explain by selection much that happens and dismiss heredity. Man has always been exercising selection in the animals which surround him. He wanted as his friend a dog with a good temper. A cross dog, a savage dog, never is long-lived, that is, when a man is about. The dog, or the ancestral dog, was a selected one, and when by chance there was atavism or a return to the original dingo, we had no use for him, and the primitive kennel master, or the later one of the dog show, got rid of him.

Man's Earliest Inventions.

THE ORIGINS OF INVENTIONS. A Study of Industry Among Primitive People. By Otis T. Mason. 12mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

When Dean Buckland was instructing a class of graduates at Oxford, he asked a question somewhat as follows: "What excited man's attention first?" No one answered. The Dean's reply was to the effect that it was the stomach. There are, as Prof. Mason explains in his introduction, two classes of needs, "those which act from within the individual and those that affect him from without." It is the food and the drink question that must have prompted man to work, to act at the very beginning, and these were ever-constant, ever-recurring needs. The other wants followed. When tired, in his quest for food, man asked for quiet, repose, warmth, sleep, protection from storms. All these were the stimuli of invention.

As man made progress, his wants went on ever increasing, and it is the evolution of these wants which is "part of the history of invention." It is this constant change of human activity which marks progress. To find out how to do the thing in the best way seems to be instinctive with animals. Men never were apparently more clever than are a colony of beavers, a nest of ants, or a hive of bees. But animals and insects could get only so far and no further, because they had no new wants. The inventive faculty is foreshadowed, but cannot be carried by the lower creation far enough.

What Prof. Mason wishes to show in this volume are the lines of evolution or elaboration of the things invented. It is the highest which starts from the lowest, and progress is a thing covering thousands on thousands of years. Thus, from the skin robe worn by the savage came elaborate costume; from the digging stick, the steam plow; from the carrying strap around a squaw's forehead, the present advanced method of transportation; from the bow and arrow, the rifle and the projectile. This book is a study of those first simple tools used by early man, and whence arises by inventive power the industrial progress of to-day.

Prof. Mason is not in accord with sociologists, who believe that man's first start was imitative. The ethnologist seems to begrudge early man any inventive faculty. Take what is the arm of the humblest of the races of man—the Australian. Where could he have got his boomerang from? Was that imitative of anything he saw in nature? There is "indigenous mechanical instinct," says Schweinfurth, "in the middle of cannibalistic Africa." The author presents a remarkable showing for man when he first sought conquest over the material. He always was searching, as in the stone age, for some harder, tougher, rarer material. The reason was that the harder stone, for a tool would be more lasting. With every success he was emboldened to try further.

It is a great mistake to entertain the idea that early man was not deft. He was forced to utilize his hands and call on his fingers for precise work. He could certainly use his toes, whereas most of us only know them on our feet as appliances to facilitate walking. The primitive toolchest would contain a stone anvil, stone hammers, chips of stone, shells for scraping arrow shafts, stone scrapers, and there might be a paint brush or so, made of palm fibre. This Andamanese is a jack of all trades. He is the more clever because he cannot pick or choose the materials he wants for his tools from any general furnishing shop. What is surprising is the uniformity of man's first inventions. They all met the same needs and uses, and were made of about the same material. Nature did not, of course, put into every man's hands the same material, but all did the best they could with what stones they could find.

We must express the great pleasure derived from Prof. Mason's addition to that collection known as the Contemporary Science Series. Nowhere is the taste for archaeological research more keen than in the United States, and for the reason that materials are so abundant. In many parts of the country the aboriginal races were existing 300 years and less ago, so it is here that the greater facilities for study are at hand.

Industry and Those Who Toil.

THE EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRY. By Henry Dyer. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.50.

The volume under notice is an endeavor to estimate the value of the various factors in the industrial problem, to co-ordinate or integrate the effective components, and to form some idea of the resulting organization. Mr. Dyer is by no means dogmatic, but he shows the influence of the best modern thought of those who have studied the problems of labor. The author himself is no theorist, but as a naval engineer of much distinction, he has necessarily associated with workers, and must, in a large measure, know about what he writes. What he tries to do is to have it recognized that economics and politics have a biological and physical basis, "and that social science is only the final chapters of physical and biological science." If the sociological aspect is complicated to the last extreme, the physiological and biological are fairly simple. Men have formed combinations for supplying their daily wants. There would have been starvation otherwise. Then later came more complete organization, division of labor.

The useful worker may follow any of the many callings. He may sweep the streets, edit a paper, be a sculptor or a butcher. "All who take a fair share of work which tends to improve the economic, social, material, mental, or moral condition of the people, are useful workers, and deserve a fair return wage in return for their work." Just here lies the line of departure; because economists believe labor alone, without that ability, would be inefficient, that there would be a loss of time, material, and energy—in fact, uselessly spent. The Socialist assents that ability amounts to nothing, is, in fact, a common commodity—that it is as bad as capital—and gives no appreciable return.

It is cast in the teeth of essentially able men that they are mere opportunists, and ever ready to fatten on the incapable. That may be in a certain sense true. It may be that by means of present economic situations, that rewards of the able are beyond their deserts. If perhaps a healthy civic and social spirit were engendered in the essentially able man, his reward would be in the satisfaction he felt at having been of lasting benefit to their fellow-men. There have been great leaders of thought and industry, the perfect illustrations of ability, whose rewards have been slight, but whose places stand highest in man's estimation. The rewards to Newton, Watt, Darwin, Faraday, have been small. All that they cared for was just means sufficient to live on and prosecute their all-engrossing callings. It was "love of work and emulation which was their motive." The wage was disregarded. And is this wage ever an indifferent thing? It is sometimes. Those who are at the head of the many successful co-operative concerns do not have the salaries of common bank clerks. The money to them is of second interest, lost sight of. What they care for is the welfare of the community.

The consideration of what is the exact position of capital opens many problems. It can never be forgotten nor forgiven that there are certain men in this world who roll in wealth obtained by monopoly, fraud, and robbery. If those who are to-day in possession of immense fortunes did not rob and cheat for themselves, they are the heirs of ancestors who have pilfered and who have swindled. Years ago Prof. Cairns wrote something which no political economist ever could controvert. It was in regard to the expenditure of the idle rich considered as a useful function. Adhering scrupulously to the sacredness of contracts, Cairns wrote:

> No public benefit of any kind arises from the existence of an idle rich class. The wealth accumulated by their ancestors and others in their behalf, were it employed as capital, no doubt helps to sustain industry; but what they consume in luxury and idleness is not capital, and helps to sustain nothing but their own unprofitable lives. By all means they must have their rents and interests, as it is written in the bond; but let them take their proper places as drones in the hive, gorging at a feast to which they have contributed nothing.

The upshot means precisely that in the organized society of the future there will be no rights which are apart from duties. "Every man must find his place and do his best to fill it." The healthy condition of the human family depends on the feeling of interdependence. It is as essential that the normal man shall produce as it is that the consumer shall require what is produced.

THE FIFTH YELLOW BOOK

THE YELLOW BOOK. An Illustrated Quarterly. Vol. V. April, 1895. Boston: Copeland & Day. $1.50.

There is really little of Mr. Aubrey Beardsley in this volume. Possibly the outside cover is his, and a young woman who recines on a striped lounge. This woman looks decent, as does the clipped poodle, with frills on his legs, stretched on the floor, his tail visible between the supports of a stand. You may, however, still see Mr. Aubrey Beardsley when he wants to be repulsive, in the back of the yellow cover—one of his former minor illustrative nightmares.

Generally, the prints in the present issue show a decided improvement over the former ones. But what are "Bodley Heads"? Why Bodley? Because the place where the publishing shop is situated is called "The Bodley Head." The "Chrysanthemum Girl" is excellent, a happy thought—only the girl has attenuated arms. Mr. Alfred Thornton's "Trees" grow from the sky downward, or from the earth upward, according to whether you put the print upside down or not. "The Mantelpiece" is a horror, a sulky woman with an ungainly claw. "The Prodigal Son" is charming and quaintly humorous. "The Portrait of a Girl" has a nice head, with geometrical legs and feet, the triangle of her dress assorting itself to her circular hoop. It is a study of animated conic sections, so to speak. There is one absolutely absurd print, the silliest attempt at sketching—probably the picture of a little girl and her little doll, drawn certainly by the doll.

The text of "The Yellow Book" is varied. Mr. William Watson's opening poem, "Hymn to the Sea," has two extraordinary lines in it:

Who, from the commune of air, cages the volatile song;
Here to capture and prison some fugitive breath of thy descant.

Mr. H. D. Trail's "The Papers of Basil Fillimer" is quite meaningless, and Mr. Henry Harland's "Rosemary for Remembrance" namby-pamby. Mr. G. S. Street tries to write down Meredith. A fairly neat paper is Mr. Maurice Baring's critique on Anatole France. There is, too, an original story of M. Anatole France, entitled "L'Evêche de Tourcoing," which shows how the Abbé Guitrel, through the conniving of the Prefect, was likely to become a Bishop. The text of "The Yellow Book," though not amusing, is less colored, say, with a jaundice yellow, than are former issues of this nondescript series.

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MACMILLAN & CO.'S BULLETIN

For the week ending June 8, 1895.

BALZAC.

The Novels of H. De Balzac. Edited by George Saintsbury. To be completed in about 40 vols., published monthly. First volume now ready, 12mo, silk cloth, gilt top. Price per volume, $1.50.

The Wild Ass's Skin, (La Peau de Changrin,) translated by Ellen Marriage, with General Introduction to the Series, and a Special Introduction to this Novel, by George Saintsbury and a PORTRAIT AND TWO FULL PAGE ETCHINGS by W. Boucher.

PROWSE.

A History of Newfoundland from the English, Colonial, and Foreign Records, with a Prefatory Note by Edmund Gosse, WITH 34 COLLOTYPES, OVER 300 TEXT ILLUSTRATIONS, AND NUMEROUS MAPS. Pp. XXIII—742. Royal 8vo, cloth. $8.00.

AUSTEN.

Duologues and Scenes from the Novels of Jane Austen. Arranged and Adapted for Drawing Room Performance. By Rosina Filippi, (Mrs. Dowson,) WITH 8 ILLUSTRATIONS by Miss Fletcher, 12mo, cloth, gilt top. UNIFORM WITH THE DENT EDITION OF MISS AUSTEN'S NOVELS. $1.00.

SMITH AND HARRINGTON.

Arithmetic for Schools. By Charles Smith, M. A., Master of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, Rewritten and Revised by Charles L. Harrington, Head Master of Dr. J. Sachs's School for Boys, New-York. 12mo, cloth. 90 cents NET.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE CONTRIBUTIONS TO PHILOSOPHY, PSYCHOLOGY, AND EDUCATION, VOL. 1, NO. 4.

Friedrich Eduard Beneke, The Man and His Philosophy. An Introductory Study. By Francis Burke Brandt, Ph. D., sometime University Fellow in Philosophy in Columbia College. 8vo, paper cover. Pp. 167. $1.00 NET.

PRESTON.

The Theory of Light. By Thomas Preston, M. A., (Dub.,) Fellow of the Royal Society of Ireland and Professor of Natural Philosophy, University College, Dublin. 8vo, cloth. Pp. XVII—573. $5.00 NET.

HODGKIN.

Italy and Her Invaders. By Thomas Hodgkin, D. C. L., Oxford and Durham; Litt. D., Dublin; Fellow of University College, London. VOLUME V., 553-600, Book VI., The Lombard Invasion. VOLUME VI., 600-744, Book VII., The Lombard Kingdom. WITH MAPS AND ILLUSTRATIONS. Vols. 5 and 6, 8vo, cloth. $10.50 NET.

HARTMANN.

The Sexes Compared, and Other Essays. By Edward von Hartmann, author of "The Philosophy of the Unconscious," &c. Selected and Translated by A. Kenner, M. A. 12mo, cloth. Pp. XI—164. 90 CENTS.

ELEMENTARY CLASSICS.

P Ovidii Nasonis Tristium. Liber 1. Edited with Explanatory Notes and Vocabulary, by E. S. Shuckburgh, M. A., late Fellow of Emmanuel College, Cambridge. 18mo, cloth. 40 CENTS NET.

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(In Sixteen Volumes.) Edited by G. A. Aitken and ILLUSTRATED by J. B. Yeats. New volume.

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Fingerprint Directories. By Francis Galton, F. R. S., D. C. L., Oxford and Hon. Sc. D., Cambridge. WITH PLATES. 8vo, cloth, pp. 149. $2.00.

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A Monograph of the Order of Oligochaeta. By Frank Evers Beddard, M. A., (Oxon.,) F. R. S., Prosector to the Zoological Society of London, &c. WITH 5 FULL PAGE COLORED PLATES, CONTAINING NUMEROUS FIGURES AND MANY ILLUSTRATIONS IN THE TEXT. 4to, boards. Pp. X.—769. $12.50 NET.

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RECENT VERSE

By Sarah K. Bolton.

THE INEVITABLE, AND OTHER POEMS. By Sarah K. Bolton. New-York: Thomas Y. Crowell.

The publishers of this neat little volume of verse are of the opinion that it will be very welcome to readers of Mrs. Bolton's biographical and sociological writings. There need be no doubt on this point. Those who have reason for being personally interested in the writer will be pleased with the womanly sympathy for struggle and endeavor and high ideals exhibited in these verses. The writer shows a liberal mind, an appreciation of natural beauty, and a warm humanity. It may as well be added, however, that all these qualities are to be found in prose writers, and that they do not necessarily constitute one a poet. A very fair example of Mrs. Bolton's style is "Marblehead Neck," which reads thus:

"The waves beat idly, with a ceaseless roar,
And to and fro the seaweed bends to me,
Kissing the great red rocks along the shore,
But thou, beloved, art not here to see.

The sun goes down in glory in the west,
Bathing in crimson every flower and tree,
The white sails redden on the ocean's breast,
But thou, beloved, art not here to see.

The twilight gathers and the moon rides high;
I watch its silver track and think of thee;
God keep thy path as bright from earth to sky,
When I, beloved, am not here to see."

That belongs to the class of poems generally described as "pretty." Many persons prefer pretty poems, pretty music, and pretty pictures to any other kind. They will find much to delight them in Mrs. Bolton's volume.

Lines by Frank Bolles.

CHOCORUA'S TENANTS. By Frank Bolles. Boston and New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.

This little volume contains a series of poems, suggested by the birds in the White Mountain region. The verses show a keen sympathy with nature, and an intimate acquaintance with the ways of such birds as the ruffled grouse, the bluejay, the black domino, the parula, the whip-poor-will, and the kingfisher. It is unfortunate that the writer chose the meter and style of Longfellow's "Hiawatha." That is one of the poems which, like Tennyson's "Locksley Hall" and Swinburne's "Triumph of Time," cannot be used as a pattern without disastrous results. The volume is handsomely printed, and contains illustrations which admirably reproduce the feeling of the text.

A BARITONE'S LETTERS

LETTERS OF A BARITONE. By Francis Walker. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

If the "Letters of a Baritone" address themselves more particularly to Americans desirous of following out a special musical career, Mr. Francis Walker writes so clearly and has such a nice perception of what is the higher rôle of the artist, that he deserves the attention of the largest class of readers. He shows clearly that all knowledge, if attainable, should be focussed if possible on one special calling.

The practical parts of the volume, as to methods of existence when the student is living in Italy, are satisfactorily presented. A man or a woman may live in Florence and take lessons from the best masters for about the same money as would be expended in a week for lessons alone in the United States, and then have the advantage besides of hearing all the year round operatic music at a low cost. The other advantage is the climate, and so for the industrious there are more working hours. Above all, in Italy, with a little judgment, the services of a competent instructor, a true maestro di canto, are readily obtainable.

In the course of his studies, the author refers to the innate love the Italians have for music, and how the house responds to the vocalist. It rises half way to meet him. It actually adds to the effects. The first opera he heard was Meyerbeer's "L'Africaine." The poor furnishing of the house at first surprised him. He contrasted it with our upholstered temples of art—the velvet, plush, and shoddy—and he comes to the conclusion that stuffed pillows and heavy draperies must suck in and deaden sound, and dull the brilliancy of timbre. Perhaps in Genoa, Meyerbeer's "somewhat insincere music" had been worn a little threadbare. The audience there were not equally attentive, but when the familiar ensemble portions came in their order then the house was hushed, for everybody seemed on the alert "to expect and enjoy." As to the interior of houses, Mr. Walker tells of his visiting La Scala, in Milan, when there was no audience, and trying his voice in the empty house. Then, when the guardian of the house spoke with pride of its vastness, the American quickly remarked that the Metropolitan Opera House in New-York was larger by several feet. Then "you should have seen how he glared at me as he replied: "No, Signor! non è possible che c'è un altro teatro in tutto il mondo grande come La Scala."

The "Letters of a Baritone" have many a pleasant reminiscence of the past in them, and a kindly mention is made of vocalists past and present. The book is a highly satisfactory performance, and good, because it places musical art in its proper sphere.

LITERARY NOTES

—Max Nordau, the author of "Degeneration," is reported to be engaged in writing a novel as well as a play. He denies that he has in hand another work on degeneration.

—Dodd, Mead & Co. expect to have ready in September the first volume of their "American Book Prices Current," a compilation similar to the English publication of the same name. The period to be covered is from Sept. 1, 1894, to Sept. 1, 1895. Besides the prices of books will be given the prices of autographs and manuscripts.

—Mrs. Burton Harrison's novel, "An Errant Wooing," which has just been completed in The Century Magazine, will be issued this month in book form by the Century Company. Among the illustrations will be views in Gibraltar, Tangier, Cordova, Seville, and Granada.

—Macmillan & Co. are about to issue "Catholic Socialism," by Francesco S. Nitti of the University of Naples, translated by Mary Mackintosh from the second Italian edition. An introduction has been written by Prof. David G. Ritchie of St. Andrew's.

—The prominent feature of the American Historical Register for June is an extended paper on the capture of Louisbourg by the New-England troops in 1745.

—The initial volume of a new series of popular biographies will be published at once by Frederick Warne & Co. It will be called "Public Men of To-day," the first volume being devoted to the Ameer Addur Rahman, and the second to Li Hung Chang. Other volumes which have been arranged for are sketches of Cecil Rhodes, Señor Castelar, and the German Emperor.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

WILD FLOWERS OF THE NORTHEASTERN STATES. Being 308 Individuals Common to the Northeastern United States. Drawn and Described from Life. By Ellen Miller and Margaret Christine Whiting. Large 8vo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $4.50.

YALE YARNS. Sketches of Life at Yale University. By John Seymour Wood. Illustrated. 12mo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.

IN THE LAND OF LORNA DOONE. With Pleasurable Excursions in England. By William H. Rideing. 16mo. New-York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1.

A BANK OF VIOLETS. Verses. By Fanny H. Runnells Poole. 16mo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

THE VENGEANCE OF JAMES VANSITTART. By Mrs. J. H. Needell. 12mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

THE ZEIT-GEIST. By L. Dougall. 18mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. 75 cents.

THE STORY OF "PRIMITIVE" MAN. By Edward Clodd. With illustrations. 24mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. 40 cents.

THE ANCIENT EGYPTIAN DOCTRINE OF THE IMMORTALITY OF THE SOUL. By Alfred Wiedemann. With 21 illustrations. 12mo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.

POND'S ANTISEPTIC, COOLING, COMFORTING. EXTRACT

MANY NEWPORT COTTAGES OPENED

The Brices Take Possession of William Waldorf Astor's Villa.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 7.—The Brices took possession of William Waldorf Astor's villa, which they have rented, to-day. Stewart M. Brice, son of Senator Calvin S. Brice, arrived and opened the house. Senator and Mrs. Brice and the Misses Brice will be here next week. Many cottages were opened to-day.

The arrivals for the season were Mr. and Mrs. William C. Schermerhorn, Miss Schermerhorn, Mrs. Samuel Webster, Miss Laura J. Post, Mrs. Selby Hayward, Mr. and Mrs. Harper Pennington, ex-Commodore and Mrs. Edwin D. Morgan, and Richard Williamson of New-York; Mrs. Richard Baker, Mrs. C. B. Perkins, and Mrs. O. B. Frothingham of Boston; Mr. and Mrs. A. Augustus Low of Brooklyn; Mrs. R. D. Morris and Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Sully-Darley of Philadelphia, and the Misses Dickey of Baltimore.

Other arrivals to-day were the Earl of Westmeath of the British Embassy; A. L. Day, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Mlins, Walter L. Kant, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Brown, and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Astley of New-York; Mrs. L. C. Noble, and Miss Bessie Noble of Boston; and Dr. W. L. Walhaupter, Assistant United States Fish Commissioner.

Dr. and Mrs. W. B. Hopkins of Philadelphia have taken the Club cottage for the season.

To-day's arrivals at Conanicut were Major and Mrs. H. C. Potter of Philadelphia; Bernard Gulp, J. K. Pruyn, and K. E. De Golla of New-York, and George S. Drake of St. Louis.

JOHN BOYNE'S BODY FOUND

Recovered from the Hudson, in Which He Was Drowned in 1894.

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y., June 7.—An inquest over the body of a man which had been found in the Hudson River on Thursday was held here to-day.

From the clothing the body was identified by his father and brother, as that of John Boyne of Piermont, aged twenty-three years, who was drowned on Nov. 7, 1894, off Irvington. A verdict of accidental drowning was rendered.

Boyne, in company with James Murphy, Maurice Fitzgerald, and Percy Potter, went from Piermont to Irvington on that day in a rowboat. On the return trip the wind blew strong, and rowing was difficult. When in midstream the men changed places at the oars, and in doing so, the boat was upset. Murphy and Boyne were drowned, but the other two men clung to the boat and were rescued. Murphy's body was found.

Will Disseminate Weather Bulletins.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Postmaster General Wilson and the Postmasters throughout the country will co-operate with Secretary of Agriculture Morton and the Weather Bureau in giving the public the fullest possible advantages to be derived from the daily weather forecasts. Secretary Morton submitted a plan to Postmaster General Wilson, by which a much wider dissemination of the daily weather predictions will be had, through the co-operation of the Post Office Department.

It is proposed to telegraph daily to Postmasters at distributing offices the weather forecasts, to be bulletined in their offices for the benefit of the public, and also to be mailed to outlying offices which can be reached in time to make the predictions of value. A simple device by which the forecasts can be easily duplicated and stamped upon postal cards will be furnished Postmasters by the Weather Bureau.

The Prayerbook Seller Released.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., June 7.—Missionary Brother Benjamin Day, who was arrested in this city several weeks ago while selling prayer-books, charged with being a vagrant, was discharged from custody to-day, after being locked up since his arrest. Considerable indignation has been expressed in the city over the apparently groundless charge against the man.

The Jury Stood Half and Half.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., June 7.—The jury failed to agree upon a verdict in the case of Robert W. Monroe, tried here for assaulting William Harris of Sayville with a knife on the night of July 17 last. The jury stood six for conviction to six for acquittal. Monroe will not be tried again until December.

THE DINNER BELL

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Cottolene

you are sure to enjoy it, and it is sure not to cause you any distress as it would if cooked with lard. Begin the use of COTTOLENE at once. But be sure and get the genuine. Sold everywhere in one three and five pound tins with trade mark—steer's head in cotton-plant wreath—on every tin.

The N. K. Fairbank Company, CHICAGO and Produce Exchange, New York.

GEN. M'ALPIN'S AMBITION

Would Be President of League of Republican Clubs.

WITHDRAWS FROM NEW STATE CLUB

Some Say He Did Mr. Platt's Bidding —Lieutenant Lauterbach to Go West as an Advance Courier.

Gen. E. A. McAlpin is a candidate for President of the National League of Republican Clubs. He has withdrawn as a member of the new Republican State Club, which was incorporated only a few days ago.

It was announced last night at the headquarters of the State League of Republican Clubs, Room 10, Fifth Avenue Hotel, that Edward Lauterbach, Mr. Platt's Chairman of the Republican County Committee, would go out to Cleveland in advance of the delegation to the convention of the National League of Republican Clubs to boom Gen. McAlpin for the league's Presidency.

Thomas C. Platt is now for Gen. McAlpin. This is so because it is said that Gen. McAlpin got out of the new State Club to please Mr. Platt, and that is why Mr. Lauterbach will go as advance courier to Cleveland.

In explanation as to why he got out of the club, which Mr. Platt regards as an anti-Platt organization, Gen. McAlpin says, in substance, that John E. Milholland, who helped organize the club, misled him by telling him that it was to be in the interest of harmony; that all Republicans were to get under the same roof, and that Gov. Morton and Mr. Platt, as well as the other prominent Republicans, would all be in it.

Then Gen. McAlpin explains that he was told by the Governor that he was not going into the club. Gen. McAlpin learned that it was all a factional affair, and so he withdrew. Unkind politicians, however, insist that the General got out because Thomas C. Platt asked him to do so.

Mr. Platt fears the effect on his leadership of so many prominent Republicans banding themselves together. Most of the State Club members do not bow to the will of Platt. When Commissioner of Public Works Brookfield learned yesterday that Gen. McAlpin had withdrawn on the ground that it was a factional institution, he said:

"It will not be factional, unless such actions as this make it so."

But Mr. Platt does not believe that the new Republican State Club will serve his interests. Therefore it must be factional. So much is he concerned about it that he has been working for some time to get men to leave it. Charles W. Hackett, Mr. Platt's Chairman of the Republican State Committee's Executive Committee, has been doing some of that work for him. Several Republicans were frightened into not becoming members.

There are many excellent Republicans who do not agree with Gen. McAlpin that the new club is not a good institution to join. It is very probable that they will regard Gen. McAlpin's action as plainly antagonistic to them. The list includes such men as Cornelius N. Bliss, William Brookfield, J. Sloat Fassett, Joel B. Erhardt, Edward Mitchell, and James J. Belden. Whether Gen. McAlpin's change will injure his candidacy for the league's Presidency by making some of the delegates from this State oppose him remains to be seen. Some of those who have been anxious to see him elected are disgruntled now.

The Platt crowd is shouting loudly against Mayor Strong for keeping his promises and appointing Democrats as well as Republicans to office. They are trying to make friends among country Republicans on this cry. A partial list of the Democrats so far appointed by Mayor Strong follows:

	Salary.
Francis M. Scott, Corporation Counsel	$12,000
Seth Sprague Terry, Commissioner of Accounts	5,000
Avery Delano Andrews, Police Commissioner	5,000
Andrew D. Parker, Police Commissioner	5,000
George W. Green, Aqueduct Commissioner	5,000
John Monks, Dock Department	5,000
C. H. Woodman, Excise Commissioner	5,000
John P. Faure, Charity Commissioner	5,000
W. L. Turner, Assistant Corporation Counsel	8,000
H. De Forest Baldwin, Assistant Corporation Counsel	6,000
John J. Brady, Assistant Corporation Counsel	5,000
Theodore Sutro, Tax Commissioner	7,000
W. T. Jerome, Justice Special Sessions	9,000
John Hayes, Justice Special Sessions	9,000
Robert C. Cornell, City Magistrate	7,000

Only Platt Republicans complain of the action of the Mayor in naming Democrats for office.

PREPARING FOR THE TRIP WEST

Mr. Lauterbach Busy with Members of the League Clubs.

Final arrangements for the transportation of those members of the Republican State League of Clubs residing in this city to the National Convention to be held in Cleveland, Ohio, next week, were effected at a special meeting of the committee having these matters in charge, held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel late yesterday afternoon.

To the casual observer it appeared as if there were more political schemes being hatched in the vicinity of Parlor 10 than actual business transacted looking to the comfort of the Republican delegates to the big convention.

Edward Lauterbach, the Chairman of the Republican County Committee, seemed to be in a state of perpetual excitement during the afternoon and early evening. He had an air of mystery. He never remained in one spot more than two consecutive moments and every arriving committeeman was buttonholed and dragged out into the corridor. The zenith of Mr. Lauterbach's bliss was reached when he corralled Gen. E. A. McAlpin and Cornelius Van Cott at one and the same time and with them held a whispered conference in the corridor.

The meeting was attended not alone by Edward Lauterbach, Gen. McAlpin, and Cornelius Van Cott. There were also present such well-known Republicans as Mayor George E. Green of Binghamton, the President of the State League of Republican Clubs; C. C. Shayne, Henry L. Stoddard, Henry Gleason, Mat D. Quitmann, S. J. Rosenthal, Robert Greacen, John W. Vrooman, and James A. Blanchard. The meeting was a more or less "go-as-you-please" affair, and the details fell principally to Col. Totten.

It was announced with a great flourish of trumpets that not less than 500 Republicans would go from New-York to the convention. They will be joined by forty delegates and others from Brooklyn, and the Connecticut delegation, which will leave New-Haven by boat on Monday night, arriving in this city in time to take the special train which will leave the Grand Central Station at 7 o'clock on Tuesday morning, reaching Cleveland the same night. It will cost the New-York Republicans just $17.35 apiece to travel in this train. It will stop at Poughkeepsie, Tarrytown, Hudson, Albany, Oneida, Rome, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

The League will retain headquarters at the Fifth Avenue until the day of departure. Col. Totten and his aides are expected to get up a big "hurrah" for the forthcoming convention.

President Cleveland Pardons M. Crow.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Meredith Crow, a man of some prominence in the Indian Territory, was pardoned to-day by President Cleveland, after ten years of patient effort on the part of friends to secure his release. Crow was a man of good character and great bravery. He killed a desperado in the Indian Territory ten years ago. He was convicted of murder and sentenced to hang, but April 20, 1888, Mr. Cleveland commuted the sentence to imprisonment for life. President Harrison reduced the sentence to ten years' actual imprisonment. In granting the pardon, President Cleveland says:

"In views of all the facts in the case, and the circumstances connected with the homicide, and considering the manly behavior of the prisoner at all times since, and his exemplary conduct in prison, I think he now deserves a remission of the remainder of his term and a restoration of his rights of citizenship."

Living in the Past

is not conducive to present success. Conservatism does not mean that one should be behind the times. To neglect the improvement which this wonderful century has brought to us is worthy only of the Rip Van Winkles of the business world. The telephone is now invaluable to every progressive business man, and pays its own way many times over in opportunities for successful negotiations and dealings as well as in the saving of messenger and telegraph fees, car fares, &c. For moderate use it costs but 25 cents a day, which pays for our best service with exclusive wire and metallic circuit.

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ICE TRUST FORMED UNDER MAINE LAWS

All the New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore Companies Interested.

AUGUSTA, Me., June 7.—Ice is now to be added to the list of commodities the handling of which is to be regulated by a trust. J. S. Lamoreaux of Ballston Spa, N. Y., has been one of the men actively engaged in pushing the enterprise. For several days he has been visiting the Maine ice concerns along the Kennebec and Penobscot at Rockland, and along the coast. The Knickerbocker Ice Company of New-York is in the combination, and the company of the same name in Philadelphia.

A meeting was held at Gardiner, Me. the centre of the Kennebec ice region, Thursday, which was attended by two representatives of the Knickerbocker Company of Philadelphia, and by four of the Knickerbocker people of New-York. There were twelve in attendance. A corporation was formed under the laws of Maine, with a capital of $12,500,000, all the companies to take stock in proportion to their several properties. Companies can sell out to the trust if they choose. Attorney General Powers, who passes on the organization of all corporations organized in the State, was present, and the certificate was filed at the State House.

It is claimed that all the large concerns in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New-York State, and the East are parties to the deal. Another meeting is to be held in New-York later to perfect arrangements. The object of the combination, a member says, is to regulate prices and the amount harvested, and hold down competition.

R. B. L. The Magic Letters.

A PHYSICIAN'S TESTIMONIAL.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 27, 1895.
THE RIPLEY BROM-LITHIA WATER CO.:
Gentlemen: Last Winter I had occasion to use your Brom-Lithia Water, and, as it had proved itself equal to the emergency, I think it fair and just that you should know it.

In September, 1894, I had a severe attack of articular rheumatism. It first appeared in the hands and then spread to all the joints. I took the usual remedies without any effect and was compelled to remain in bed. This continued until I lost both flesh and strength. On Dec. 1, 1894, I secured two gallons of your Brom-Lithia Water. In five days I noticed a decided improvement, and kept on using the water until I had taken four gallons, when I was entirely cured and have remained so ever since. This I attribute entirely to the action of the Brom-Lithia Water, as during its use I used no other form of treatment. Everything considered, I think this a most wonderful cure.

If by using this letter you can induce others suffering from rheumatism to use this water, do so, for I think every one thus afflicted should know of this natural remedy.

You can also use it in answer to inquiries made by any one.

A BROOKLYN PHYSICIAN.

Name and address of this doctor is withheld at his request, but will be furnished at any

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Mainz, Germany: Staarbach's News Agency, agency for Germany and Austria.

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COMPLAINTS.—Subscribers who fail to receive a single copy of The Times should immediately notify the publisher. Readers who are unable to purchase The Times at any news stands or on any railroad train or steamboat will oblige us by promptly reporting that fact.

To Readers Going Out of Town.

Readers of The Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

	Page.		Page.
Help Wanted.....	10	Horses, Carriages, &c.	7
Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.....	13	Instruction.....	7
Bankers' Cards.....	13	Legal Notices.....	14
Bicycles.....	6	Marriages.....	5
Boarders Wanted.....	7	Meetings & Elections.	13
Brooklyn Advertisements.....	8	Miscellaneous.....	7
Business Notices.....	5	New Publications.....	6
City Real Estate For Sale.....	15	Proposals.....	7
Country Boards.....	7	Public Notices.....	15
Country Houses To Let.....	15	Real Estate at Auction.....	15
Country Houses Wanted.....	15	Refreres' Notices.....	15
Country Houses For Sale.....	15	Religious Notices.....	7
Deaths.....	5	Situations Wanted.....	10
Dividends.....	13	Special Notices.....	5
Excursions.....	7	Sporting Goods.....	6
Financial.....	14	Spring and Water Sorts.....	7
Furnished Rooms.....	7	Summer Resorts.....	7
		Surrogate Notices.....	14
		The Turf.....	6
		Travelers' Guide.....	14

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—The Tzigane Matinée.
AMBROSE PARK, 39th St, South Brooklyn—3:00 and 8:15—Black America.
AMERICAN ROOF GARDEN, 42d St-8th Av—8:00—Vaudeville.
BROADWAY, Broadway-41st St—8:00—A Daughter of the Revolution. Matinée, 2:00.
CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:00—The Merry World.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Wax Works. Grand Concerts.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:10—For Fair Virginia. Matinée.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby. Matinée.
GARRICK, Broadway-35th St—8:30—Thrilby. Matinée, 2:00.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Charlotte Corday. Matinée, 2:00.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Hamlet II. Matinée, 2:00.
HOYT'S, Broadway-24th St—8:15—A Doll's House. Matinée.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures. Matinée, 2:15.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN, Madison Av-26th, 27th St—8:15—Vaudeville.
POLO GROUNDS, 8th Av-157th St—4:00—New-York vs. Pittsburg.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Vaudeville.
TERRACE GARDEN, 58th St-Lexington Av—7:30—Die Fledermaus.

READER'S INDEX

	Page.	Column.
Departures for Europe	10	2
At the Hotels	5	3
Business Troubles	15	4
Commercial	11	1
Courts	14	1
Financial	12	1
Fires in This City	5	5
Marine Intelligence	10	4
New State Corporations	15	3
Obituary Record	5	6
Post Office Notice	14	5
Railroad News	2	2
Real Estate	15	2
Social World	8	2
Telegraphic Brevities	8	4
United Service	15	1
Washington Weather Forecast	13	4

BULLETIN OF TO-DAY'S NEWS.

Page 1
Ex-Inspector McLaughlin Guilty.
Queer Bond Transaction.
Ex-Gov. Wise in a Rage.
The Cabinet Vacancy Filled.
Exiles Returning to Ecuador.
Broker Chapman Will Be Tried.
Protest Against the Conkling Law.
Boehmann Convicted of Murder.
Stout Talk by Senator Teller.
South Carolina Elections.
Page 2
New-Yorks Win Easily at Baseball.
Farrell's Checkered Career.
Page 3
Review of New Publications.
Gen. McAlpin's Ambition.
Page 5
Chinese Loan in Paris.
Where Stolen Stamps Go.
Battles in the Cameroons.
Norway Tries Conciliation.
Estimates of the Cotton Crop.
Plans for Opening Harlem Canal.
Page 6
Ready for the Big Relay Race.
Page 7
Waring Wants Women Street Cleaners.
Page 8
Post Office Sanitation Neglected.
Town Bought by New-Yorkers.
Policing the Annexed Districts.
Quackenbush Case Revived.
Decision Favorable to War Veterans.
Page 10
Hearing for Teacher Darling.
New Naturalization Law.
Page 13
The New Game Law Approved.
Cadets in Overalls.
Juror Whitten Seeks Redress.
New Justices to be Sworn To-day.
Page 14
The Days of Tweed Recalled.
Page 15
Bills Signed by the Governor.
Page 16
Caught Policemen Napping.
When New Tariff Began.
All Favor the Traction Line.
Pages 17—24
Opportunities in the South — Atlanta Cotton States Exposition.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following official record from the Weather Bureau, 285 feet above the street level, shows the changes in the temperature for the last twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year:

	1895.	1894.		1895.	1894.
3 A. M.	55	51	6 P. M.	72	61
6 A. M.	55	46	9 P. M.	62	56
9 A. M.	62	55	11 P. M.	61	53
12 M.	66	61	12 P. M.	62	53
4 P. M.	71	66			

Average temperature yesterday.....62.0
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....56.8
Average temperature for corresponding date last twenty years.....66.0

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 13, Column 4.

TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE CABINET.

Mr. Cleveland has made an obviously excellent choice for the State Department. Mr. Olney is not only a tested and trusted adviser, in close sympathy with the President's ideas, but he was in equally close sympathy with the late Mr. Gresham, who frequently consulted him, and who relied on his judgment. He will be prepared to administer the department with entire consistency along the lines so far determined by his lamented predecessor and by the President. He will also be fully equal to any fresh requirements that may present themselves. He is a man of ability and trained mind, capable of broad views, and at once firm and candid. He cannot resist more completely than did Mr. Gresham the influence of the unscrupulous enemies of the Administration, but by temperament he is probably less sensitive to their shameful abuse. The jingoes, of whatever party, will but waste their breath in railing at him, and he will present to them, as he certainly will to any possible foreign opponents of a just American policy, an imperturbable front.

The appointee to the Department of Justice, Mr. Judson Harmon of Cincinnati, bears an excellent reputation as a lawyer and jurist, and will doubtless perform the duties of the office adequately.

THE CHALLENGE OF THE SILVER FACTION.

We have no inclination to exaggerate in any way the significance or the influence of the silver-inflation movement in the Democratic Party in Illinois. Measured by the intentions and expectations of its authors, it was a failure. These men did not seek a mere formal declaration for silver monometallism from a thin convention. They knew that they were in a minority in the State Committee, and that they must get the call for a convention now by trick or not at all, and by trick they got it. But they thought that when the convention assembled a decided majority of a full representation of the party in Illinois would join with them. In this they were mistaken, and to that extent their scheme was a failure.

But, though they have not done what they hoped to do and thought that they could do, they have shown a desire and capacity for mischief that cannot safely be ignored, and which makes it the duty of all sound Democrats to fight them and to fight their allies in every State where they show any strength. The primary purpose of these plotters was to force the Democratic National Convention to adopt the principle of immediate, independent, unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1. We do not believe that they can do that. It is plain that they cannot do it in the way they had expected. There will be little or no response to their call for like conventions in the various States, and no National Convention will be called, as they demand, before the customary, regular, reasonable, and proper time. Mr. Harrity's letter settles that.

If, however, they cannot accomplish their primary purpose, they will try to come as near to it as possible. They will try to make such a showing of strength, and especially such a degree of control over the machinery of the party in the several States, that the National Convention, when it meets, will feel it necessary to "conciliate" them and to provide a platform on which they can "get together" with the rest of the party. During the intervals of active campaigns the party machinery is exposed to this sort of treatment. The great body of the party pay little attention to it. Even the majority of those on the various committees, knowing that there is no legitimate occasion for activity, are needless about it. A smart set of energetic and unscrupulous conspirators, like Altgeld and Hinrichsen in Illinois, can generally run the machinery to suit themselves. This is what the silver men will try to do in order to make as imposing an impression as possible when the various State Conventions, and finally the National Convention, meet. That was the mode of working of the Hill-Murphy combine in the effort to prevent the nomination of Mr. Cleveland in 1892, and, though their success was not such as to encourage imitation, the silver men will try it, with such changes as they think necessary.

It must be resisted at every point and in every way. Where the sound-money men are now in control of the party organization they must see that it is not wrested from them or made to serve the ends of the silver men, as was done in Illinois. And everywhere the sound-money Democrats should prepare, not only through the ordinary party organization, but by independent organization, to make their strength too clear to be ignored or trifled with. The country must understand that no silver platform or silver candidate and no treacherous compromise as to either candidate or platform will receive the support of the sound-money Democrats in convention or at the polls.

It is the hope of the Republican managers of the more astute type that they can force the Democrats to go into the fight next year, if not on the wrong side, then not firmly and boldly on the right side of the currency question. They know that if this can be done the chances of Republican victory will be very much greater. They have, therefore, precisely the same ends in view as the free-coinage schemers of Illinois. They will do everything they can do, directly and indirectly, to aid the latter, who are, in effect, their allies. It is perfectly good politics, for nothing is more certain than that on the financial issue the sound-money candidate will be elected next year. If the Democrats allow themselves to be betrayed in this direction they will richly merit the defeat that they will surely suffer.

THE SOUTH.

In a special supplement The Times this morning submits a great variety of information touching the South and the "Cotton States and International Exposition," which will be opened at Atlanta, Ga., on Sept. 18 and continue until the close of the year.

There is nothing in the history of the world to match the wonderful development of the South since the civil war, and especially during the last dozen years. While there are examples of increase of population and wealth in the West that are justly the pride of the whole Nation, the South, it must be remembered, has almost literally risen from the grave. The devastation and exhaustion of the war, the absolute abolition of the vast property interests represented by the slaves, and the inevitable prostration of energies following the tremendous and unavailing struggle in the field were something unprecedented in the history of the world. From this depth the South has risen until it is to-day the most promising field for honest and intelligent enterprise in the whole Union.

Our readers will find in our supplement a detailed description of the plans for the exposition which will show the rest of the world and the South itself what rich opportunities open in that region.

NEW JUSTICES AND MAGISTRATES.

Mayor Strong has performed the somewhat delicate task of selecting five Justices of the Court of Special Sessions and nine city magistrates from a list of two or three hundred applicants very creditably. It is not possible to say that all these men are well qualified for the duties they will have to perform, because some of the qualities that are required can only be tested by experience, and most of these men have no record of such a test. But they all appear to be men of ability and high character and of good standing at the bar in this city. That is about as good a guarantee as we can have before actual trial of their qualities. Besides, the Mayor seems to have sought advice in regard to the appointments, not from politicians, but from lawyers who knew the candidates and were in a position to judge of their fitness.

While it is hardly possible to ignore absolutely the political affiliations of men appointed to any public office, there is no evidence in these selections that they were governed at all by political considerations. There is hardly anybody in the list who can be described as an active politician, though there are three or four who have been somewhat active in politics—a distinction in which there may be a good deal of difference. It happens that just one-half of these appointees are rated as Republicans and one-half as Democrats, and, rather oddly, all the Republicans but one are set down as anti-Platt and all the Democrats but one as anti-Tammany.

In comparison with most of the Police Justices with which the city has been afflicted for some years, these new officers appear as paragons of judicial fitness, and there is no doubt that their accession to the bench on the 1st of July will work a revolution in the police courts of the city. There is every prospect that substantial justice will be done in the multitude of petty cases that come before these tribunals, without fear and without favor. Violators of the law will not escape by means of "pulls" with ward politicians and district leaders, and innocent persons will not suffer for lack of influence with the Judges. That will be an enormous gain for the protection of the life and property of citizens and of the rights of the humblest among them.

But the greatest gain will be to the general cause of public decency and respect for law. The most serious obstacle to advancement in social order and good administration in this city has been in the police courts, where corruption and caprice, rather than law and justice, prevailed. There will be an end of this obstruction to progress, and the police magistracy, we have reason to believe, will become a potent agency in diminishing vice and crime and promoting social and civic advancement.

THE ARREST OF BLACKHAM.

The milkman in Stamford, Conn., who caused a few weeks ago in that city, by the sale of infected milk, 400 cases of typhoid fever, 21 of which were fatal, has been arrested and is now in jail. The charge is that he is guilty of manslaughter, in that he caused the death of John F. King, one of the victims, by selling milk containing the specific poison, or germs, of typhoid.

It may be that the history of milk epidemics of typhoid fever will disclose an example of the prosecution of some person who was the agent of infection, but we do not recall any case of the kind, and are inclined to think that this is the first. No one of the recent epidemics in this country—whether they were caused by the infection of milk or the pollution of water—was followed by such action, even when the evidence showed very clearly to whose ignorance or carelessness the epidemic was due. Our readers may remember, among other examples, the water epidemics at Plymouth, Penn., and Windsor, Vt., and the milk epidemics at Springfield, Mass.; Somerville, Mass.; Waterbury, Conn., and Montclair, N. J., involving in the aggregate about 1,600 cases and in the neighborhood of 250 deaths. These great losses were caused by the recklessness or ignorance of six or eight persons. At Montclair a milkman—but not the person from whose dairy farm the germs of the disease were disseminated—suffered for his ignorance, but not as a result of prosecution. In a spirit of bravado he drank milk which was infected to emphasize his proclaimed belief that the sanitarians and doctors were misleading the public. Thus he caught the disease, of which he died two or three weeks later.

This epidemic in Stamford was clearly traced to the infection of the milk sold by Blackham, the man now in jail. The bacilli of typhoid were found in the milk and also in the water of a well on his premises. He admitted that he had been accustomed to wash his milk cans with this water, and it may be that he also adulterated the milk with it. It was a shallow well, and the surface of the water was only a little below the surface of the ground around it. It was plain enough that sewage from a receptacle within a few feet of this well had been going into it, and the receptacle was within a few feet of a group of dirty habitations in which there had recently been one or more cases of typhoid. We understand that it was admitted by the milkman that he regarded the well water as too foul to be used for drinking, although he thought it was good enough to be used for washing his milk cans.

This was a case of wholesale poisoning, but it is not probable that the milkman was conscious of the fact that he was poisoning his customers. One of them was his own family physician, who was himself, with one of his children, prostrated by the disease. Another was the Chairman of the City Council's Committee on Health! The trial of this case may reveal clearly to everybody the milkman's ignorance and carelessness and lack of regard for cleanliness, but we do not think it will show that he was consciously responsible for the deplorable results of his action. We do not say that he ought not to be prosecuted. On the other hand, we think that he should be tried—although he will not be convicted of manslaughter—in order that he may suffer some punishment and that public attention may be directed to the sanitary principles and laws which he violated and which so many other persons ignorantly and carelessly disregard.

There are other culprits in this case, and they are the people of Stamford and the members of their City Government and their health authorities. That danger attends a failure to subject the milk supply of a town to sanitary supervision has been known to physicians and health authorities and other intelligent persons for years. If the people and the Government of a town do not guard the milk supply, the town must pay the penalty occasionally in an epidemic of typhoid fever. There is pecuniary economy in paying the cost of sanitary inspection. This, we presume, is now realized by the people of Stamford. The cost of such an epidemic is very heavy, not only in bereavement, hardship, and sorrow, but also in the money loss caused by illness, disability, and death. It pays to guard the milk supply and the water supply, in order that the ignorant and the reckless and the greedy may be prevented from poisoning the innocent and unsuspecting who rely upon the officers of their Local Government for protection.

TURKISH DIPLOMACY.

Those who imagine that the refusal of the Turkish Government to accept the plan of reforms implies persistent opposition to them have very little conception of the resources of Turkish diplomacy. The fact is that the Porte could no nothing else for its first move. It had put itself on record as denying absolutely that there had been any special trouble other than would naturally, almost inevitably, arise from the revolutionary tactics of the Armenians. It had also claimed that the Sultan was doing all he could for the welfare of his subjects. To turn around immediately and practically confess to the world that it was mistaken, that the outrages were a fact, and, still more, that it was incompetent for the situation, was simply, from a purely diplomatic standpoint, most unwise. Furthermore, it would be really dangerous. The Sultan's position depends very largely upon his ability to convince his Moslem subjects both in Turkey and Arabia, especially in Arabia, that he still holds the pre-eminence among the crowned heads of the world. To this day the ignorant peasant imagines that the Czar cannot assume his crown without the permission of the Padishah. If, then, the Padishah bows without a protest to the Czar's demands, even the dullest herdsman can scarcely fail to recognize which is the stronger. If, on the other hand, there is proud, disdainful refusal at the beginning, the way is open for any amount of subsequent yielding, with scarcely a hint of loss of prestige.

That is just what has happened. The by-play has been interesting. There was one report prepared understood to be favorable to the powers. Then the Caliph stepped in. Moslem rights must be safeguarded. There must be no yielding to Christian nations, and Abd-ul-Hamid II. stands forth before the Moslem world (which does not read the European papers) as the true Defender of the Faith. The foreign Ambassadors refer to their Governments, a sufficient amount of time is allowed to elapse for the news of the Sultan's noble stand to be sent throughout his empire, and negotiations are resumed. Already the "firm attitude of the powers" is having its effect. There will be propositions and counter-propositions, and in course of time a plan of reform will be adopted. Whether it will be carried out or not depends upon whether the powers continue to hold their "firm attitude," and also upon the developments in Arabia.

The Arabs have never been partial to the Ottoman assumption of the Caliphate, and of late years, especially since the success of the Mahdi, their hostility has been increasingly apparent, especially in the Province of Yemen. Hitherto the Turkish Governors have succeeded in keeping the peace, at least so far as protecting foreigners is concerned. The recent imposing of quarantine on the Mecca pilgrims has aroused very bitter feeling, and the presence of European war ships to avenge the murderous assault on the Consular officers at Jiddah has provoked threats of reprisals from the lawless Bedouins. To secure the punishment of the offenders without stirring a general revolt, which may include all the Arab tribes, even of Mesopotamia, will require all the diplomacy of the Porte and all the firmness of England, France, and Russia. Another ominous sign is the revolt of a company of regulars at Erzrum a few weeks ago. It was promptly suppressed, but revolt is contagious. The outlook is by no means bright, yet Turkey has weathered heavier storms and may weather this.

MR. JUDGE AND HIS MAHATMAS.

In spite of his great victory at the Boston convention, where he was elected President for life of the American Theosophical Society, which thereupon cut loose from the Theosophists of the Old World, Mr. William Q. Judge of this city did not, we presume, expect to accomplish his purpose and create a Mahatma Trust without further contest with jealous rivals and malicious enemies. We suggest that it is not enough to have "cornered" the visible (or invisible) supply of Mahatmas by bringing Koot Hoomi and Morya from the desert of Gobi to this country and stowing them away in the recesses of Philadelphia. After having obtained exclusive control of them and their messages, it was also necessary that their messages should be regarded as genuine Mahatmic utterances and be treated with respect.

We recently published the message which a Theosophist wheat broker in Chicago found in his desk just before the Boston convention. He was urged in this communication to vote for Judge. We are now informed that this gentleman, Mr. George E. Wright, has reached the conclusion that the message was what is sometimes called a "fake," and that he is not in harmony with Judge. Having been "long" of wheat during the recent exciting upward movement in the wheat pit of the Chicago Board of Trade, he manifests the independence which so commonly is born of successful operations in finance, and is not inclined to submit to the teachings or demands of a Theosophist boss in New-York. "I have been," says Mr. Wright, "a member of the Theosophical Society for many years. I did receive an alleged Mahatmic message on April 22, but after an investigation I proved it to be bogus."

It is also stated that the Theosophists of Chicago, as a body, have repudiated the action of the Boston convention, and that a similar course has been taken by local societies in Syracuse, N. Y.; Muskegon, Mich.; Port Townsend, Oregon; Boisé City, Idaho; Minneapolis, Skowhegan, Oshkosh, and Kalamazoo. We presume that Mr. Judge's Mahatmas have sent messages to all these malcontents and seceders, but it is apparent that they were not regarded as genuine. They should have been accompanied by affidavits, or should have been delivered by a cyclone, or should have borne some mark which would compel respect. We warn Mr. Judge that unless he stimulates the aged Koot Hoomi and Morya to fresh exertions the West will set up Mahatmas of its own.

Commissioner Roosevelt has, among his other merits, that of doing unexpected and picturesque things. His last achievement, a tour through the city streets in the hours between midnight and dawn, is delightfully reminiscent of the Arabian Nights and Haroun al Raschid. And yet, after all, the surprising feature of this incident is that it should be surprising. So simple an expedient for finding out just how faithfully patrol work is done would, of course, instantly suggest itself to any police official with an eye single to the real and proper interests of his department. We now have such officials, and, naturally enough, the city is treated to a constant series of events whose lack of precedent only proves to what a régime of unmitigated malfeasance in office we had become accustomed.

A man has just been arrested in this city who pretended to be the agent of a firm or corporation whose title, he said, was "The Elite Pants Company." He seems to have been a bad man, and to have swindled butchers and others out of small amounts which he obtained in advance on orders for garments, presumably trousers. It is difficult to refrain, however, from feeling just a touch of regret that the law should have been obliged to suppress the activities of a real phrase genius, and especially of one with originality and humor enough to invent such a charming expression as "élite pants." There is an easy grace about the words, a happy mingling of grandeur with carelessness, that should touch the heart even of an outgoing Police Justice and lead him to temper severity with at least the shadow of a smile. According to the dictionary, "pants" is "vulgar" and "colloquial," but united with "élite" it surely ought to appease the shades of both Dr. Holmes and Richard Grant White, and make them regret having crushed a poor little abbreviation twice with the same not very adroit joke.

Martinez Campos has called for more troops, and once more there comes up the old problem as to what connection there is between what the Spanish authorities say about the Cuban revolution and the revolution itself. They have been claiming, of late, an uninterrupted series of victories, and so strenuously that it hardly seemed reasonable to doubt that the war was practically over, but close on the heels of all this now comes a demand for reinforcements. Perhaps the simplest way out of the difficulty that Anglo-Saxons find in reconciling such inconsistencies is to just exclaim, "Oh, these Latin races!" and let it go at that.

A VERY PERTINENT INQUIRY

From Yesterday's New-York Press, a Member of The Associated Press.

The Associated Press, the United Press, and Why They Don't Get Together.

It is to be regretted that the United Press, which is a news-gathering association maintained by The Herald, The Sun, The Tribune, and The Times, should feel itself compelled to be suing newspapers and newspaper men for libel. The United Press is not in any need of a judgment from the courts as to its efficiency. The papers that take its service are a much better testimonial day after day as to its character than the indorsement of any court could possibly be. There has been altogether too much bickering among the newspapers with regard to their private affairs during the last three or four years. The public is not interested in it and it does not reveal those who engage in it in at all a creditable light. The fact is that the maintenance of two news-gathering associations such as the Associated Press and the United Press is a piece of monumental folly. They cost the newspapers of the country certainly not less than $500,000 a year more than would be required to supply to all the papers a better service than either association is now supplying to its members and clients.

We had hoped that the conferences recently held in this city between representatives of the two associations would result in an adjustment of the difficulties and in a combination of interests. We think they would have done so if the proper spirit had been manifested on both sides. If these difficulties are not adjusted pretty soon, the managers of the two associations can make up their minds that a movement will be instituted that will compel an adjustment. The foolish expenditure of thousands upon thousands of dollars in the duplication of news dispatches has gone on just about as long as the newspapers of the country intend it shall.

There was no adequate reason for the failure of the recent conferences. They failed because certain persons with selfish interests of their own to secure did not want them to succeed. There was a great show of anxiety for the interests of members and clients, but had those interests prevailed, the issue of the conference would have been an agreement. Every time the conferrees got within touching distance of an agreement, however, they shied and produced quibbling letters from quibbling lawyers about this, that, or the other legal complication. Nobody can read the record of the conferences without being persuaded that certain people were more bent on maintaining themselves in a good, fat job than they were on saving the newspapers of the country an unnecessary expense of $500,000. They may think that that was the way to protect the interests of their members and clients, but we do not; and we have reason to believe that there are a good many other members and clients who think the same way we do.

A TERRAPIN MARKED PLAINLY MAY, 1863

The Story They Are Telling About It Down in Virginia.

From The Richmond (Va.) Dispatch.

Mr. B. Temple Taylor, son of Mr. W. R. Taylor, a prominent citizen of King George County, found, last week, a terrapin which, like the people here, "fell into the hands of the enemy" in 1863, and which, upon examination, not only proved to be a peculiarly interesting relic of the days when this community was lighted by Yankee campfires, but bears battle scars and marks of hard times and trying conflicts. It may now be seen at Bleak Hill, the home of Mr. Lewis J. Billingsley, about two miles from Comora, where it is being tenderly cared for and almost daily visited and scrutinized by many curiosity lovers and the occasional relic hunter.

Just how old this frisky little terrapin is no one knows or pretends to know, but that it was here and working for an honest living when the first bluecoat and brass-button arrived there is no shadow of doubt, for plainly and artistically carved upon its breastbone is the following: "5th Penna. Cav'y, May, 1863." Though worn smooth and shallow by thirty-two years' friction upon the ground, these letters are well preserved and perfectly decipherable, and their perfect regularity and arrangement prove quite conclusively that the terrapin was fully grown when the letters were engraved—or, rather, that it was as large in May, 1863, as it is at this time. The Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, in charge of Col. Gregg, was in camp on Mr. Taylor's Mount View farm—where this little war relic was found last week—in May, 1863, and also on this farm was the signal station, at that time in charge of Capt. Glascosky.

The field on which this terrapin was found has been cultivated nearly every third year since the war, and from it perhaps hundreds of terrapin have been taken and used for crab bait in recent years, besides the large number, no doubt, destroyed by dogs, and also by fire, when grubs, &c., were burned in Springtime, and yet this reminder of the dark days of 1863 was preserved through all these dangers and three decades as if by some special providence.

Ex-Empress Eugenie in Paris.

From The London Daily News.

The Empress Eugénie, who is halting in Paris at the Hôtel Continental on her way back from Cap Martin to Farnborough, yesterday received a number of old friends in the forenoon and early afternoon. She drove through the Tuileries Gardens in the afternoon, and, says our correspondent, was struck with the great change in the part Le Notre laid out. There is now at the Tennis Court end, bordered by the Rue de Rivoli, a flower show covering six acres. Most of the trees are little more than saplings. A dog show is held on the terrace bordered by the Seine, and a dog fair on the Place de la Concorde, near the grand entrance of the garden, by which the Prince Imperial used to drive in and out, attended by a squadron of lancers. The English garden, planted by M. Alphand, is still fresh and lovely, but the rest of the garden has a Greenwich Fair appearance. The monumental groups of statues ornamenting the site of the Tuileries are in memory of 1870, a year that the Empress calls her calvary year. The Venetian arch of the Carroussel seems to frame, when looked at from the English garden, the Gambetta monument, which expresses the wild turmoil of the period of National Defense. Yesterday being Ascension Thursday, the flower show, the dog show, shooting galleries, and booths of the Tuileries Gardens were crowded. Nobody recognized the pale-faced lady, dressed in mourning, who entertained in the palace of the Tuileries nearly all the sovereigns of her time, and who wielded there the sceptre of fashion for nearly eighteen years. The Empress in her drive crossed M. Félix Faure, who, attended by his military household, was going to visit the exhibition of Black and White at the Palais de l'Industrie.

Scenes in Florence Earthquake.

From The London Daily News.

Our correspondent, describing the scenes in the streets of Florence on the night of the 18th, says that whole families passed the night in the squares. All along the Arno, from the crowded hotels, numbers of unprotected English females, bag and rugs in hand, sat, shivering and awed, asking in bad Italian "when another shock might be expected." One young girl I heard asking the proprietor of the house which floor would fall in first, and he answered, gruffly, "Non sono ne Dio, ne profeta." (I am neither God nor prophet.) At one of the police stations the "guardie" ran out with their revolvers, thinking it a dynamite explosion, and bitterly resented the laughter of the crowd. Mgr. Moore, the Roman Catholic priest in Florence, had no peace, for many of his flock hurried to him for religious comfort. The hotel omnibuses were the first to be chartered by the rich American and English strangers, and it is calculated that in the different open spaces there were about 4,000 carriages, as every Florentine lady who owns a carriage or carriages preferred it to the unsafe buildings. There is hardly a house in Florence which has not suffered.

Mansfield Engages the Hollands.

Mr. Richard Mansfield yesterday engaged Messrs. E. M. and Joseph Holland to act hereafter under his management. In association with other actors under engagement to Mr. Mansfield, these two distinguished artists will appear at the Garrick Theatre in the early Autumn and also in the Spring of 1896, in new comedies. In the interval they will make a long tour of other cities under the Garrick Theatre management.

LETTER FROM MR. HARRITY

The Democratic National Chairman's Views on Silver.

NO NECESSITY FOR A CONVENTION

It Would Be Harmful to Business Interests and a Very Bad Thing for the Democratic Party.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—National Chairman William F. Harrity, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, has written the following open letter, in answer to inquiries put to him regarding the possibility of a Democratic National Convention in the near future, to take action on the subject of free silver:

Philadelphia, June 6, 1895.

I do not expect or intend to call a meeting of the Democratic National Committee until next Winter, when it will meet for the purpose of fixing the time and place for holding the Democratic National Convention of 1896, unless I shall be requested to do so by the requisite number of members of the Democratic National Committee.

I do not belive there is any necessity for a convention at this time; on the contrary, I am of the opinion that to call one now would be harmful to the business interests of the country and prejudicial to the welfare of the Democratic Party.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY,
Chairman Democratic National Committee.

When called upon to-day, Mr. Harrity said that he had no views to express at this time on the money question, and had nothing whatever to say further than is contained in the above letter.

THE COUNTRY AGAINST THEM.

Joseph H. O'Neil Predicts Defeat for the Silver Men.

BOSTON, June 7.—United States Assistant Treasurer Joseph H. O'Neil is not disposed to attach much importance to the free-silver convention recently held in Springfield, Ill., nor to take seriously the statement that if its action shall be followed out to its logical conclusion the Democratic Party will be in danger of disruption.

He says that any convention that could be called by the silver men, if they were to ignore the authority of the Democratic National Committee, would be but a "rump" convention, and would not be representative of the Democratic Party. Although he admits there is a strong feeling in the South and West in favor of free coinage of silver, Mr. O'Neil says the views of the extremists who were reported at the Springfield Convention do not represent the sentiments of the majority of the people of the country, nor even a majority of the Democratic Party.

"If they persist in their course," said Mr. O'Neil, "in my belief, it will result in the further degradation of silver, rather than its advancement, because the more this question is discussed before an intelligent a jury as the people of the United States, it seems to me, the worse it is for the extreme advocates of silver."

Stands by the Memphis Platform.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 7.—National Committeeman U. M. Rose, when asked yesterday afternoon about the Illinois Democratic Convention at Springfield, respecting silver, said that his views were expressed in the resolution enunciated by the recent Memphis convention, and that he stood squarely upon that platform. The free-silver people, he declared, "would bankrupt the Government in half an hour if they should get a bill through Congress permitting them to try their wild schemes."

Maryland Crop Prospects.

From The Baltimore Sun, June 7.

In about two weeks from this time wheat harvest will begin in Southern Maryland and end two or three weeks later in the mountain counties. While the number of acres in wheat in this State is probably below the average, the condition of the crop is reported to be excellent. From every part of the State at this time reports of favorable conditions come to us, and there is promise of a prosperous year. The peach crop will fall far below the average in quantity, but its quality will likely be so much the better, and a small crop of peaches is frequently more profitable than a large one. Tobacco is still one of the staple products of Maryland, notwithstanding the fact that its cultivation is confined to the five southern counties of the Western Shore. In former years it was grown in every part of the State except what is now Garrett and Allegany Counties, but all have pretty much abandoned it except the five counties mentioned. The present condition of the tobacco market should warn the planters of the importance of extreme care in raising, curing, and marketing crops. Fine tobacco is selling well, while that of inferior quality is almost without value in the market. Upon the whole the condition of the tobacco counties has improved during recent years, and it is likely that the improvement would be more rapid if crops were more diversified.

Sense of Color and Language.

From The London Globe.

M. E. de Froberville, who has recently studied the languages of the Central African tribes, finds a deficiency among them in sense of color, excepting always the Malagasies of Madagascar, who are partly civilized and skillful artists. White, black, and red have separate words in these tongues, but the other colors are regarded as varieties of these, blue and violet being spoken of as black, orange as red, and green as either black or yellow. The argument from words is, however, unsatisfactory, and because Homer was an early poet, and the languages of primitive peoples had not so many words to describe colors as we who are more civilized and instructed, it does not follow that Homer or the savages were color blind, as compared with ourselves. Words are introduced when a distinct need has arisen for them. All that we can legitimately infer from the argument is that the primitive people have not learned to observe and distinguish colors very well, not that they cannot perceive them. Homer's eyes were no doubt as good as Mr. Gladstone's when both men were in their prime, but his language did not furnish the words required to distinguish all the tints he saw. Even now there is no language which enables men to do so.

The Return of Prosperity.

From The Troy Press.

In another column to-day we reproduce from The New-York Times statistics showing the increase of wages in the different industries in the United States since the latter part of March—covering a period of a little less than ten weeks. The number of concerns which have increased wages in that time has been over 278, and the number of employes bettered is about 184,000. With few and unimportant exceptions these increases were granted voluntarily. No better indication of increasing prosperity could possibly be found. The general improvement in the conditions controlling and affecting trade in all its branches in this country is marked and quite satisfactory. The trade interests in the United States are steadily returning to the advantageous ground which they began to lose three years ago.

Athletics and Oratory.

From The Boston Traveller.

The Hon. Sherman Hoar is a pronounced athletic crank. He rides a horse and a bicycle, plays golf and tennis, and is an enthusiastic pedestrian. He has developed the mania only within the last few years, and from his magnificent physical appearance it undoubtedly agrees with him. It also comes well in his profession, for although the extensive United States courtrooms make speaking difficult to the ordinary orator, on account of their size, Mr. Hoar has no trouble at all in making himself heard. He has talked three hours at a stretch in a volume of one peculi

CHINESE LOAN IN PARIS

Russia's Guarantee Given in Exchange for Concessions.

EXTENSION OF SIBERIAN RAILWAY

Yang Yu Conveys to the President Expressions of Thankfulness from the Emperor—An Odd Document.

LONDON, June 7.—It is learned that the Chinese 4 per cent. loan of £16,000,000, which has just been concluded by Paris bankers, was guaranteed by Russia, in consequence of China's concessions to Russia, enabling her to extend the Siberian Railway into Manchuria.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Mr. Yang Yu, the Chinese Minister, accompanied by two members of his suite, was received by the President at the White House this afternoon.

He presented an official communication from the Chinese Government, formally thanking the President and Government of the United States for their friendly offices in behalf of securing peace between China and Japan.

The Minister was escorted by Mr. Uhl, the Acting Secretary of State. The ceremony took place in the Blue Room, the official audience chamber of the White House.

The document containing China's expressions of gratitude was of yellow silk, ornamented by ribbons of the same color. It was about two feet wide, and several feet in length. The ceremony was brief.

JAPANESE CAPTURE TAIPEH-FU.

German Gunboat Iltis Returned Fire from the Hobe Forts.

LONDON, June 7.—The Times will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Hongkong stating that the Japanese have arrived at Taipeh-Fu, and established their headquarters there.

The natives submitted readily. The total Japanese loss in the recent fighting was only eight. The Chinese have looted millions of dollars' worth of property.

The dispatch further says that as the steamer Arthur, with ex-President Tang and a number of other refugees on board, passed the Hobe forts, she was fired on and seven of those on board of her were killed and seventeen wounded. The German gunboat Iltis returned the fire, killing thirteen men.

AMERICAN CRUISERS FOR KIEL.

The Marblehead Will Be the Largest Vessel in the Parade.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Admiral Kirkland cabled the Navy Department to-day that the cruisers San Francisco and Marblehead left Southampton this morning, the former for Copenhagen, where she will be followed in a few days by the New-York and the Columbia, and the Marblehead for Hamburg, where she will join the specially-selected light-draught vessels, one from each participating nation, which will make the procession through the canal, to be welcomed by the assembled squadrons at Kiel.

Some anxiety is felt by naval officers regarding the Marblehead's passage of the canal, which, though ultimately to have a depth of thirty feet, is still far from completed.

The Emperor's yacht Hohenzollern, in making a preliminary run through the channel last month, touched bottom, which caused the German Government to modify its programme regarding the procession of June 19, leaving out the war ships which it was at first intended should go through the channel, and invite the participating Governments to send dispatch boats.

As the United States had no such boats available, the Marblehead was suggested and accepted. She will be the largest vessel in the parade, and as her bottom plates are thin, the greatest precautions will be taken to prevent her from grounding.

The Navy Department also had a cablegram from Admiral Carpenter announcing the departure of the flagship Baltimore from Nagasaki for Kobe, Japan.

A COVENT GARDEN EXCITEMENT.

The Red Fire of Mephistopheles Sets Fire to the Scenery.

LONDON, June 7.—An exciting incident occurred to-night at the Covent Garden Theatre, where Gounod's opera, "Faust," was being given.

M. Plançon, who had the part of Mephistopheles, entered with the usual red fire, which, flaring up, caught the scenery, setting fire to it.

The attendants rushed on the stage and helped M. Plançon to extinguish the flames. Several of the audience were frightened, and started for the exits, but a majority of those present kept their places, crying, "Keep your seats!"

The curtain was lowered, and then Mme. Melba, who appeared as Marguerite, came in front of it, and was received with enthusiastic applause. The fire was quickly put out, and the excitement subsided. As soon as the danger was over the curtain was raised, and the performance proceeded.

SPANISH CABINET CRITICISED.

Major Clavijo's Execution the Text of Senor Ortega's Attack.

MADRID, June 7.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Señor Ortega, a Republican member, censured the Government for permitting the execution of Major Clavijo, who was shot for attempting to assassinate Gen. Primo Rivera.

Señor Ortega characterized the execution as a judicial murder. He demanded proof of the legality of the execution, and said he considered that the officials had driven Major Clavijo to desperation by exhausting his patience.

Gen Azcarraga, Minister of War, declared that all the formalities of law had been duly observed in the proceedings against Major Clavijo. He protested against the language used by Señor Ortega.

BATTLES IN THE CAMEROONS.

Germans Stormed Four Forts of the Rebellious Bakoko Tribes.

LONDON, June 7.—A dispatch from Berlin to The Pall Mall Gazette says the Governor of the Cameroons telegraphs that the Germans have stormed four forts belonging to the rebellious Bakoko tribes, on the lower Sassag River.

The fighting was of the most desperate character. Two hundred natives were killed, many wounded, and a large number taken prisoners.

The German loss was twelve killed and forty-seven wounded. As a result of the battle, trading in that region has been resumed.

A MONOMANIAC AT BALMORAL.

Thomas Don, a Farmer's Son, Wished to Interview the Queen.

ABERDEEN, June 7.—Thomas Don, son of a farmer, was arraigned in court to-day, charged by the Sheriff with having fired a revolver on the Ballater Road, near Balmoral. He was a monomaniac on his way to interview the Queen.

TUSCANY'S LOSS BY EARTHQUAKE

A Number of Houses Demolished That Threatened to Fall in Ruins.

FLORENCE, June 7.—The authorities have caused a large number of houses in the Compartimento of Tuscany to be demolished. They were threatening to fall as the result of yesterday's earthquake shocks.

Thousands of people camped out in the open fields last night, though a violent storm was raging.

Three peasants and a number of cattle were killed by lightning at San Casciano, eight miles southwest of here, last night.

FILIBUSTERS FROM KEY WEST.

Best Equipped of Expeditions Commanded by Serafin Sanchez.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., June 7.—A cablegram from Key West, Fla., says:

It is positively known that an expedition of 200 or 300 well-equipped men, Cubans and Americans, has left this city since Wednesday, commanded by Serafin Sanchez.

It is reported that a large schooner, painted black, supposed to be the Nassau schooner Mary Jane, was seen hovering near the east end of the island late Wednesday afternoon. Shortly after she was sighted, several bands of men were seen going in the same direction, each armed with a brace of pistols, Winchester rifles, and packs on their shoulders. It is rumored that the expedition will sail from one of the Bahama Islands.

Gens. Roloff and Rodriguez, with 50 or 60 men, left Wednesday night on the steamship Mascotte. Many familiar faces are missed from the streets to-day. It is said to-night that another band will attempt to leave the city during the night.

The customs officials are exerting every effort to prevent infractions of the neutrality laws. A prominent shoe dealer of this city states that he ordered 200 pairs of heavy cavalry boots for Ruloff, which were delivered last week. Several tailors have been working day and night the last three or four weeks making clothing for the expedition.

A prominent Cuban says this expedition is the best equipped of any that has left the United States, and if successful in landing, will put a different face on Cuban matters.

The revenue cutter Morrell left the harbor this afternoon under orders from the Collector of Customs, who is exerting every effort to prevent expeditions from leaving this district. The Morrell will patrol the Gulf and search every vessel that has a suspicious look. Every available man on the customs force has been called into service to-night, and all are doing patrol duty.

TURKEY STUBBORN IN ARMENIA.

Festival in Celebration of the Constitution Permitted.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 7.—The Armenian difficulty is no nearer settlement than ever. The Porte has declined to entertain the guarantees of reform which were demanded by the powers and matters looking to a solution of the difficulty are at a standstill.

The annual fête in celebration of the granting of the Armenian Constitution, which had been forbidden for several years, will be permitted this year and will be held June 9.

LONDON, June 7.—A Constantinople dispatch, which will be published by The Daily News to-morrow, says that a joint note will probably be presented to the Porte by Great Britain, Russia, and France, formally reviewing the demands for reforms in the administration of Armenian affairs, and intimating that grave consequences will result from a failure to grant the demands.

NORWAY TRIES CONCILIATION.

It Is Proposed by a Large Majority to Negotiate with Sweden.

CHRISTIANIA, June 7.—The Storthing, to-day, by a vote of ninety to twenty-four, adopted a resolution declaring that the existing political situation calls for the removal of the discords in the union, and affirming Norway's right to equality under the terms of the union with Sweden, including a separate consular service and a separate Foreign Minister.

The resolution proposes that negotiations be carried on to clear up the dispute between the two countries. The Extreme Radicals opposed the resolution as going too far in order to bring about a reconciliation with Sweden.

The Conservatives and Moderates supported it on the ground that a policy of compromise was best for both nations. The largeness of the majority astounded the Radicals. A compromise ministry is now expected.

AMERICAN SCHOOL AT ATHENS.

A Gymnasium, Inscriptions, Heads, and Fragments Discovered.

BOSTON, June 7.—The Transcript publishes the following cable this afternoon:

ERETRIA, June 7.—Excavations are under way. A gymnasium and other well-paved buildings have been uncovered, as well as three inscriptions, three heads, and some good architectural fragments. The excavation of the theatre has been nearly completed. Dr. Richardson is director, and T. W. Heermance is assisting.

SEVERAL FIGHTS WITH REBELS

Spain's Troops Gain a Victory Near Estate of Tranquilidad.

HAVANA, June 7.—A dispatch from Manzanillo says it is reported there that the Government troops have had several fights with the insurgents within the last few days.

On June 4 a band of insurgents made an attack upon a small detachment of troops in the vicinity of the estate of Tranquilidad, but were repulsed with a loss of four killed and several wounded.

FLOOD IN WESTERN HUNGARY.

Houses Swept Like Toys in the Roberndorf Valley Torrent.

LONDON, June 7.—A dispatch to The Daily News, which will be published to-morrow, says that a storm yesterday caused a flood in the Roberndorf Valley, near Oedenburg, Western Hungary.

All the houses in the valley were swept away like toys in the torrent. More than a hundred of the inhabitants are missing. Eighteen bodies have been recovered. The town of Roberndorf was submerged.

The dispatch adds that hailstorms in the valley of the Leitha have destroyed all hopes of a harvest.

Damage and Death by Eyach's Flood.

STUTTGART, June 7.—Telegrams received this morning from the Black Forest District of Wurtemberg, which was deluged by a cloudburst and inundated by the consequent overflowing of the River Eyach Wednesday night, say that fifty persons were killed in the Balingen District, and all the bridges spanning the river were carried away.

Dax and Pau Districts Flooded.

PARIS, June 7.—The Dax and Pau districts of France are flooded by heavy rainstorms and overflowing streams. Large tracts of territory are submerged, factories are stopped, and railway traffic is almost entirely suspended. No loss of life is reported.

Tim Healy Denies O'Brien's Charge.

LONDON, June 7.—Mr. Timothy Healy has written warmly to Mr. William O'Brien, repudiating the suggestion made by the latter in speeches delivered in Cork, that he (Healy) had conspired with Mr. Chance to drive Mr. O'Brien from Parliament. Mr. Healy offers to forfeit £250 if Mr. O'Brien can prove his suggestion.

Twelve Drowned in Stint Lake.

LONDON, June 7.—The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Riga saying that a sailing craft capsized in Stint Lake. There were sixteen persons aboard of her, only four of whom were saved.

A Revolt of Bedouins Anticipated.

JIDDAH, June 7.—It is thought probable here that the present troubles will culminate in a general Bedouin revolt, owing to the beginning of the pilgrimage season and the fanatical hostility of the Bedouins to Giaours.

Aosta Arrives at Stowe House.

LONDON, June 7.—The Duke of Aosta arrived at Stowe House this morning, where he was received by his fiancée, Princess Hélène of Orleans.

Mrs. Cleveland Visits Joe Jefferson.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., June 7.—Mrs. Cleveland took her first carriage drive over to the village to-night and called on Joe Jefferson and family, at Crow's Nest.

HARLEM SHIP CANAL OPENING

ADMIRAL OSBON'S ORDERS FOR THE WATER PARADE.

Elaborate Arrangements Made for the Naval Procession on June 17—Routes and Signals.

As Admiral of the naval fleet which will take part in the opening of the Harlem Ship Canal on June 17, R. S. Osbon issued an order from 19 Liberty Street, yesterday, saying:

The following officers are hereby appointed as members of the staff:

Division Commanders—Capt. Samuel Alman and Walter E. Jacobs; Chief of Staff and Senior Aide—Frederick E. Haskins. Other staff appointments will be announced in subsequent orders.

The water parade flotilla will assemble promptly at 11 o'clock on Monday, the 17th inst., at the Hudson River entrance to the canal, with its right resting on the left bank of the Hudson River at Spuyten Duyvil station, and extending northward and stemming the flood tide. A United States man-of-war vessel will be anchored in the river in line abreast of the canal opening, and at the starting of the flotilla will fire a national salute.

The flotilla will be formed in the following order:

United States Engineer Corps Division, (acting as guide or pilot boats,) Lieut. Col. C. L. Gillespie; United States Engineer Corps, senior officer; United States Engineer steamers Engineer, Mary, and Aub.

First Division.—United States Naval Veterans Patrol Fleet, Admiral B. S. Osbon, commanding; Flagship A, Starboard Division, Capt. Samuel Alman commanding; Flagship B, Port Division, Capt. Walter E. Jacobs commanding. Flagships will be designated by flying the naval guard flag, white flag, with red diagonal cross. Patrol picket boats, consisting of about 100 naphtha and steam launches, form abreast. Naval cadet ambulance launches, in charge of Surgeon Dr. T. E. Johnson and Assistant Surgeon J. Henry Walters. Naval Cadet Corps, distinguishing pennant white flag with red cross in centre.

Second Division.—Flagship of canal fleet, containing the President of the United States, Governors of this and neighboring States, Mayors of cities lying on the several canal routes, Harlem Ship Canal officers, municipal authorities and distinguished guests; steamers conveying invited guests.

Third Division.—The North Side Board of Trade steamers, escorted by steam vessels employed in the Harlem Ship Canal traffic.

Fourth Division.—Barges and canal boats engaged in trade on the Erie and Champlain Canals, in tow of steamers.

Fifth Division.—Towboats and steam canal boats.

Sixth Division.—Steam yachts, excursion steamers, &c.

The speed of the flotilla will be regulated by the flagships of the patrol flotilla, and is not to exceed four knots an hour. Care must be taken to keep each vessel under perfect control of helm and motive power.

The flotilla will sail in single line, except in the case of the patrol picket launches, which will be formed four abreast.

The flotilla will keep in mid-channel, except when meeting a vessel passing to the northward and westward, when the rules of the road will be observed and helms ported so as to pass on the port hand.

It is to be hoped that business traffic on the canal will be suspended during the water parade, and that all dredges and working vessels will be hauled into the river's banks as snugly as possible.

The line of the water parade will be from the Hudson River entrances to the canal, following its course, passing to the southward of Ward's Island into Hell Gate; thence by the ship channel to the northward and eastward, keeping Stony Point "close to" on the port hand, and leaving North Brother Island on the starboard hand, to the rendezvous off Oak Point Pavilion, where a United States naval vessel will be stationed to fire a salute after the "marriage of the waters," which will be the signal for the ending of the water parade.

Vessels desiring to view the parade within the limits of the canal are requested to enter at the East River end, and moor to the wharves and piers on either side of the canal, and "dress ship" with bunting.

Vessels of all descriptions not participating in the water parade, but assembling at the Oak Point rendezvous, are respectfully requested not to anchor or lie in a position south of an imaginary line drawn between the northern end of North Brother Island and Barretto Point, so that the Long Island Sound traffic may not be interfered with.

It is earnestly requested that non-participating vessels containing spectators of this national function will not anchor or lie in a position to obstruct the landing of the guests at Oak Point, and will take up a position either to the southward of the pavilion, to the eastward in the bight toward Barretto Point.

Admiral Osbon's order also enumerates the signals adopted for vessels for the opening day, and other particulars of special interest to Captains taking part in the parade.

ILLINOIS AT THE ATLANTA EXPOSITION

Bill Appropriating $15,000 for a Building Has Passed the Legislature.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 7.—The bill appropriating $15,000 to enable the State of Illinois to participate in the Atlanta Exposition passed the House to-day by a vote of 79 yeas against 18 nays. The bill was introduced in the Senate by Henry Evans, a Republican of Kane County, and passed that body some time ago. But when it went to the House the Appropriations Committee made an unfavorable report on it. Col. Jonathan Merriam of Tazewell County, a distinguished Federal soldier, took up the fight for the bill, and through his efforts it was taken from the House table and advanced on the calendar. To-day he called it up again, and it was read a third time and placed on its passage. The debate which followed was a stirring one.

John C. Buckner, a colored representative from Chicago, took the floor against the measure and made an attack on the bill. He said the members of his race could not attend the Exposition and be treated as citizens of a great State. With bitterness he spoke of the lynching of colored men in the South, and declared his hostility to any measure that would benefit that section until colored men were allowed their rights in the Southern States. He declared that at some of the buildings erected at the World's Fair by Southern States the blackest hottentot was welcome, while colored citizens were denied admittance.

Col. Merriam, in calling the bill, said: "I am informed that 25,000 old soldiers have already signified their purpose to visit the Atlanta Exposition. They are survivors of the legions who bore the flag through storms of shot and shell as they fought their bloody way under the leadership of Sherman and Logan across the valleys of Resaca and up the heights of Kenesaw, until their victorious banners waved above Atlanta, and thence took their way to the sea. Now, after thirty years of peace, with fraternal feelings restored, they want to meet again under that flag as it floats over that historic city, and greet with friendly clasp the brave men who fought with equal devotion for the lost cause, and thus demonstrate anew that peace hath her victories no less renowned than war."

Col. Bryan of Jo Daviess called Mr. Buckner's attention to the fact that the colored people had been recognized in the Atlanta Exposition, and as a Republican deplored the attempt made to excite any feeling against the South.

Other speeches in the same vein were made.

Gov. Altgeld favors the appropriation and will appoint the commission which will let the contract for the building which is to be used as the Illinois headquarters on the exposition grounds. There will be a woman on the Board of Commissioners.

Six Sailors Lose Their Feet.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7.—A telegram from Victoria gives an account of the wreck of the schooner Kodiak on Kodiak Island; also the loss of the schooner C. G. White of San Francisco, near the same place. Ten of the crew of the White were lost. Many were frozen to death while lashed in the rigging and others were drowned. The survivors crossed the mountains through the deep snow to Okyak, where medical attention was given them. Harry Harmson, F. A. Sweeney, A. O'Brien, Andrew Johnson, G. G. Rogers, and E. W. Ball had their feet amputated to save their lives.

Mgr. Satolli Soon Will Be Cardinal.

LONDON, June 7.—The Post to-morrow will publish a dispatch from Rome saying it is semi-officially announced that Mgr. Satolli, the Papal Delegate to the United States, and Archbishop Haller of Salzburg, will be made Cardinals at the next Papal consistory.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Count Bismark of Prussia is at the Savoy.

—Professor Samuel Dickie, of Ann Arbor, Mich., is at the St. Denis.

—Governor William T. Thornton of New-Mexico is at the Holland.

—President Merrill E. Gates of Amherst College is at the Murray Hill.

—Henry H. Smythe, United States Minister to Haiti, is at the Everett.

—Commander Charles J. Train, United States Navy, and Osmun Latrobe of Baltimore are at the Windsor.

—Ex-Congressman John A. McShane of Nebraska, and Mrs. Cyrus H. McCormick of Chicago are at the Plaza.

—H. G. Bax-Ironside, of the British Embassy at Washington; ex-Senator J. Sloat Fassett of Elmira, and ex-Solicitor-General Lawrence Maxwell, Jr., are at the Waldorf.

WHERE STOLEN STAMPS GO

Thousands of Dollars' Worth Sold Yearly to Department Stores.

IMPOSSIBLE TO CATCH GO-BETWEENS

Efforts to be Made to Find Those in the Hoboken Post Office Case—Halloran's Attempt to Escape by Bribery.

The Post Office officials in this city and the United States Marshals are satisfied that Joseph Killoran, Charles Allen, and Henry Russell are the men who robbed the Hoboken Post Office on Dec. 3 last of $6,586 worth of two-cent stamps, and they are now looking for other men who acted as agents for the gang in disposing of the stolen stamps.

Many Post Office thieves have been arrested in years past, but the go-betweens have always escaped, and now the Federal officials say they will make a strong effort to catch the men who have assisted the three prisoners in getting rid of their plunder.

"It is the most difficult thing in the world to trace stamps," said United States Marshal McCarthy yesterday to a reporter for The New-York Times. "The only way they can be caught is through a confession of a Post Office thief, and so far they have remained dumb on the subject.

"It will astonish the public to know what becomes of the thousands of dollars' worth of stamps stolen every year from Post Offices. The thieves sell them to agents whom they can trust, and the agents dispose of them to the large department stores in this and other cities. The department stores get them for half price and never ask questions as to where they come from, and then sell them to the public in large quantities at reduced rates. There are many small brokerage offices in the city where stamps may be bought cheap, and the only explanation of it is that they are the proceeds of Post Office robberies. Certainly the thieves cannot sell stamps to the Government, and if they could not dispose of them for cash somewhere, they would discontinue the business of robbing Post Offices.

"So the question is a very serious one, for it shows that Post Office thieves may have powerful friends behind them, and it makes it all the more desirable that the business should be broken up. The difficulty is to locate the agents. No one is going to admit that he buys postage stamps at reduced rates, or from any one except such as are legally authorized to sell them, and the thieves are not going to expose their best friends. So the agents are doubly protected, and every attempt made to detect them has thus far failed.

"We are in hopes, though, that we will be able to run down the men who have acted as agents for this gang, and if we cannot send them to prison, we will at least make their business so unprofitable for them that they will be glad to give it up. Of course, the department store owners could not be prosecuted even if we had evidence to prove they bought stamps from thieves' agents, for they could plead ignorance and escape punishment."

The three prisoners were arraigned again before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday, but, owing to the absence of several important witnesses, they were remanded back to Ludlow Street Jail until Monday morning at 11 o'clock.

"Those three men are undoubtedly guilty," said United States Marshal McCarthy yesterday. "They know they are in for good long sentences in prison, and they are determined to escape if they can. While they were on their way to Ludlow Street Jail on Thursday afternoon, Killoran and Allen were handcuffed together. A Deputy Marshal was with them. Said Killoran to the Marshal:

"'You fellows are not getting your money.'

"'No,' said the Deputy.

"'I'll tell you what I'll do,' said Killoran. 'You let Allen and I escape from you in the street on our way from the Post Office to the jail to-morrow, and I'll give you $1,000.'

"'And I'll give you $500,' said Allen.

"'I'll think it over during the night,' said the deputy.

"I won't give the name of the deputy," said Marshal McCarthy, "but he told me the story this morning. An extra strict watch was kept on the prisoners all the time they were in our charge to-day, but they did not attempt to break away. Nor were they encouraged to try.

"The men have friends with money. Killoran has an uncle in the city. I don't know his name, but he applied to me for permission to visit Killoran. When I learned of the relationship of the two men I refused to let him in the jail."

According to Sheriff Tamsen, Killoran on Saturday last offered Assistant Keeper Samuel Fredericks $500 if he would let him escape from Ludlow Street jail, and on Wednesday he offered Head-Keeper McCabe $1,500 for his liberty. Both men refused the offers and reported the matter to the Sheriff, who obtained their affidavits to that effect. Keeper McCabe yesterday denied that anything of the kind had happened.

The question as to how Killoran and his colleagues got shaved in jail is still a matter of dispute between Sheriff Tamsen and United States Marshal McCarthy.

"Killoran told me," said Sheriff Tamsen yesterday, "that he had a pair of folding scissors concealed in the waistband of his trousers, and cut off his whiskers while on his way with the detectives in a carriage from the Post Office to Ludlow Street jail, and Allen said he cut off his beard with a small penknife the same evening in his cell. No barber was called in."

"The Sheriff's story is not true," said Marshal McCarthy, "for the reason that the prisoners were never transferred from the Post Office to the jail, or from the jail to the Post Office in a carriage. They have traveled on the Broadway and Grand Street surface cars every time. Another thing, Killoran had nothing concealed in his waistband. I was present when he was searched and I never saw a more thorough search. Particular attention was paid to his waistband and I know nothing was hidden there."

DRIVERS WHO WOULD INJURE BICYCLISTS

A Wheelman Says an Attempt Was Made to Run Him Down.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I want to express to you my pleasure in reading the article in The New-York Times of Friday morning on the carelessness (?) of drivers.

I have been an enthusiastic, though conservative, wheelman for several years and have derived great physical benefit from a consistent use of the bicycle. I do not speak from hearsay, but from personal experience, when I state that I know that among a certain and quite large class of drivers there is an antipathy against wheelmen that can only be understood by one who has had experience with them. Of course, the class of drivers referred to are all cowards, for any man is one who takes advantage of such odds as the drivers have. Riding on Madison Avenue recently, on my way home from business, and on the proper side of the road and riding not more than six miles an hour, I discovered a driver of a one-horse furniture van deliberately trying to rein his horse in a manner to disable my rear wheel. On asking him his motive he was frank enough to admit that he was "trying to run me off the road."

I was not foolish enough to take the matter up, as I was not aware that there was any witness, and I do not know that I had a case, anyway, as no actual damage had been done, for, rather than allow it, I chose to dismount and give the loafer the road.

I think it is of much importance to all classes of drivers and riders of vehicles that some influential journal of this city take up the matter and try and create a strong enough sentiment to compel the authorities to pass and enforce an ordinance compelling all vehicles to keep their proper place on the road. A. C. L.

For Glory, Not Prizes.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., June 7.—The cablegram from the English universities challenging Yale and Harvard to a track athletic meet has not been received here yet. The Yale athletic leaders are on the watch for it. The track athletes are very favorable to the proposed meet, and are eager to train all Summer, if necessary, to meet the Englishmen.

LONDON, June 7.—The Pall Mall Gazette rejoices at the challenge of Oxford and Cambridge to Harvard and Yale, and in its article on the subject says:

"International competitions of this kind are altogether laudable and are devoid of the taint of professionalism. These races are run for glory, not for prizes. Every spectator of the Yale-Oxford sports was struck with the manly spirit in which the American undergraduates took the barest of bare defeats."

ESTIMATES OF THE COTTON CROP

Violett & Co. Insist that the Acreage in the South Has Been Reduced—Reports Compared.

In a circular issued yesterday concerning the cotton crop, Atwood Violett & Co., say:

"We have continuously and persistently contended that the South was materially reducing its cotton acreage this season, and we find that our information upon which we have based our opinion upon this subject has been obtained from reliable sources. The Chronicle to-day shows a decrease in acreage of 11 3-5 per cent., against 13½ per cent. by Latham, Alexander & Co., bringing the acreages, based on last year's calculations by the latter, down to 17,558,000 acres, whereas The Chronicle's reduction from their calculations of last year makes the acreage for the approaching season 17,467,663 acres, a difference of only 209,633 acres between them.

"The bureau's acreage last year was 480,000 less than the average at the same time of The Chronicle and Latham, Alexander & Co. Therefore, if the Agricultural Bureau, on Monday next, makes a reduction of only 11 per cent, it will make its acreage for the next crop less than either of the others, or 17,557,929. We believe, however, it will show a reduced acreage of 15 per cent. minimum, and crop conditions the worst of any previous crop on June 1.

"It is particularly pertinent that we should call attention to the average lint production per acre of 183¾ pounds for the last ten years, inasmuch as the outlook is still unpromising for a recovery to warrant expectations of a yield in excess of that average.

"The Chronicle's acreage of 1892-3 was 18,362,000, while the crop was 6,700,000 bales. The Chronicle to-day makes acreage 600,000 less than then, while crop conditions do not compare favorably with June 1, 1892. The possibilities of a small crop would appear to be decided. It must not be forgotten that during the last ten years the use of fertilizers has enormously increased the production per acre, as will be readily seen by comparing the crops with the acreage, as given below:

	Acreage.	Crop.
1884-85	17,322,888	5,669,021
1885-86	18,240,278	6,550,215
1886-87	18,501,907	6,513,283
1887-88	18,522,490	7,017,707
1888-89	18,837,224	6,935,082
1889-90	19,080,275	7,311,322
1890-91	20,389,641	8,652,597
1891-92	19,858,487	9,035,379
1892-93	16,571,742	6,700,365
1893-94	19,525,000	7,550,000

"Suppose the Agricultural Bureau should show 15 per cent. reduction, it would mean from its last year's acreage, and even with 190 pounds lint to the bale, a crop of 6,875,000 bales."

DR. WALLACE AND SON DEAD

The Son Contracted Pneumonia Attending His Sick Father.

Dr. William B. Wallace, fifty-three years old, died yesterday morning from pneumonia, after an illness of fifteen days, at his residence, 144 East Sixtieth Street. Exactly eleven hours later his eldest son, Alphonse M. Wallace, twenty-seven years old, of 257 East Forty-eighth Street, also a doctor, died of pneumonia in the next room to that in which his father had expired.

Dr. Wallace, Sr., was born in Limerick County, Ireland, and was educated in England and also at All Hallows College, Dublin. He married a Miss Hanna H. Hickey in 1865. A few years later he came to this country and studied medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New-York. He was appointed School Commissioned under Mayor Grace.

He carried on a large practice in this city and was a member of the Medico-Legal Society, Catholic Club, United Federation, and was also a prominent Land Leaguer, being President of the Municipal Council of New-York.

When Parnell visited this country, in 1879, Dr. Wallace had the sole charge of the preparations for the Irish patriot's reception. Of late years the dead physician traveled extensively throughout the country, organizing Land League societies. He was considered one of the most popular Irishmen in this city.

Dr. Wallace, Jr., was born in this city twenty-seven years ago and was educated at the public school and St. Francis Xavier's College. He studied medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons and secured his diploma in 1888. He was house physician at St. Vincent's Hospital, and for the last three years was connected with the Department of Charities and Correction, in the capacity of examining physician. It was while attending at his father's sick bed in a professional capacity that he was stricken with pneumonia, nine days ago.

NICHOLS SAYS HE IS A DEFAULTER

Tired of Evading the Officers of the Law, He Gives Himself Up.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 7.—A dark-eyed man, rather short and slim, his hair and short-cut beard and mustache streaked with gray, and attired in a well-worn suit of clothes, walked into the police station this morning and asked to see the Chief. He said his name was Granville W. Nichols, and that two years ago, while in the employ of John Jacquelin & Co., stock and grain brokers of 50 Broadway, New-York, was arrested for embezzling $2,000. He said he was a bookkeeper, and stole the money when in trouble. He was arrested, and bail was fixed at $1,000. A relative became his surety, and he was released.

After being released he left for Port Richmond, S. I., to see his wife and children. His friends prevailed upon him to run away. That night he started for Canada. He said to-day that he has regretted the step ever since. He arrived in Canada the following day, and remained there up to last night, when he came here. Yesterday he arrived in Port Hope and visited the United States Consul and told him the story. The Consul advised Nichols to come to Rochester.

Nichols is fifty years of age. A few years ago he had a seat in the New-York Stock Exchange, which he sold. He has wealthy relatives living in and around New-York, according to his story.

Chief Cleary has informed the New-York police.

At Police Headquarters the officials said there was no record of the occurrence related by the man in Rochester. A reporter went to the house of John Jacquelin, 34 East Thirty-eighth Street. The broker sent out word by the butler that he did not care to say anything about the case.

Stowaways from Spain Detained.

Daniel Alexis Ardouin and John Niscino, stowaways, arrived here yesterday on the American barkentine Payson Tucker, from Seville, Spain.

They secreted themselves in the hold of the vessel the day she sailed from Seville and were not discovered until hunger led them to disclose their presence on board. Ardouin says that he is a Paris journalist, an athlete, and a good fellow, but Niscino lays claim to nothing.

The two men were placed in charge of Commissioner Senner, at Ellis Island, as paupers, and will be returned to Spain at the first opportunity. Ardouin will probably write his impressions of America as seen from the shadow of the Statue of Liberty.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock midnight Thursday to 12 o'clock midnight Friday.

11:30 P. M.—416 West Forty-ninth Street, Mary Henry, dwelling; damage, $5.

9:45 A. M.—2,380 First Avenue, Henry Bergmann, stable; damage, $1,000.

10:15 A. M.—14 West Fifty-first Street, James Sudenberg, dwelling; damage, trifling.

12:10 P. M.—314 Monroe Street, Sarah Halpin, tenement; damage, slight.

1:10 P. M.—1,600 Third Avenue, Anthony Early; damage, $25.

2:35 P. M.—255 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, Louis Cohen; no damage.

6:45 P. M.—104 Washington Street, B. Morrison; damage, slight.

8:30 P. M.—148 Orchard Street, B. Rothstein, lounge manufacturer; damage, trifling.

9:30 P. M.—338 East Forty-sixth Street, J. Nealey, tenement; no damage.

Quickened Time Between New-York and Washington.

The Pennsylvania Railroad announces that, beginning Monday, June 10, train 49, leaving New-York at 10:10 A. M., will arrive at Washington at 3:38 P. M., or in 5 hours and 28 minutes, and train 51, leaving New-York at 11:00 A. M., will arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M., or in 5 hours and 10 minutes. The first of these trains has vestibule parlor and dining car service, and the second buffet parlor car service.—Adv.

A TALE OF POISON AND BULLETS

A Long Island Man Charges a Woman with Attempted Murder.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., June 7.—Mrs. Mary Sullivan, fifty-five years old, of Hulse Street and Thompson Avenue, was arraigned before Police Justice Duffy, in this city, to-day, charged with attempted murder by Frank Brassel, a neighbor. Brassel says that Mrs. Sullivan tried to poison his two children.

He told the Court that his children—Willie, two years old, and Frederick, three years old—were playing in the back yard when Mrs. Sullivan deliberately threw over the fence near them a piece of bacon that had been soaked in some liquid poison. He happened to be home at the time, and, rushing out into the yard, secured the bacon before the children could touch it. He said that he afterward had the bacon analyzed and it was found to be full of poison.

He also said that about a year ago Mrs. Sullivan threw a bottle of spirits of turpentine in his yard while his two children were out playing, and that one dark night an attempt had been made to shoot him while he was on his way home. He said that three shots had been fired at him by a man he believed to be Sullivan, and that nothing but a bad aim saved him from being killed.

Police Justice Duffy released Mrs. Sullivan in $500 bonds for further examination.

A HERMIT FATALLY SHOOTS HIMSELF

William Bedford of Maplewood Uses a Mirror in Correcting His Aim.

NEWARK, N. J., June 7.—William M. Bedford, a bachelor, forty-five years old, who has been living the life of a recluse for some time past in an old mill at Maplewood, committed suicide some time Wednesday afternoon.

Bedford was of unsound mind, and seven years ago was an inmate of the Essex County Insane Asylum. He was discharged as cured and returned to this place and purchased an old mill at Maplewood, on the South Orange Road. He fitted up a room in the mill and lived as a hermit. It is said that he was worth between $50,000 and $60,000.

Bedford was seen to enter his little hovel Wednesday afternoon. When he was missed to-day the neighbors burst in the door of the mill and found him lying dead upon the floor with a pistol shot in his right temple and a revolver lying at his side. In his left hand was grasped a small piece of looking glass, which he had used to assist him in taking deliberate aim at his head.

OBITUARY RECORD

Henry Phillips, Jr.

Henry Phillips, Jr., a well-known archaeologist, philologist, and numismatist, died at his residence, in Philadelphia, Thursday night. He was one of the best authorities on these subjects in the United States and was widely known in Europe. Since 1880 Mr. Phillips had been Secretary of the American Philosophical Society, and since 1885 had been Librarian of the society. He was a member of many learned societies in this country and in Europe, in some cases being the only American honored with membership in foreign societies. His works on the paper currency of the American Colonies and on American continental money were the first on those subjects, and his writings on the latter have been cited in the opinions of the United States Supreme Court. Mr. Phillips was born in Philadelphia, Sept. 6, 1838.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Edward Elverson, fifty-one years of age, of 729 Highland Avenue, Forest Hill, N. J., died last night of Bright's disease. Mr. Elverson was discount clerk in the Essex National Bank for fourteen years, and previous to that for ten years with the defunct Mechanics' Bank, which suspended in 1881.

Good Government Club Debate.

Good Government Club P met at 27 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street last night and discussed the question of nominating Good Government candidates for State Senators next Fall.

Preble Tucker, Secretary of the Confederated Good Government Clubs, and James W. Pryor spoke in support of the proposition, and Senator Jacob A. Cantor and others against it. No vote was taken.

Among those present were H. C. F. Koch, George W. Debevoise, Dr. Weed, James C. Meyers, M. D. Rothschild, F. L. Graham, Alonzo Rothschild, Charles P. Rodgers, and Prof. Compton.

Conservative Elected at Chorley.

LONDON, June 7.—Lord Balcarres, heir to the Earldom of Crawford and Balcarres, has been elected to Parliament for the Chorley Division of North Lancashire, in the room of Gen. R. J. Feilden, deceased. Lord Balcarres is a Conservative, as was also Gen. Feilden. Neither was opposed at the polls.

Twenty-third Regiment Shooting.

CREEDMOOR, June 7.—The last detachment of the Twenty-third Regiment, composed of Companies G and K, under command of Major Case, practiced here to-day. This ends the general practice of this regiment. A strong "eleven-o'clock wind" interfered considerably with first-class shooting. However, the practice was successful, as the results show:

CLASS PRACTICE.

| | Number Practicing. | Second-class Practice. | Marksmen. |

READY FOR THE BIG RACE

New-York Times Tri-State Relay Contest To-day.

START FROM TIMES BUILDING AT 9 A. M.

Pick of Long-Distance Bicycle Amateur Racing Men Will Compete—Route of the 150-Mile Run.

When the hour hand of the clock in the City Hall tower points to 9 o'clock this morning three seasoned road riders will leave the office of The New-York Times and pedal for twenty-five miles at their smartest paces. Their destination will be a point near the clubhouse of the Little Falls Wheelmen, on the outskirts of Paterson. This run will complete the first relay in the second annual 150-mile tri-State bicycle race given under the auspices of The New-York Times and managed by a special committee of members of the Hudson County Wheelmen of New Jersey.

From Paterson three other riders will take up the running, and, continuing on over the superior roads of Jersey, the race should grow in interest mile by mile. At Morristown will end the second relay, and three fresh racers will take the places of those starting from Paterson. The former will continue on to Wheatsheaf Hotel, midway between Elizabeth and Rahway, where a new trio will come forward to go on to Woodlawn. Here the fifth division will begin its task, and wind up at Trenton, at which point the last relay begins. Three of the best riders in the States represented will take part in the final run, and on the track at Riverton, in South Jersey, will end the struggles in the great relay of 1895.

New-York, New-Jersey, and Pennsylvania will each be represented in the six relays, and there is sure to be a pretty struggle from the beginning to the end.

No race of the magnitude of this one has been given this season and the interest in the outcome is widespread. It is a contest between the three States. New-Jersey feels confident of success. Pennsylvania is saying little but sawing wood, while New-York has a crack team and expects to win.

Many little details which might be overlooked or considered insignificant by some managers have been carefully attended to along with the more important features, insuring a battle royal between the road racers for State honors. There will be pilots along the entire route carrying little white flags, making it out of the question for the racers to take the wrong course.

The system of scoring the racers and the arrangements for officials are as perfect as can be, and, all things considered, it is doubtful if any team relay race was ever handled so systematically as the Hudson Countys have handled this. With favorable weather to back it, the long contest cannot fail of success.

The riders have been assigned to the relays as follows:

First Relay, New-York to Paterson.—New-York, W. H. Owens, Greenwich Wheelmen; New-Jersey, Thomas Hughes, East Side Wheelmen, Paterson; Pennsylvania, H. C. Voltair, Philadelphia.

Second Relay, Paterson to Morristown.—New-York, George Beckendorf, Riverside Wheelmen; New-Jersey, William Slavin, Tourist Cycle Club, Paterson; Pennsylvania, T. B. Buzzard, Philadelphia.

Third Relay, Morristown to Wheatsheaf Hotel, Midway between Elizabeth and Rahway.—New-York, C. S. Henshaw, Greenwich Wheelmen; New-Jersey, A. J. Hargan, Century Cycle Club, Newark; Pennsylvania, Alva Stewart, Philadelphia.

Fourth Relay, Wheatsheaf Hotel to Woodlawn.—New-York, A. W. Harrison, Harlem Wheelmen; New-Jersey, F. G. Smith, Bloomfield Cycling and Athletic Association; Pennsylvania, W. Robert Landis, Philadelphia.

Fifth Relay, Woodlawn to Trenton.—New-York, L. G. Hoppe, Liberty Wheelmen, Brooklyn; New-Jersey, William Weller, Century Cycle Club, Newark; Pennsylvania, C. S. Shomo, Philadelphia.

Sixth Relay, Trenton to Riverton.—New-York, M. S. Paige, Kings County Wheelmen, Brooklyn; New-Jersey, Simpson Standeven, Active Athletic Club, Paterson; Pennsylvania, C. W. Krick, Reading.

With the riders thus assigned the cycle sharps look for a pretty race in each relay. The finish in each run is what counts, and there will doubtless be a scramble, if the men are together near the ends of the twenty-five-mile trips. First place in each relay will count 15 points; second, 10, and third, 5. The team getting the largest number of points will, of course, be declared the victor.

Last year's great race was won by the New-Jersey team, with 70 points; Pennsylvania was second, with 60, and New-York third, with 50.

WHERE TO SEE THE RACE.

Route That Will Be Followed from the Several Relay Points.

Inquiries regarding the best points at which to view the relay race have been received from all sections of New-Jersey. To the racing man but one place would suggest itself, and that would be the finish. But it will be impossible for all who desire to do so to be at Riverton, so any one of the intermediate five relay points are mentioned.

The first twenty-five miles end at Paterson, in the Little Falls Road, near the clubhouse of the Little Falls Wheelmen. There is plenty of unoccupied space at this place, and there will, no doubt, be many people on hand to see the riders dash in, and the second relay journey begun.

At Morristown, opposite the park, the second relay ends, and a crowd is sure to be at this point, for the Mayor and some of the most prominent wheelmen of the town will act as officials.

Many wheelmen will, no doubt, run out to Wheatsheaf Hotel from Elizabeth and Rahway to see the finish of the third relay. The roads in this section cannot be equaled.

The other relay points are Woodlawn and Trenton.

Calculating on the time made in last year's Times relay, the riders should reach the following intermediate points as indicated.

Jersey City	9:15	Rahway	1:45
Carlstadt	9:45	Menlo Park	2:10
Passaic	10:00	Metuchen	2:20
Paterson, (end of first relay)	10:30	New-Brunswick	2:35
Little Falls	10:35	Franklin Park	2:50
Lincoln Park	10:50	Woodlawn, (end of fourth relay)	3:00
Montville	11:10	Kingston	3:15
Boonton	11:20	Princeton	3:40
Morris Plains	11:45	Lawrenceville	3:50
Morristown, (end of second relay)	12:00	Trenton, (end of fifth relay)	4:35
Madison	12:10	Bordentown	4:55
Chatham	12:20	Burlington	5:15
Millburn	12:35	Beverly	5:25
Irvington	12:45	Delanco	5:35
Newark	12:55	Riverside	5:40
Elizabeth	1:20		
Wheatsheaf Hotel, (end of third relay)	1:30		

The racers can be readily recognized by their colored sashes, the New-York men having blue, Pennsylvania white, and New-Jersey red.

The 150-mile men will have red, white, and blue ribbons attached to their handlebars.

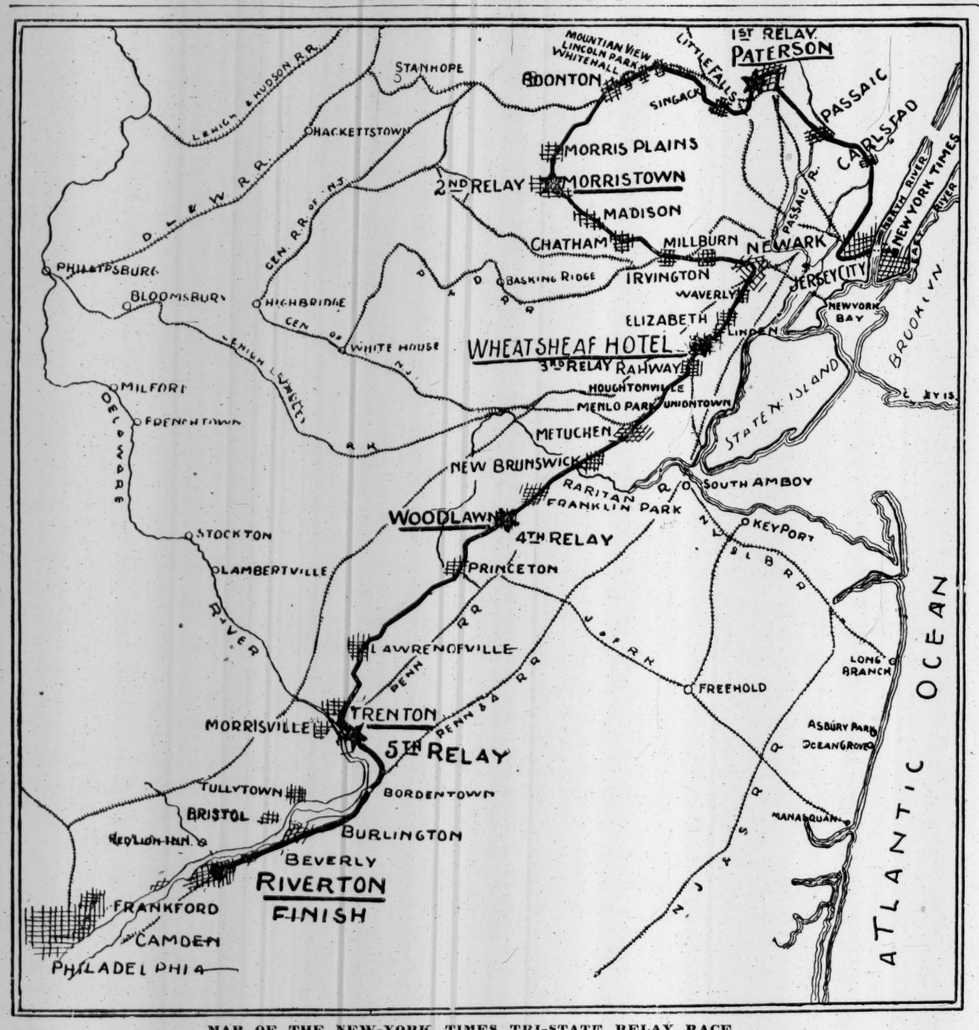
A synopsis of the entire course, giving every town passed through, and every turn in the road, is as follows:

Start from the office of The New-York Times at 9 A. M., and proceed down Park Row to Broadway, to Cortlandt Street, to ferry; by ferry to foot of Exchange Place, Jersey City. Up Exchange Place to Hudson Street, turn left to Grand Street, turn right along Grand Street to Communipaw Avenue, to Boulevard; turn right along Boulevard to Townley Avenue, left to country road, through to Carlstadt; turn left up hill to hotel in Rutherford, turn right and go two blocks; turn left to Park Avenue, turn right to River Road, crossing bridge over Passaic River, to Main Street, Passaic; turn right along Main Street, crossing Erie Railway tracks, near station. Continue along Main Street to the left of the station, out pike past Clifton race track, into Main Street, Paterson, following same to Market Street, turning to left to Spruce Street; turn right up short hill to Little Falls Road, then turn to left out the same about one-eighth mile to finish post. First relay point.

To Morristown.—Start from point of last finish, along Little Falls Road to Little Falls, to Singac, to Mountain View, to Lincoln Park, making approach along canal; to Whitehall, to Montville, to Boonton. At Main Street turn to the left, over canal bridge, turning to the right at the large brick mill, crossing the tracks and past station of the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad; then turn up hill to left, again crossing the same tracks to the left about half a mile on, then to Littleton, (watch for abrupt turn, first right, then left;) to Morris Plains, turning to the left, near station, straight ahead for Morristown, turning right at Park, and finish opposite same. Second relay point.

To Wheatsheaf Hotel.—Start from finish point of last relay, turning left at Church Street, to Madison Avenue, along Madison Avenue to Madison, to Chatham, to Millburn, through Millburn, over the Irvington-Millburn course to Irvington. Here take Clinton Avenue at right into Newark, to Wright Street, turning to the right to Frelinghuysen Avenue, again turning to the right, straight out to Boulevard, to North Broad Street, Elizabeth; turn left to Westfield Avenue, right to Cherry Street, left to St. George (or Rahway) Avenue, out same to Wheatsheaf Hotel, about one-eighth mile west of tracks of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Third relay point.

To Woodlawn.—Start from finish point of last relay on to Rahway, via St. George Avenue, through Rahway, crossing the tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad to the left about one mile west, skirting tracks on your right, to Menlo Park, going to grounds and on to track of Riverton Athletic Association, finishing last half mile on track. End of race.



MAP OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES TRI-STATE RELAY RACE.

HE WAS JUST SAYING
"I would rather have the cork from a bottle of sparkling
Londonderry
than a case of any other water in the world."
LONDONDERRY LITHIA SPRING WATER IS SOLD EVERYWHERE, IN PINTS AND QUARTS, STILL OR SPARKLING.

THE SPECIAL RACE.

Six Riders Will Wheel the Entire Distance for Records.

A very important side feature, so to speak, of the relay race will be the special 150-mile contest between six riders of acknowledged ability on the road. They will wheel over the entire course, five of the competitors starting two hours in advance of the first relay division, and the sixth man going with the relay men.

The five candidates for long-distance honors are F. M. Dampman, the Quaker City wonder; A. W. Fuller, the Brooklyn crack; W. L. Darmer, the Jersey City champion; "Tom" Ward, the old-time wonder of the Riverside Wheelmen; Alfred Charles Green of the Greenwich Wheelmen, and Frank Waller, the long-distance "pro." The latter goes along, not as a competitor, but merely for a record.

Owing to a desire to ride one relay for the Pennsylvania team, Dampman will not start until the first relay division gets the word. This will be the relay in which he will ride for points, after which he will go through to the end in an attempt to make better time than any of the men going through with the special 150-mile division.

The rider who does the distance in the best time will win this event and the Riverton Athletic Association medal. The second man will receive The New-York Times gold medal.

With such an aggregation of cracks, there is no reason why the special event should not prove to be a "scorcher" from the word "go."

Fuller's "plugging" qualities are well known, and if he essays to cut the pace, it will be a merry one, over hill and on the level. Fuller has always had a fondness for century rides, and it is said that he thinks nothing of a double century at any time. He is quite well known hereabout, having taken part in every road race of any importance in recent years.

With little or no sleep the night previous to the Atlanta Wheelmen's century of last year, Fuller started on a thirty-two-pound wheel and landed a prize. Within the last six weeks he has covered over 600 miles.

Dampman's racing qualities are well known all through the East. He started in the Irvington-Millburn and finished fourteenth. He was in the 4:30 division, and at the end was cutting down his field like a stake horse racing with a lot of selling platers.

In good condition, Dampman weighs about 140 pounds. He arrived in town early last evening, and retired at 9 o'clock for a refreshing night's rest. With him came Buzzard, who will ride on the Pennsylvania team from Paterson to Morristown.

Few racers have been so successful in contests as Dampman. He has a house full of trophies, consisting of silverware, clocks, vases, medals, mirrors, canes, jewelry, musical instruments, &c.

The Quaker's best time for a long run was made in the Fall of 1894, when he tried and succeeded in cracking the Pennsylvania Bicycle Club's century record. The actual distance over the club's official route is 108 miles, and Dampman wheeled it in 7:01:00.

Everybody in the metropolitan district—certainly every cyclist, knows "Tom" Ward, and will watch for the report of his work in the race with more than the usual display of interest. "Tom" is a general favorite and if he should win, the Riverside Wheelmen's clubhouse, in West One Hundred and Fourth Street, will know no quiet to-night.

Mr. Ward rides in all of the road races promoted by his club, and invariably takes part in the principal century runs in this vicinity.

Darmer has been very successful in track races, and has scored a number of important wins in road contests. He is popular among the rank and file of cyclists in Greater New-York, and if he should land one of the medals, many a wheelman will say, "Good boy, Darmer!"

Green, the Greenwich man, is not so well-known as the others. He is said to be a fast rider and a "stayer," however, and these qualities help to win races.

Anybody who has been to the six-day races in Madison Square Garden in recent years has seen Frank Waller, and knows that he possesses the endurance of a horse and the speed of a deer. In his attempt to establish a record for the course he will no doubt do some tall riding. As previously stated, he does not ride with the expectation or desire to get a prize. He is an out and out professional, and only desires to establish a record.

At a late hour last night Dampman's trainer decided to have the Quaker start at 7 o'clock, with the other long-distance men, to give him a better opportunity to successfully cope with his rivals. This change necessitated putting in a substitute for the Pennsylvania team's first relay assignment, and Voltair, a road rider famous in Philadelphia for his clever pedaling, was named as Dampman's successor.

OFFICIALS AT RELAY POINTS.

Two Chief Consuls and Two Ladies Among the Number.

A set of prominent officials has been chosen for each relay point. Two Chief Consuls will serve, and there are two ladies who have accepted invitations to act. The names of those who will officiate at the several points are as follows:

NEW-YORK—STARTING POINT.

Referee—I. B. Potter, Chief Consul New-York Division, L. A. W.
Judge—Frank Eveland, President Hudson County Wheelmen, Jersey City.
Starter—Henry N. Cary, managing editor The New-York Times.
Representing the Hudson County Wheelmen—W. E. Clarke.

PATERSON—END OF FIRST RELAY.

Judge—P. R. Bevan, President Tourist Cycle Club, Paterson.
Timer—Oscar Herby, President Keystone Cycle Club, Paterson.
Scorer—R. E. Horton, President East Side Wheelmen, Paterson.
Starter—R. R. Chiswell, Vice Consul New-Jersey Division, L. A. W., Paterson.
Representing Hudson County Wheelmen—W. Vreeland.

MORRISTOWN—END OF SECOND RELAY.

Judge—Walter P. Savage, President Sahodalica Wheelmen, Morristown.
Timer—Harry Culvert, President Boonton Athletic Club, Boonton.
Scorer—W. K. Muchmore, Vice Consul New-Jersey Division, L. A. W., Morristown.
Starter—E. A. Quayle, Mayor of Morristown.
Representing Hudson County Wheelmen—Van V. Mesereau.

WHEATSHEAF HOTEL—END OF THIRD RELAY.

Judge—Robert Gentie, Chief Consul New-Jersey Division, L. A. W.
Timer—E. Allen Smith, President Atalanta Wheelmen, Newark.
Scorer—Herbert W. Knight, President Essex Wheelmen, Newark.
Starter—Charles C. McBride, Elizabeth Wheelmen, Elizabeth.
Representing Hudson County Wheelmen—O. M. Cobanks.

WOODLAWN—END OF FOURTH RELAY.

Judge—H. Iredell, D. D. S., Vice Consul New-Jersey Division, L. A. W., New-Brunswick.
Timer—Walter Rice, D. D. S., New-Brunswick Wheelmen, New-Brunswick.
Scorer—A. A. Elish, New-Brunswick Wheelmen, New-Brunswick.
Starter—Miss Abby Rollins, New-Brunswick Lady Cyclers, New-Brunswick.
Representing Hudson County Wheelmen—Madison Alling.

TRENTON—END OF FIFTH RELAY.

Judge—F. H. Lalor, President Mercer County Wheelmen, Trenton.
Timer—Mrs. A. F. Williams, President Mercer County Lady Cyclers, Trenton.
Scorer—James C. Tattersall, Secretary-Treasurer New-Jersey Division, L. A. W., Trenton.
Starter—Robert V. Whitehead of Trenton Savings Bank.
Representing Hudson County Wheelmen—Robert Wobcke.

RIVERTON—FINISH.

Judge—S. A. Boyle, Chief Consul Pennsylvania Division, L. A. W.
Scorer—C. W. Davis, President Riverton Athletic Association.
Timer—William R. Tucker, President A. C. C. of Philadelphia.
Representing Hudson County Wheelmen—Edward H. Smith.

Rules for the Contestants.

The Times Race Committee of the Hudson County Wheelmen has prepared a set of rules for the relay contest that cannot but meet with the approval of the competitors, being fair in every sense. The list is as follows:

1. Each relay will consist of three men, one each from New-York (blue), New-Jersey (red), and Pennsylvania (white).
2. Upon the arrival of the first two men of any relay, the three men constituting the next relay will be started.
3. Points will be scored as follows: First man to arrive, fifteen points; second, ten; third, five.
4. Each rider will have his tag marked by the official scorer at the end of each relay, and his score marked on the next man's tab, representing the same State, so that the total points will be carried along to the finish.
5. Each rider must follow the course as per route given.
6. Dead heats will score even—twelve and a half, or seven and a half points, as the case may be.
7. All decisions will rest entirely with the judge at each relay point.

Falcon Team at Their Stations.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—The members of the Falcon team left this city this afternoon for their stations along the route of The New-York Times tri-State relay race. Before leaving the city they were given their instructions by Frank M. Dampman, who has made the arrangements for them and who will to-morrow make the hardest effort in his bicycle career. The members of the team will wear a white sash, with the word "Falcon" across the front and back. They all reported that they were in good condition, and expressed themselves as confident that they can keep in front of the other teams.

MANHATTAN BEACH TRACK.

Lots of Work Necessary to Get It Ready by Next Saturday.

Several cyclists and newspaper men yesterday inspected the new track at Manhattan Beach. This track is to be opened next Saturday with the New-York State Division meet. From the present appearance of the track, things will be in a rather crude condition next Saturday unless there is some remarkable hustling done early in the week.

The track is not finished yet, but the contractor expects that the most important part of the work will be got through with to-day, and then it will have several days to dry out thoroughly. The track is a third of a mile round, and is well graded. It was built under the supervision of Charles E. Jacobs, the consulting engineer of the Long Island Railroad, from plans of Henry Hawley, engineer of the Pope Manufacturing Company. The track is 28 feet wide on the backstretch and turns, and 40 feet wide on the homestretch. A novice looking at it would think that it would be impossible to ride on it because it is all hills and dales, but this is only the scientific grading which makes it possible for a wheelman to take the turns when riding at full speed. The minimum grade is 14 degrees on the backstretch and homestretch and 45 degrees at the turns. It is built on a foundation of loam and soil. On this is concrete 10 inches thick, and the surface is of adamantine, a composition of granite and Portland cement. The surface is as hard as a rock and is just rough enough to keep the wheels from sliding when it gets wet. The inner rail is of cement, and will be painted black, so that the riders can distinguish easily how close they can ride to it.

If any rider should be unlucky enough to fall and slide, the chances are he will be hurt rather badly, as sliding on this track will be worse than being rubbed with sand paper.

The grand stand is being built on the west side of the track, and yesterday the roof was being put on. If the roof had been six feet higher it would have been better. Those who occupy seats at the back will have their view obstructed by the columns that support the roof. Comfortable folding seats are being put in the stand, and it is expected that these will be ready by the end of next week.

The Judges' stand will be in the infield, and on the east side of the track will be a large room for riders and trainers. This will be fitted with every modern convenience. Under the stand will be a large room for wheels.

The National Cycling and Athletic Club at Manhattan Beach has planned to have a cinder path built inside the bicycle track, four laps to the mile, and a 220-yard straightaway. Efforts will be made to have baseball, football, polo, and other contests there during the Summer.

WILL NOT RACE AT WALTHAM.

Zimmerman Will Not Meet Johnson for Less than $5,000.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., June 7.—The Asbury Park Wheelmen have notified Thomas Eck, manager of John S. Johnson, the famous bicyclist, that they will refuse to consider Johnson's challenge to race Zimmerman for $1,000 and the championship at Waltham. Their recent offer to arrange a match for $5,000 a side between Zimmerman and Johnson was made in good faith, and Zimmerman's share of the proposed purse was deposited to-day in the First National Bank, as an evidence of good faith.

Zimmerman's friends contend that Johnson has no right to dictate terms to the Asbury Park champion, and if the money is not covered in time for the proposed event, to be run here during the national meet, they will be forced to believe that Johnson is afraid of Zimmerman.

T. S. Zimmerman, the champion's father, said to-day: "Arthur has taken the bit between his teeth, and will race Johnson for $5,000 or $20,000. I don't approve of his racing under the circumstances, but you watch the actions of Johnson and you will find that he will not accept Arthur's conditions. Arthur will race hm, but, as the champion of the world, he has the right to name the conditions. Asbury Park is the place, the national meet the time, and nothing less than $5,000 the wager. If Johnson thinks he can win, why should he quibble about the stakes? If his friends believe in his abilities, why should they hesitate? If they want the championship and think they can win it, let them put up or forever shut up. The public knows that Arthur has defeated Johnson eighteen out of nineteen races, and the race he lost was due to a punctured tire. I think Arthur is a better rider to-day than he ever was, and no one has ever seen the limit of his power and endurance."

Relay Wheelmen Ahead of Time.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 7.—The relay riders who are trying to break the record from Chicago to New-York arrived here this afternoon, two hours ahead of time. The blue rider arrived at 4:12, seven minutes ahead of the messenger carrying the red pouch. The Albany riders continued the relay to Hudson with four teams.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 7.—The red relay rider arrived at Garrisons, twenty-two miles south of here, at 10:47.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of The New-York Times.

—The wheeling fad has brought in its train the bicycle thief. He is frequently a better rider than the owner. Over a year ago a company was formed in Boston known as the Wheelmen's Registration Company, for the purpose of protecting bicycle riders against theft. The company was chiefly local in the sphere of its operations, but the idea caught, and it was not long before a company with larger resources came upon the field. The Wheelmen's Protective Company was organized under the laws of the State of New-Jersey, in April, 1894. It extended the sphere of its operations over the whole of the Union, and it was no more than the inevitable that the stronger company should absorb or drive out of the field its older and weaker predecessor. The Wheelmen's Registration Company succumbed. The work of the Wheelmen's Protective Company is largely detective in its character. It has recovered 40 per cent. of all the wheels stolen that were registered with it, and has been instrumental in punishing the thieves. The modus operandi of the company is to affix a tag with a certain number to every wheel registered with it. If the wheel is stolen, the company, immediately upon notification, begins a vigorous search for it, and while the search is pending, provides for the use of the rider a wheel of the same make and quality.

—The Hy-Lo gear was exhibited for the first time in Boston last Monday, and met with great favor from club members and others. The great meeting place for cyclists at the "Hub" is the reservoir, around which there is a beautiful course of one and one-sixth miles. It is used as a speedway, such as New-York needs badly. The riders wanted to see the Hy-Lo tandem in use. The gentleman in charge of it, Alfred J. Thompson, invited any rider to get on with him and have a spin. There were eight "crackajacks" (Class B men) ready to show the way round, but there was but one left at the end of the first round, he being the winner of the Linscott road race. At the Massachusetts Cycling Club a member who was a bridge builder was asked what he thought of the frame. He said it was a perfect truss. Somebody suggested that the crowd get on it, and all who could find a place on it did so, and the total weight was found to be 971 pounds.

—Through its Secretary, William G. Wilson, the Riverton (N. J.) Athletic Association has made an offer to Zimmerman and Johnson of a purse of $1,000 for a series of races. The match is to be mile heats, best two out of three, the winner to take the purse and the loser to receive $100 to cover his expenses. The association suggests that the race take place on Labor Day, (Sept. 2,) or any Saturday afternoon between June 8 and Sept. 14 which may be agreeable to the two men. If the weather should be bad on the day agreed upon, the race is to take place on the following Saturday.

—The Columbia racing team, consisting of Bald, Macdonald, and Sims, will compete next Saturday at the meet of the New-York State Division at Manhattan Beach. After the Brooklyn meet, the Columbia team will race at the Boston Press Cycle Club's tournament, at Waltham, on the 17th; at the South End Wheelmen's meet, at Philadelphia, on the 22d; at Wilkesbarre, Penn., on the 25th and 26th; at Carbondale, Penn., on the 27th, and at the Kings County Wheelmen's meet, at Brooklyn, on the 29th.

—The Royal Arcanum Wheelmen will elect officers on Monday evening at Co-operative Hall, corner of Madison Street and Howard Avenue, Brooklyn. Members of the Royal Arcanum only are eligible to membership. Applications for membership and information may be obtained of the Committee on Organization, which comprises Harry Wyant, 365 Monroe Street; Albert Denham, 82 Eldert Street; Robert K. Powers, 569 Kosciusko Street, and Rudolph L. Scharf, 26 Court Street.

—E. J. Willis, manager of the Park Row Bicycle Company, has just returned from his Eastern trip. This company claims to sell more wheels at retail than any other house in the city. It makes a specialty of selling cheap for spot cash. It will not sell wheels on the installment plan. Its stock is probably the most varied of all in the city, representing nearly every make, and prospective buyers will do well to give it a call.

—The Second Regiment Band has been engaged for the Springfield Bicycle Club's tournament, and will give a concert at the club's rooms on the evening preceding the first day's races.

Bicycles. Bicycles.

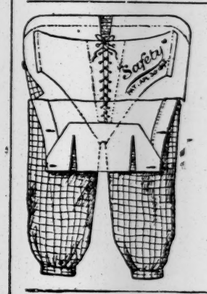
$2 BICYCLES $2

$2 WHY PAY $100 to replace your STOLEN WHEEL when we agree to recover it for you for TWO DOLLARS per year and to furnish you with another of the same make and quality to ride till we do? $2

SEND FOR BOOKLET.

$2 WHEELMEN'S PROTECTIVE CO., $2
Havemeyer Building, New York City.

$2 BICYCLES $2



"Safety" Bicycle Trousers.

Absolute comfort. Prevent Rupture, Strain, and similar injuries.

Endorsed by prominent Cyclists and Physicians.
For sale by leading dealers throughout the country.
STERN, BERNHEIMER & CO.,
21 and 23 West 4th St., N. Y.

Are you going to the country for your vacation?
Take with you an
Empire City Special Bicycle.
It is built to stand all sorts of roads. Light and durable. Handsome and speedy.
Regular Price - - $100.00
Our Price - - - - 59.00
Empire City Bicycle Co.,
B'way, cor. Lispenard St., New-York.

Purchasers of Waverley Bicycles Taught FREE
AT OUR
RIDING ACADEMY,
Madison Ave., Cor. 59th St.
(Lenox Lyceum.)
Salesrooms:
Broadway, cor. 30th St.
No. 11 East 59th St.
No. 67 Cortlandt St.
INDIANA BICYCLE CO.

Ride the Spalding Bicycle

Gigantic Clearance Sale of Bicycles.
New, shop-soiled, and used—Columbia, $29, $35, $39; Raleigh, $38; Rambler, $34; Remington, $37; Victor, $36; Tourist, $39; New Mail, $55; Sterling, $44; Ormonde, $55; Crescent, $59; Crawford, $53; Warwick, $39; Gendron, $39. 3,000 wheels to select from. Remember, we will not be undersold. Special prices in quantities.
HERALD CO., 114 Nassau St. (Terms cash.)

10,000 Bicycles, $29 Up,
contracted for. Chance to get one just over cost. Royals, Ben Hurs, Elmores, Crawfords, Tourists, Sterlings, Ferris, Heralds. Cheapest house in America.
PARK ROW BICYCLE CO., 21 Park Row.

HY-LO GEAR
WHY can you climb hills with HY-LO that you cannot climb without? BECAUSE it's easier to lift 1 lb. than 2. Then put a HY-LO on your wheel.
LOUIS ROSENFELD & CO., 20 Warren St., N. Y.

NEW BICYCLES, $26.00
and upwards; thirty different makes. I sell very low for spot cash. Wheels traded.
LAWRENCE, 28 Cortlandt St., Corner Church.

3 IN 1 COMPOUND
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
FOR BICYCLES AND GUNS.
PREVENTS RUST, CLEANS, LUBRICATES.
MANUFACTURED BY
G.W. COLE & CO. 111 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
SEND FIVE TWO CENT STAMPS FOR SAMPLE.

Sporting Goods.
GENUINE FIRE SALE.
$90,000 WORTH OF SPORTING GOODS.
These goods were damaged by water at the burning of our warehouse, foot of West 21st St., New-York, are all of standard make and are exactly as represented. It costs nothing to examine them. You will be astonished at the bargains! Open to-night until 6 o'clock.

SAMPLE PRICES:

$1.50 Double Action Revolvers	.90
6.00 Double Action Automatic Ejecting Revolvers	$2.50
6.00 22-Calibre Rifles	3.38
15.00 Rifles, with Interchangeable Shot Barrels, making practically 2 Fire-arms, one a Rifle and the other a Shotgun, interchangeable on the same stock	6.00
40c. Trolling Spoons	.09
1.00 Dog Collars	.21
12.50 Tennis Suits, coat, pants, and vest	7.50
2.00 Scotch Hose	1.19
1.00 Hammocks	.67
4.50 Fencing Masks	.50
50c. Indian Clubs	.19
1.50 Football Jackets	.49
5.00 Tennis Coats	2.98
5.00 Tennis Pants	2.70
5.00 10-inch Revolvers, 5-shot, with rifle stock	1.50
2.00 Bicycle Bells	.23
75c. Luggage Carriers, from	.20
25c. Pocket Bicycle Oilers	.12
2.50 Sweaters	1.23
3.00 Bicycle Pants	1.98
1.50 Baseball Gloves	.49
3.00 Tennis Nets	.95
50c. Leather Belts	.23
75c. Caps	.23
75c. Reels	.20
2.50 Fishing Rods, 3 pieces	.79
Large assortment of Bicycles	40.00
75c. Pocket Knives	.28
1.00 Razor Strops	.38
3.00 Carving Sets	1.49
4.00 Table Knives, per doz	1.25
1.25 Pneumatic Bicycle Foot Pumps	.85
30.00 Double Barrel, Top-Snap Shotguns	12.50
2.50 Boxing Gloves	.69
75c. Pocket Books	.19
2.25 Leather Cigar Cases	1.00
1.00 Hunting Knives	.50
3.00 Split Bamboo Bait and Fly Rods	1.29
2.50 Tom Thumb Bicycle Lamps	1.69
60.00 Boats	37.50

A large assortment of boats, fishing tackle, cutlery, pocketbooks, flags, traveling bags, clothing, chess, dominoes, chafing dishes, and general athletic and sporting goods, at special prices.

Hulbert Bros. & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF SPORTING GOODS.
26 West 23d St., N. Y.

LAWN TENNIS GOODS.
Victor Championship '95 Balls Are the Best.
THEY LAST LONGEST.
Special Trade Prices.
Send for Handsome Illustrated Catalogue.
ATHLETIC DEPARTMENT,
Overman Wheel Co.,
23 WARREN ST. N. Y.

Outdoor Sports.
In our mammoth establishment we have the largest display of uniforms and appliances for all outdoor sports and pastimes, latest styles, best quality—"value for the money."
Make your purchases early to-day, as we close our establishment at 2 P. M.
A. G. SPALDING & BROS.
The Largest Dealers in Bicycles, Bicycle Sundries & Clothing in the World.
126-130 NASSAU ST.
Up-Town Depot for Bicycles only, 42d St. and 5th Av. Brooklyn Depot, 601 Fulton St.
Spalding's Madison Square Garden Riding Academy.

The Turf.

Brooklyn Jockey Club.

SPRING MEETING, 1895.
SATURDAY, JUNE 8. TUESDAY, JUNE 11.
SIX RACES EACH DAY, AT 2:30 P. M.
Special trains via L. I. R. R. direct to Grand Stand from 34th St., E. R., N. Y., at 12:40, 1:00, (Special Parlor Car Train,) 1:20 P. M.
From foot Whitehall St., N. Y., (via Culver Route,) direct to Grand Stand, at 11:10, 11:40 A. M., 12:10, 12:40, 1.10, 1:30, 2:10 P. M.

WOMEN TO CLEAN STREETS

COL. WARING'S SCHEME TO OBTAIN BETTER RESULTS.

Many Families Would Be Benefited, He Says—High Prices Paid Now.

The members of Good Government Club N gave Col. Waring, Street-Cleaning Commissioner, a rousing reception last night at 134 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, their temporary headquarters. He received quite an ovation at the conclusion of his speech, and was assured by the members of the club that he had their unanimous support in his work thus far as Commissioner of Street Cleaning, which they believed to be more efficient than that performed by any of his predecessors.

Col. Waring, in making reference to the deficiency in his department's funds, first explained its cause—the great fall of snow last Winter, and the system which was employed in its removal; and then stated positively that within a week the deficit would be completely and satisfactorily provided for.

Speaking in general of the work of cleaning the streets, he said:

I am very glad to have an opportunity to speak to you, because I want to do all I can to enlist your help in the cleaning of streets, not so much for this time of year as for the coming Winter, when we will need all the backing, financial and otherwise, that we can get. My hope is that every one will help us in this work, when Winter comes, by having the snow shoveled off his sidewalk immediately. To remove the snow by the system employed last year will cost nearly $1,000,000, but it is not necessary to make such an expenditure. We have been paying $3.50 a day for horse and driver, and I have frequently seen a driver load up with snow, the foreman mark the load, and the driver dump it around the corner without going near the river. He would thus complete his eight loads, which constitute a day's work, in a few hours.

Now, I want to try, and it is for this that I need your support, to have this work done by contract. A number of the large truck owners have offered to remove the snow at the rate of 25 cents a yard. It costs them more than this to do it, but it is a great advantage to them to have the streets passable. This scheme is opposed by the labor organizations, because they believe the truckmen could enlist the services of Italians, who would work ten or twelve hours a day for $1.50, whereas natural-born citizens will only work eight hours a day for $2. The question seems to me not so much one of the rights of the workingmen in this city as that of saving $1,000,000 for the city. My business, at least, is to get the work done as cheaply and efficiently as possible, and I shall certainly attempt to have the contract system adopted next Winter.

Another suggestion I wish to make to you is that the city employ, instead of 2,500 men, 5,000 persons to clean the streets. The present force constitutes a sort of labor aristocracy, each member of which makes about $780 a year, probably the best pay for common labor in the world. I see no objection to this, excepting that the city has to pay it. Now I suggest that we employ 5,000 men, women, and boys to do this work. Good drivers and experienced sweepers would receive about their present pay, while the 1,500 boys and the 1,000 women would make about 50 cents a day. There are plenty of foreign women who would be glad to work three or four hours in the early morning at sweeping, and plenty of boys who would ride the cart work in the day time. I would employ only one person in every family, so that 5,000 families would be helped, each receiving about $160 a year from the work. Now, if this work were in any sense skilled labor, and required apprenticeship, it would be different. It is not, however, but is the lowest sort of labor, the kind that the unemployed have a claim on. A man may take such a place until he finds something better, when another fellow may take his place, and this will thus make a place for the unemployed. I am confident that if we pursue this plan we can get 50 per cent. more work done and for the same price, as with the present system. I suppose it will be called bad politics, and the Board of Estimate will no doubt object to reducing the price of labor, but it certainly is business, and I hope to have the system adopted soon.

Col. Waring, in closing his speech, spoke about the efforts now being made to dispose of the ashes and garbage, and promised that a satisfactory plan would soon be adopted.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 7th day of June, 1895:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$93,793,568.97	
Gold bullion	54,114,843.25	
Total	$147,914,412.22	
Outstanding gold certificates	$48,641,959.00	
Less gold certificates in Treasury	159,370.00	
Total	$48,482,589.00	
Balance		$99,431,823.22
Standard silver dollars	$346,912,725.00	
Silver bullion	611,183.00	
Total	$347,523,908.00	
Outstanding silver certificates	$329,163,504.00	
Less silver certificates in Treasury	7,611,107.00	
Total	$321,552,397.00	
Balance		25,971,511.00
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$23,657,568.00	
Silver bullion of 1890 (cost)	123,870,712.25	
Total	$147,528,280.25	
Less outstanding Treasury notes	147,505,280.00	
Balance		23,000.25
United States notes	$82,028,546.27	
Outstanding currency certificates	50,610,000.00	
Less currency certificates in Treasury	320,000.00	
Total	$50,290,000.00	
Balance		31,738,546.27
Treasury notes of 1890	$29,283,834.00	
National bank notes	4,972,021.11	
Fractional silver coin	16,576,704.24	
Fractional currency	79.10	
Minor coin	1,117,003.46	
Deposits in national banks	15,692,782.76	
Bonds and interest paid	145,257.54	
Total	$67,788,372.21	
Less national bank 5 per cent. fund	$7,844,261.65	
Outstanding checks and drafts	6,541,463.69	
Disbursing officers' balances	23,259,893.15	
Post Office Department account	2,191,289.16	
Miscellaneous items	1,895,787.12	
Total	$41,732,694.77	
Balance		26,055,677.44
Available cash balance, including gold reserve		$183,220,558.18

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Customs	$492,494.44	$3,077,046.24	$143,696,008.50
Internal revenue	456,965.38	2,462,903.38	134,219,981.26
Miscellaneous	93,863.21	812,871.18	16,131,522.87
Total	$1,043,323.03	$6,352,820.80	$294,047,512.63

EXPENDITURES.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Civil and miscellaneous	$252,000.00	$1,283,000.00	$89,288,920.20
War	121,000.00	840,000.00	48,843,862.00
Navy	84,000.00	152,000.00	27,350,094.26
Indians	.....	165,000.00	9,613,021.00
Pensions	700,000.00	5,306,000.00	136,493,365.10
Interest	23,878.41	92,478.19	30,710,401.97
Total	$1,180,878.41	$7,847,478.19	$342,299,664.59
Excess of expenditures over receipts	137,555.38	1,494,657.39	48,252,151.96

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	.....	$127,620.00	$11,800,720.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	$54,094.50	268,965.00	12,108,569.50

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	To Date	This Day.
United States notes (since 1879)	$272,195,754	$53,196
Treasury notes (since 1890)	74,328,095	16,465
Total	$346,523,849	$69,661

*Net gold and bullion reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

Programme of the Naval War College.

NEWPORT, June 7.—The following is the programme of lectures and studies at the Naval War College next week:

Monday.—War games, single; lecture on "International Law," by Commander C. H. Stockton; lecture on "Infantry Tactics," by Capt. Richard Wallach.

Tuesday.—War games, tactical; lecture, "International Law," by Commander Stockton; lecture on "Infantry Tactics," by Capt. Wallach.

Wednesday.—Naval tactical situations.

Thursday—Naval tactical situations; lecture on "International Law," by Commander Stockton; lecture on "Infantry Tactics," by Capt. Wallach.

Friday—Naval tactical situations; lecture on "Naval Tactics," by Capt. H. C. Taylor; lecture on "International Law," by Commander Stockton.

Saturday.—War games, strategy.

THE AWARD OF DIPLOMAS AT ANNAPOLIS

Secretary Herbert Makes the Presentation to Naval Cadets.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 7.—The closing exercises of graduation week at the Naval Academy, the presentation of diplomas, occurred this morning. The cadets formed on parade at 10:30 A. M., marched to the chapel and stacked arms. Prayer was offered by Chaplain A. L. Royce, and an address was delivered by J. B. Henderson of St. Louis.

After the cadets had resumed their arms and marched to the band stand, the diplomas were delivered by Secretary of the Navy Herbert, to the following graduates:

Line Division—S. E. Smith, Pennsylvania; W. G. Groesbeck, Ohio; F. H. Brumby, Georgia; F. P. Baldwin, New-Jersey; W. S. Davidson, South Dakota; Harris Lanning, Illinois; P. M. Bannon, Maryland; H. V. Butler, Jr., New-York; J. B. Monaghan, Washington; A. T. Chester, at large; W. H. Cushman, New-York; J. E. Walker, North Carolina; S. C. Vestal, Indiana; J. C. Raby, Michigan; W. H. Gerhard, at large; D. W. Bell, California; J. V. Klemann, New-York; M. M. Bennett, New-Jersey; W. H. Standley, California; A. J. Wadhams, New-York; E. H. Watson, Kentucky; J. D. Sayers, Jr., Texas; Worth Bagley, North Carolina; J. C. Breckinridge, Kentucky; C. B. Barnes, Oklahoma; N. E. Hall, Texas; R. Z. Johnston, Jr., North Carolina; G. S. Knepper, Pennsylvania; M. J. McCormick, Michigan.

Engineer Division—T. M. Dick, South Carolina; C. K. Mallory, Tennessee; Newton Mansfield, Ohio; D. M. Garrison, New-Jersey; J. P. Morton, Missouri; F. D. Karns, Ohio; F. N. Freeman, Indiana; J. F. Marshall, Jr., Texas; C. H. Walker, Massachusetts; Dr. Merrit, Iowa; D. H. Dunn, Connecticut; E. F. Eckhardtl, Wisconsin.

Secretary Herbert afterward left for Washington on the dispatch boat Dolphin.

Flushing Seminary Graduates.

FLUSHING, L. I., June 7.—The commencement exercises of the Flushing Seminary were held in the Opera House last evening. The graduates were Lydia M. Garretson, Jane B. Gillies, Marie F. Hall, Florence Jackson, Charlotte L. Richardson, and Marie P. Wright. Miss Garretson, a daughter of Judge Garretson of Queens County, read a paper on "Literary Clubs," Miss Richardson gave a French recital, Miss Hall a Hungarian rhapsodie, Miss Jackson a composition on "The Girls of 1895," and the valedictory, by Miss Wright, was in French.

A Brave Man Violently Insane.

FLUSHING, L. I., June 7.—Frank Brennan, who became violently insane Tuesday as the result of the sudden shock incident to jumping into the East River the same morning, to rescue a drowning man, was removed to the insane asylum at Poughkeepsie this afternoon. Since his confinement he has been extremely violent. He walked about his cell naked, his keepers finding it impossible to keep any clothing on him. The united efforts of five men were required to effect his removal to-day.

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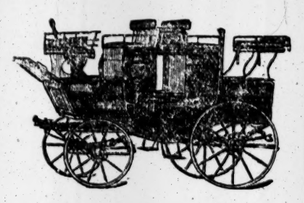

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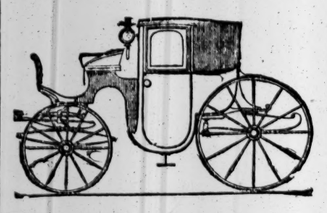

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All intending purchasers should inspect our unrivaled stock.

Visitors to New-York are cordially invited to inspect our warerooms, containing the largest stock of finished pleasure vehicles of the best class in the world and of every design produced.

Religious Notices.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, CORNER 34th St. and Broadway, Rev. Henry A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor.—Morning service at 11 o'clock. Brief popular service at 8 o'clock P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, WEST End Av. and 77th St.—Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb will preach at 11 A. M. No evening service.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 48TH St. and 5th Av.—Rev. Edward B. Coe, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 29TH St. and 5th Av.—Rev. David Jas. Burrell, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. Subject, "The Covenanters," and 8 P. M., topic, "Seeking a Saviour."

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2D AV. and 7th St.—Rev. Chalmers P. Dyke will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, UNIversity Square.—Rev. John L. Clark will preach at 11 A. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, Harlem.

First Church, 121st St., near 3d Av., Rev. J. Elmendorf, D. D., pastor. Children's Day service at 10:30 A. M. Sermon at 8 P. M. Topic: "Ruth's Decision."

Second Church, 123d St. and Lenox Av. Rev. William Justin Harsha, D. D., pastor, preaches at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Evening topic: "Abstaining."

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, 57th St., West of 8th Av.—William Lloyd, pastor, will preach morning and evening. 11 A. M., subject, "Joyful Sounds"; 7:45 P. M., "A Man Raised from the Dead by Touching a Dead Prophet's Bones. The Modern Meanings of an Old Bible Story." All welcome. Seats free after first musical selection.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 57th St., Between Broadway and 7th Av.—Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., pastor; Rev. George Purves, D. D., Associate, will preach at 11 A. M., and 8 P. M. Sabbath school at 3 P. M. Christian Endeavor meeting on Monday evening at 8. Devotional meeting at 8. Strangers cordially welcome.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 42d St. and Madison Av.
Rev. Dr. Walpole Warren, D. D., Rector.
8:30 A. M., Holy Communion.
11, Morning Service, with Holy Communion; Sermon by the Rector. | 7:45, Evening Service; Sermon by Rev. Marion Law, B. A.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADISON Av. and 35th St., Rev. Arthur Brooks, D. D. Rector.—Holy communion at 10 A. M. Service and sermon at 11 A. M. Afternoon service at 4 o'clock. Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, REV. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., Rector.—Trinity Sunday—8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., Litany, Holy Communion; sermon by the rector; 4 P. M., choral evensong.

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE, WEST 81st St., Between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs., Edwin C. Bolles, Pastor.—9:40 A. M., Sunday school; 11 A. M., children's Sunday celebration, christening, and address to children.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, PARK AV. AND 34th St.—Service at 11 A. M., Rev. Robert Colyer, pastor, will preach. Subject: "Seeking After God." All are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, 5TH Av. and 45th St.—Rev. Charles H. Eaton, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. No evening service.

CENTRAL CHURCH, 7TH AV. AND 14TH ST., Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, Pastor.—10:45 A. M., Children's Day. Services at night, 14th St. Theatre.

EPIPHANY BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AV. and 64th St.—Rev. John T. Beckley, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday school, 9:30. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening. Strangers cordially welcome.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St.
Joseph R. Kerr, D. D., pastor.
11 A. M.—"Blind Bartimeus." Sermon preceded by the sacrament of infant baptism.
3 P. M.—Children's Day Service. Address by the Rev. John E. Bushnell of this city.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN, the "OLD FIRST," 5th Av. and 12th St.
Howard Duffield, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.: "The Good Wish of a Wicked Man."
4 P. M.: "The Verities of Jesus."
Midweek Meeting, Wednesday, 8 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 WEST 46th St., Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, Pastor.—9:45 A. M., Sunday school; 11 A. M.; no evening service; public worship, with preaching by the pastor; midweek service Friday evening. All are welcome.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH Corner of 22d St.—The pastor, Rev. Dr. Davies, will preach, to-morrow at 11. Prayer and praise meeting in chapel at 8. Wednesday evening prayer meeting at 8.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 55th St., Rev. John Hall, D. D., Pastor. Services Sunday, 9th inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, corner 60th St., Rev. Sylvester F. Jones, D. D., Pastor.—Children's Day; public service by the Sunday school at 9:30 A. M.; preaching by the pastor at 11 A. M., subject, "Blossoms." All are cordially invited.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner 31st St., Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., Pastor.—Services on Sunday at 11 A. M. The pastor will officiate. Sunday school at 9:30 A. M. Chapel service Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers cordially welcomed.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (at 53d St.)—Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D. D., pastor, will preach, 11 A. M., "The Message of Beauty"; 8 P. M., "Temperance Education." Seats free. All welcome.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH. Corner 57th St.—Abbott E. Kittredge, pastor, will preach morning at 11, evening at 8. Union Bible Class, Saturday evening at 8.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST CHURCH, WASHINGton Square, South.—The pastor, Edward Judson, will preach Sunday at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats free. Strangers welcome.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, (SWEDENBORgian,) East 35th St., Between Park and Lexington Avs., Rev. S. S. Seward, Pastor.—Service at 11 o'clock, the Rev. W. L. Worcester officiating.

PHILLIPS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, MADison Av., northeast corner of 73d St. Preaching by the pastor, the Rev. John E. Bushnell, at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

RUTGER'S RIVERSIDE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Boulevard, Cor. West 73d St.—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. Robert Russell Booth, D. D., at 11 A. M. Communion service at 4 P. M.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, 5TH AV., CORNER 12th St.—The Rev. Geo. R. Van De Water, D. D., Holy communion, 8 A. M.; morning prayer, 11 A. M.; Sunday school, 3 P. M.; children's vespers, 4 P. M.; evening prayer, 7:45 P. M.; special musical service, first Sunday evening of the month. Strangers welcome at all services.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 44th St., Rev. David H. Greer, Rector. —Service in the morning at 11 A. M. Service in the afternoon at 4 o'clock. Dr. Greer will preach the baccalaureate sermon before the students of Columbia College at the afternoon service. The public is invited.

ST. ANDREW'S M. E. CHURCH, WEST 76TH St., Near Columbus Av.—Rev. George W. Miller, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. on "Christian Education"; 2:30 P. M., Children's Day exercises in the Sunday school. No evening service.

ST. IGNATIUS'S CHURCH, 56 WEST 40TH ST. —Low mass 7, 7:45, 8:30, 9, 10 (German;) solemn mass, (Von Weber E flat,) 11 A. M.; vespers and adoration, 4:30; sermon, 8 P. M. Fr. Gorgas will preach morning; Fr. Ritchie evening, subject, "Dogma and Bigotry."

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, 10TH ST. AND 2d AV. —Sunday, June 9, 11 A. M., morning prayer and sermon; 8 P. M., evening prayer and sermon. Dr. Rylance, rector; Rev. Richard Cobden, minister.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 5th Av., Corner of 20th St., Rev. A. J. Palmer, D. D., Pastor.—Service on Sunday at 11 A. M. Preaching by the pastor. Strangers are cordially invited.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner 10th St.—Public worship tomorrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. Wednesday evening service in the chapel.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Between 5th and 6th Avs.—Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D., will preach to-morrow at 11 A. M. No evening service.

AT 18TH ST. AND 8TH AV. (METHODIST.)—John A. B. Wilson, D. D., STRANGERS' SABBATH HOME.
10:30—Children's Day recitation and song.
7:30—SPECIAL MUSIC; short sermon on a Sunday subject.
Come and find a hearty welcome.

A.—A.—A.—CENTRAL METROPOLITAN Meetings, 7th Av. and 14th St.—Gospel meetings, every night. Sunday, 10:45 A. M., Children's Day. Special music. At night, 14th St. Theatre, 14th St., near 6th Av. Orchestral music. Address by Rev. S. Parkes Cadman. All seats free.

AT REFORMED CATHOLIC SERVICES IN Christ's Mission, 142 West 21st St.—Evening, 7:45. Father O'Connor, pastor. Several converted priests will speak—Fathers Ferrando (Capuchin) and Martin (Trappist) detailing their experiences and conversion.

A.—A.—A.—REV. JOSEPH DURYEA, D. D., will preach in
THE FIRST REFORMED CHURCH,
Corner of Bedford Av. and Clymer St., Brooklyn, on Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. Evening services omitted until September.

AT THE SOUTH REFORMED CHURCH, Madison Av., Corner 58th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Morning service, 11 o'clock; afternoon service, 4 o'clock. The pastor will preach at each service.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH AV., CORNER 20th St.—Sermon by the pastor, Rev. Theodore C. Williams, at 11 A. M. The public cordially invited.

AT 23D ST. BAPTIST CHURCH.—D. Y. Gwilym will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Seats free. All welcome.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Rev. A. N. Henshaw will preach at 11 A. M. Evensong at 8 P. M. (Seats free.)

BRICK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH AV., Cor. 37th St.—Rev. Henry Van Dyke, D. D., and Rev. J. H. McIlvaine, D. D., Pastors.—Services Sunday, June 9, at 11 A. M. Dr. McIlvaine will preach. Weekly meeting Wednesday at 8 P. M.

Boarders Wanted.

26 EAST 11th ST.—Handsomely furnished rooms for two or three gentlemen, with board.

41st ST., 43 EAST.—Large, cool rooms; excellent table; good accommodation for table boarders at low rates.

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Looking for some place which combines Health, Pleasure, Economy?
If so, send 6 cents for postage, or call and get free at offices below the illustrated book, "Summer Homes." It gives list of hotels, farm and boarding houses, with
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If you want genuine country life, you can surely find it somewhere on the Erie lines. Call at any of the offices named below and get a copy of the new "Summer Homes" book, which contains an attractive list of hotels and boarding houses located either in the Hudson Highlands, the Orange or Shawangunk Mountains, the Rainapo, Wallkill, Neversink, Lackawaxen, or Delaware Valley. The price of board varies, and can be had to suit the purse.

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NEWCASTLE, N. H.
Railroad Station, Portsmouth, N. H.
OPEN FOR SEASON JUNE 29.
Anticipating the demands of first-class hotel patrons, the management have since last season provided twenty-four bathrooms, scientifically constructed on sanitary principles, which can be had either en suite or with single rooms.
Elegant toilet rooms for men and women have been built on each floor, centrally located and convenient to all, together with a complete electric light plant.
We can now offer conveniences superior to any other Northern shore resort, which, combined with our great natural advantages, make this the most desirable house on the coast.
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Good fishing, surf and still-water bathing. Special rates for families.
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Eighteenth season under the present popular management; all modern improvements; opens June 1. W. H. STOYLE.

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New management. SELECT FAMILY HOTEL. NEWLY FURNISHED THIS SEASON. Fine bathing beach. Opens June 29.

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Directly opposite the Beach. The leading hotel in every respect. Address. MORGAN & PARSONS.

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Quaker Hill, Dutchess Co., N. Y.,
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European Applications of Sulphur Water, Inhalation, Baths, and Douches for Rheumatism, Catarrh, Skin Diseases. Pamphlets, list of houses, and prices gratis. JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.

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Situated on the Great South Bay, overlooking Atlantic Ocean; surf and still-water bathing; excellent boating; interesting drives; handsomely appointed and select family hotel; two hours from New-York; Pullman cars direct to hotel without change. Send for circular.
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PROSPECT HOUSE
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Most fashionable resort on Long Island. Send for descriptive circular. Cottages open June 1, hotel June 15. FRANK N. ROGERS, Proprietor.
Several furnished cottages on hotel grounds to rent. N. Y. office, Grand Hotel. MR. M. O. ROBERTS, 10 to 2 P. M.

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WALLACE McCUTCHEON, MANAGER.
Now open. A perfect family resort.
Surf and still water bathing. Good fishing.

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This house is located in the best of the Adirondacks amid some of the grandest scenery. Elevation, 2,049 feet. Good fishing and hunting. Stages and mail daily. Telegraph office in house. Railroad station, four miles.
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Now, strictly first-class, in the midst of the grandest scenery in the ADIRONDACKS. Near the beautiful AU SABLE LAKES. Opens June 15. Special rates for the early season.
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HOTEL DEL MONTE
opens May 15.
This new hotel is situated on a pleasant drive from Saranac Lake Village and to Saranac Lake, just inside of the lake's elevation of 2,000 feet, near Hotel Ampersand.
For rates, &c., address J. E. & W. H. MEAGHER.

UPPER SARANAC LAKE.
HOTEL WAWBEEK.
Most attractive location, and best table and service of any hotel in the Great Forest; daily concerts by solo artists. Special rates for July. Write for illustrated pamphlet.
HARLOW H. CHANDLER, Manager, Wawbeek, N. Y.

ROCKY POINT INN.
Head of Fourth Lake, Fulton Chain, Adirondacks. Open June 15th. For illustrated folder, &c., address "Rocky Point Inn Company, Old Forge, N. Y."

Sullivan County.

MILLER LAKE HOUSE.—Altitude 1,700 feet; near Shohola Station, Erie R. R.; beautiful, healthy Summer resort; no malaria; no mosquitoes; new house; new furniture; good beds; excellent table; bathing, boating, and fishing; everything done for the comfort and enjoyment of guests; terms, $7 and $8. LOUIS MILLER, Proprietor, Eldred, Sullivan County, N. Y.

ALL DUE TO THE SEWERS

One Death and Much Sickness in the Local Post Office.

PIPE PLACED AT THE WRONG GRADE

To Remedy the Evil, Repair Contract Must Be Changed by the National Authorities—Mr. Dayton Visits Washington.

The cause of at least one death, and of many mysterious cases of sickness among the employes of the general Post Office has been found. Postmaster Dayton went to Washington yesterday, and it was said by one of his subordinates that his visit to the National Capital was in relation to the discovery.

For many years the Federal Building has been permeated with foul odors. There were bad smells all over the structure, from the top story down to the cellar. The smells were vilest in the basement and the cellar at the north end. Here the stench has long been intolerable. The employes of the Post Office whose duties have confined them in these sections have been subject to frequent sickness. In many cases the clerks have been able to work only a short time at the end of the cellar and in the basement, and frequent shifts have had to be made in the underground force in order to prevent general illness as the result of the odors and bad sanitation. Two or three years ago one of the Post Office clerks whose duties caused him to spend all his time at the north end of the basement was taken sick and died as the result of the escaping sewer gas. Nobody was able to tell exactly what was the trouble. The stench seemed to come out of the ground underneath the cellar.

While at work the other day, digging in the north end of the cellar, the men employed by Contractors Blackburn & De Graw uncovered the source of all the sickness. The origin of the smells was found to be the big pipe used for the discharge of sewage into the municipal sewer in Church Street. Ordinarily, a sewage pipe, in order to be effective, must have a descent from the building into the sewer. This pipe, however, did not incline down toward the street sewer. On the contrary, it was so laid that the end of the pipe in the centre of the north end of the Post Office was lower than the section of the pipe under the west side of Broadway, at the intersection of Park Place. The result was that the pipe was constantly choked, and sewer gas and offensive odors were forced out in the basement and in all parts of the building. As soon as the local Post Office officials found out the trouble they ordered the contractors to suspend operations on the sewage main until the attention of the Washington authorities was called to the matter.

The trouble, it was learned yesterday from the contractor, has not been due to the setting of the pipe, which is of terra cotta. The fault lay originally in the office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury. When the plans for the plumbing of the Federal Building were made, in 1872. All the sewage of the building is discharged into two large pipes, one of which leaves the building at the south end and enters the municipal sewer at Broadway and Ann Street. The other pipe discharges into the municipal sewer at Church Street and Park Place.

It was found in 1872 that the sewer in Broadway was too small and too far above the Post Office basement to be available, and therefore the Government built its own sewer through Park Place from the Federal Building to Church Street. The Government workmen appear to have begun to lay the sewer at Church Street. In some way they struck the wrong grade, and when they had carried the sewer almost up to Broadway they found they were above the level of the pipe in the basement of the Post Office. Instead of changing the grade of the sewer in Park Place, the Government engineer merely changed the grade at about the west side of Broadway, and inclined the sewer thence down into the basement of the Federal Building. The blundering did not stop here. Under the faulty plans, none of the main pipes emptying into the sewer were given a sufficient downward grade.

A reporter for The New-York Times obtained access yesterday to the cellar of the Federal Building and saw the terra cotta discharge pipe. It enters the building at the west side, near the north end, and runs eastwardly to the middle of the building, where it is joined to a main discharge pipe running south.

The old sewer had been broken on top in places by the workmen, and its condition was apparent to more than one of the senses. The stench yesterday was overpowering. The sewer was choked in places to the depth of nine inches, and sewer gas was pouring out. No one was able to work in that part of the basement or cellar for any length of time. One of the workmen said he had seen two mail clerks overcome by the gas a few days ago. They were removed by their fellow-clerks.

It was learned that the only remedy is to change the grade of the pipes inside the building. The large pipe extending north and south will have to be carried along by supports under the basement ceiling, and the pipe in the cellar will have to be removed and its place taken by an iron pipe much higher, carried by supports. Nothing can be done, however, by the local Post Office authorities unless the plans are changed in the office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, in Washington. Congress last year appropriated $90,000 for new plumbing, new elevators and new ventilation in the Federal Building. The contract for the plumbing was let for $28,000 to Blackburn & Degraw of this city. The closets throughout the building are to be torn out and fixed, and all the plumbing is to be in sight. But all this work will amount to nothing unless the grade of the main discharge pipes is changed. Unless this is done, the building will continue to be filled with foul and unhealthy gasses and odors, and sickness among the clerks will be as likely to occur hereafter as it has in the past.

The plans for the improvements in the plumbing were drawn in the office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury before the discovery of the wrong grade in the main discharge pipe. How the astonishing blunder came to be made, or why it was not remedied before this, are questions which are puzzling sanitary experts.

The contract of the Government with Blackburn & Degraw calls for the construction of the new pipe on the same grade as the old one. If this is done the work will be in direct violation of the law in New-York City, which expressly says that there shall be a steady and uniform grade of not less than a quarter of an inch to the foot in all sewer connections. The limit of the grade under the contract will be 7 inches in 116 feet, equal to less than one-sixteenth of an inch a foot. There is a clause in the Government contract which provides that the rules and regulations of the city authorities must be fully complied with. It is also stipulated by the Government that the entire work is to have the approval of an Inspector of the New-York Building Department—a municipal inspector.

Under the law, the Building Department Inspector will be unable to approve of the new sewer connection unless the contract is changed. It is estimated the entire cost of altering the plans and changing the grade of the pipes inside the Federal Building would not exceed $6,000. This does not include the expense of altering the grade of the sewer under Broadway, a distance equal only to the width of that thoroughfare.

Innocent Prisoners Released.

Patrick Shannon and John Henry, the men who were falsely convicted last year of having robbed William D. Ackerman of jewelry worth $50 in July, 1894, and who have been in the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island since last August, were liberated yesterday, having been pardoned by Gov. Morton.

William Dunn and John Williams, the men who committed the crime, pleaded guilty on Thursday.

Shannon and Henry were taken to the Tombs yesterday, and from there to the Court of General Sessions, where a motion was made for a new trial. This was granted, a jury was impaneled, the prisoners were retried, and the men were acquitted.

The men were convicted on their first trial on the testimony of Mr. Ackerman, who made a mistake in identifying the men as the ones who had committed the robbery.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE QUACKENBUSH CASE REVIVED

An Attempt Made to Compel the Restoration of the Commander to His Old Standing in the Navy.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Argument was heard to-day by Judge Bradley, in the District Court, upon a motion for a rule directing Secretary Herbert to show cause why a writ of mandamus should not be issued compelling him to restore John M. Quackenbush to his former rank as Commander in the navy, place him on the retired list, and insert his name in its proper place on the Naval Register.

The petition upon which the motion was based was filed about two weeks ago, and recites at length the facts in connection with the dropping of Quackenbush's name from the naval list. From this it appears that he had been sentenced to dismissal in 1882, but President Arthur commuted the sentence to six years' suspension on furlough pay. The day after the commutation was made, by an error, Lieut. Commander Schley was nominated to be Commander, vice Quackenbush, dismissed. For more than a year the department recognized Quackenbush as an officer under suspension, and it is asserted that Schely did not take his place. Secretary Chandler in 1883 ordered Quackenbush's name dropped from the rolls and Naval Register, on the theory that the nomination of Schley superseded the President's commutation of sentence, and worked his dismissal from the service. Since then the deposed officer has been endeavoring to secure reinstatement at the hands of Congress, and on one occasion a bill for his relief but barely failed to reach the President.

After listening to the argument, that for the Secretary of the Navy, made by Assistant Attorney General Dickinson being that, even if an error had been committed, it could not be corrected in this way, Judge Bradley remarked that it was a case which strongly appealed to any man with a sense of justice, and he would take it under advisement, although he was strongly of the opinion that Congress was the only source of relief, in case the Executive failed to act. "This is a case," he said, "in which it seems to me the error could be rectified by a word of the President or of the Secretary of the Navy. It is apparent from the record that it was not the intention to dismiss Quackenbush from the service, and that the injustice to him under the error has so long been perpetuated is a severe commentary upon the persons who have occupied those positions, as well as the dilatoriness of Congress in failing to grant him the proper relief. I will take the case, but am afraid I shall have to rule adversely upon the motion."

POLICING ANNEXED DISTRICTS

Commissioners Send a Force Above the Harlem to Prevent Trouble—Westchester May Invoke the Law.

The Police Commissioners yesterday took measures to police the new section of the city that has been added to it from Westchester County.

The newly-acquired territory includes the Morris Park Race Track, Throgg's Neck, at the eastern extremity of which stands Fort Schuyler, Unionport, Westchester, William's Bridge, Bronxdale, Olinville, Baychester, East Chester, Wakefield; and Barton. All this territory is to be included in the present Twenty-fourth Ward.

It was felt yesterday that there might possibly be some trouble to suppress, as the officials who have been legislated out of office are not in a pacific frame of mind.

Acting Inspector McCullagh was placed in charge of the new district with Capt. Ulshafer and a mounted squad of policemen and fifty patrolmen assigned from the various precincts in the city. The men will be quartered in the different town halls until proper arrangements can be made to house them.

President Roosevelt gave Acting Inspector McCullagh letters to August M. Field, Supervisor of Westchester; Robert Wallace, Village Clerk of William's Bridge, and William McAllister, Supervisor of City Island, asking them to co-operate with him in the matter.

The Trustees of the village of Westchester have empowered Lawyer Henry M. Henderson, Corporation Counsel, to begin proceedings to test the validity of the Annexation bill. Until that is legally settled to their satisfaction, they will hold the Supervisor responsible if he turns any funds or property over to New-York pending such decision.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—A Ride to Rye.—Mrs. Thomas Dimond of Eighty-first Street had the following guests on the Rye coach Enterprise, from the Plaza, yesterday afternoon: Mr. and Mrs. Walter C. Hunting, Mr. and Mrs. Courtland C. Hastings, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Eaton, and Mr. and Mrs. H. McCord. The party was entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Dimond at their country house at Rye before returning to town.

—Elliott-Dickerson Wedding.—Miss Aline Dickerson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John S. Dickerson, will be married this afternoon to John George Elliott, son of the late James Elliott. The ceremony will be performed in St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, by the Rev. Dr. Greer, rector of the church.

—Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Skinner at Larchmont.

—Mr. and Mrs. S. Perry Skinner have closed their town house, 42 East Eightieth Street, and have opened their country house at Larchmont-on-the-Sound, where they will remain until late next Autumn.

—Craig-Bowers Wedding. — Miss Helen Blanche Bowers, daughter of Mr. John A. Bowers, is to be married to the Rev. Hugh Craig on June 12, in the First Reformed Church, Avenue C and Thirty-fourth Street, Bayonne, N. J.

—Sawyer-Austen Wedding.—Miss Adelina Elwell Austen, daughter of Col. David Elwell Austen, and Willis Lee Sawyer of Montclair, N. J., will be married next Wednesday in Grace Protestant Episcopal

—Miss Edith Knapp Engaged.—The engagement is announced of Miss Edith Knapp to Robert F. Billings. The marriage will take place in the Fall.

—Going to Newport.—Mr. and Mrs. John H. Davis will soon go to Newport. Early in August they will go to Europe.

A Graduating Class of One.

At the commencement exercises of the Quaker Seminary, in Rutherford Place, yesterday, Thomas Garret, Jr., was the only student graduated. He apparently enjoyed the somewhat unique honor, and his graduating essay, "The Coming Reforms," was well received.

The first portion of the programme, which was in three parts, consisted of recitations by boys and girls of all grades. The presentation of the diploma and the reading of the graduating essay by young Garret formed the second part, while songs, calisthenics, Swedish gymnastics, and Delsartean exercises constituted the third part. In the library specimens of the students' handiwork were placed on exhibition.

Alpha Phi Sigma Dinner.

The annual dinner of the Alpha Phi Sigma fraternity was held last evening at the Marlborough Hotel. Covers for thirty were laid.

The presiding officer was President H. C. Nash, who acted as toastmaster. Among those present were E. K. Camp, J. R. Sacks of Washington, D. C.; E. S. Farnsworth of Maine, F. A. Smith, C. R. Smith, and J. R. Woodward. Representatives from Maine, Connecticut, and this State were present.

Previous to the dinner the following officers were elected: President—H. C. Nash; Secretary—A. R. Lasinsky; Treasurer—Warren Jacobs.

NEW-YORKERS BUY A TOWN

Astor, Depew, Twombly, and the Webbs in a Big Enterprise.

THRIVING SETTLEMENT AT DEPEW

Details of the Transaction by which New-York Capitalists Acquired a Manufacturing Suburb of Buffalo.

Buffalo people are exceedingly jubilant over the fact that the thriving two-year-old town of Depew, on the outskirts of that city, has attracted the attention and the capital of an uncommonly rich, influential, and progressive New-York syndicate.

By an investment of $728,000 in the capital stock of the Depew Improvement Company, Chauncey M. Depew, John Jacob Astor, H. McK. Twombly, H. Walter Webb, and Dr. S. Seward Webb have acquired a controlling interest in one of the most promising real estate enterprises in the country.

The details of the transaction were arranged in Buffalo last Thursday. Charles A. Gould, J. J. Albright, and two or three other members of the old Board of Directors of the Depew Improvement Company resigned, and the New-York capitalists were elected to fill the vacancies. The Directors now are: Chauncey M. Depew, John Jacob Astor, H. McK. Twombly, H. Walter Webb, W. Seward Webb, and Daniel O'Day of New-York; Henry W. Box, John L. Williams, George Urban, and John N. Scatcherd of Buffalo, and John A. Spohr of Chicago. These gentlemen will meet in New-York next Monday to choose executive officers. Mr. Box, the wealthy lawyer of Buffalo, will undoubtedly be the Secretary and Treasurer.

H. Walter Webb, who returned from Buffalo late on Thursday night, said yesterday: "I consider this a very cheap purchase of valuable property. It is an excellent investment, for that particular locality is capable of rapid and advantageous development. There is a great future for the little town of Depew. I consider its prospects, from the standpoint of a real estate investment, as better than any place I have seen for the last ten years. The town is now pretty well divided up into blocks and building sites. The streets are graded, macadamized, and sewered, and there is gas and water.

"The present need of the town is more houses. If I have been correctly informed, there are not more than 300 houses there, while about 3,000 persons are employed in the workshops. The aim of the new management will be to build up the place in the way best calculated to secure permanent advantage. The policy of building homes on terms to suit the wishes and means of the workingmen will doubtless be continued. A trolley line now connects Depew with Buffalo, and a proposition is under consideration to bring the electric power from Niagara Falls to Depew."

The town of Depew now embraces about 1,000 acres of land on which are situated the New-York Central car shops, employing nearly 1,500 men; the Gould Car Coupler Works, the Union Car Works, a brass factory, car wheel works, and some smaller shops. There are several miles of macadamized streets, and about 300 cottages have been built for the accommodation of the workmen. Of course, the extension of the Niagara Falls power to Depew would have a radical and stimulating effect on the mechanical forces now employed in the various workshops.

The fact that Mr. Astor, Mr. Depew, and Mr. Twombly are very largely interested in the Niagara Electric Company makes the extension of that company's power to the little manufacturing town almost a foregone conclusion.

The Depew Improvement Company was formed about two years ago, with a capital of $1,500,000. Mr. Box and most of the other Buffalo Directors have been interested in the scheme from the start.

John Jacob Astor visited the place a short time ago, and, after making a careful inspection of it, expressed himself as well satisfied with its future prospects.

PUBLIC SCHOOL CENSUS

Nearly 340,000 Children of School Age —Need of New Buildings.

Clerk McMullen of the Board of Education has prepared for the School Commissioners a table showing that, according to the special census, the number of children in the city of school age is: Males, 168,020; females, 171,736; total, 339,756. Nearly 79,000 children do not attend school.

The details of the census are as follows:

	In School. Public.	Other.	Em-ployed.	Truants.	Total.
Males	99,945	30,249	13,888	23,988	168,020
Females ...	98,834	32,207	14,564	26,131	171,736
Total.....	198,779	62,456	28,452	50,069	339,756

To accommodate the truants will require an expenditure of about $5,000,000 for new schools. This sum is now available, and about twenty-five new schools will be built.

May String the Trolley Wires.

There was a special meeting of the Board of Electrical Control yesterday, to consider the request of the Union Railway Company to string trolley wires the entire length of the Southern Boulevard, in the annexed district, a distance of three and a half miles. The company secured the permission to build the road on the Southern Boulevard in 1886, but, on account of numerous injunctions, the completion of it has been delayed.

A number of property owners, ex-Judge Ernest Hall among them, called on the Mayor on Thursday, and asked him to call a meeting of the board and grant the permission to put up the wires. They said that 90 per cent. of the property owners favored the road. The board yesterday, by a unanimous vote, decided to grant the desired permission. No opposition was made to it. There are very few houses on this branch of the Union Railroad Company's system.

Chapin Collegiate School Graduates.

The closing exercises of the Chapin Collegiate School were held yesterday morning at the schoolhouse, at 721 Madison Avenue.

The occasion was of unusual interest because the school this year passed its three-quarter century line, having been founded in 1820, by William Forrest, under the name of "The Collegiate School." Dr. H. B. Chapin, who has been Principal of the school since 1867, gave a brief résumé of the history of the school, and addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. J. Balcom Shaw and T. C. Mitchell.

There were four graduates. Of these, Harry A. Armitage and Ernest A. Cardozo will enter Columbia College, and Edward T. Grandlienard and A. S. Van Orden, Jr., will enter the University of the City of New-York.

Those who stood at the head of their respective classes were Edward T. Grandlienard, M. H. Cardozo, Jr., G. C. O. Haas, F. W. Wilcox, G. S. Hornblower, R. M. Ridley, M. L. Hamlin, W. V. Findley, and L. W. Stern.

Graduates of Hamilton Institute.

The commencement exercises of the class of '95 of Hamilton Institute were held last evening in the Church of the Eternal Hope, 142 West Eighty-first Street, before a large and interested audience.

This year's class is one of the largest ever graduated from Hamilton Institute, and reflects the highest credit upon the Principal, Prof. N. Archibald Shaw. The exercises last evening were of a specially interesting character.

The students who participated in the graduation exercises were F. A. Ferris, Jr., Walter Shaughnessy, Henry D. Carey, Jr., G. A. Helms, J. Arthur Green, Jr., Harway Brooks, Herbert Drake, Raymond Platt, J. Arthur Brown, Henry Knoblauch, Charles Meinken, and Gerald Stratton.

Musical selections were rendered by Harry L. Crane, Miss Mae Stuart Scholefield, and M. J. Goldsmith.

The diplomas were presented by Principal Shaw, who made a brief address.

RUSSET

Not open evenings.

Never mind particulars about our shoes. The bottom fact is: they're honest; every one is as good as it pretends to be—at least.

For example, we don't call tan shoes Russia calf; we call 'em just what they are. We'd tell you how good they are; but we compete with shoes not with adjectives.

$2.50 and $4.
Patent-leather shoes $5.

Here are suits at all prices from $11 to $28—some marked down, most not; but every one is a money's-worth or money back.

Bathing-suits $2.50, $3.75, $5, $6.50.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES, Prince, Warren, 32d St.

BARNARD SCHOOL GRADUATES

Commencement in the Harlem Opera House —Those to Whom Medals and Prizes Were Awarded.

Harlem Opera House was crowded last evening with friends of the Barnard School, who had come to witness its commencement exercises. Harlem society folk were out in force, and all the young graduates' oratorical and declamatory efforts were generously applauded.

After prayer by the Rev. Dr. F. E. Iglehart, German and English declamations were given. The declaimers—Jasper Adams Campbell, James A. Miller, William P. Abendroth, Alexander B. Davis, and Ferdinand C. Iglehart, Jr.—showed excellent training, and their work was appreciated by the large audience.

A farce entitled "Uncle's Will" made a hit. The cast consisted of Ferris Faulkner, Harry Washburn, and Edward Townsend. The orations followed. "Protection" formed the topic upon which George C. Bates spoke, while an essay on "The Coming Woman," by Edward P. Steers, caused considerable merriment. C. Hans Vom Baur delivered an oration on "Japanese Civilization." Charles H. Caldwell, the valedictorian, delivered an oration on the "Japanese War." The following students were graduated:

George C. Bates, Jr., Charles Heazlitt Caldwell, William Howe Stickney, Charles Hans Vom Baur, Theodore Layton Bailey, Ira Harrison Parsons, Hugh Henry Blair, Arthur W. Smith.

The distribution of prizes proved most interesting to all, for the names of many of the winners were not announced until last night. These were the successful ones: Prizes in Declamation—For the Upper School—First, Edward Perry Townsend; second, F. C. Iglehart, Jr. For the Middle School—First, Alexander Benjamin Davis; second, Charles Collis. For the Lower School—First, James Augustus Miller; second, Henry Mason Day. Prizes in English Composition.—Upper School—First, Charles Heazlitt Caldwell; second, R. O. Johnson. Middle School—First, Allen Beckley Ward; second, Harold Townsend. Lower School—First, Raleigh Hyatt; second, Leslie Fairbanks Randall. Gold Medals.—For Scholarship—Llewellen Le Count, Ferris Faulkner, Henry Diedrich Brandes, Edward Perry Townsend, Victor Earle, William Philip Abendroth, Elmer Hopper Beach, Leslie Fairbanks Randall, John Taylor, Jasper Adams Campbell, Jr. Bars Attached to Gold Medals Previously Won—Charles Heazlitt Caldwell, Harry Steers Holland, Edwin Cooper Tompson, Harold Townsend, Allen Beckley Ward. Military Medals—Carl Hermann Mayne, Mitchell Hall.

Among those in the audience were Gen. and Mrs. F. P. Earle, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Gilroy, Gen. and Mrs. C. H. T. Collis, Mr. and Mrs. J. Monks, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Vom Baur, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Hull, Mr. and Mrs. E. Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Huyler, Mr. and Mrs. M. Van Rensselaer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. S. Carpenter, and Mr. and Mrs. G. W. McAdam.

IN FAVOR OF WAR VETERANS

Justice Gaynor Decides that George Keymer Shall Be Subjected to a Non-Competitive Civil Service Examination Only.

Justice Gaynor, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, in the case of George Keymer, a veteran who applied for a writ of mandamus to compel the Civil Service Commissioners to submit him to a non-competitive examination only as a messenger in the City Auditor's office, yesterday handed down a decision favorable to the veterans as against the Civil Service Commissioners.

In his opinion Justice Gaynor says of the petitioner's claim that "it is supported by Chapter 344 of the Laws of 1895. It provides that 'competitive examinations shall not be deemed practicable or necessary in cases where the compensation or other emolument of the office does not exceed $4 per day.' The place for which the petitioner seeks eligibility falls within this class. The respondents asssail this statutory provision as in conflict with Section 9 of Article 6 of the new State Constitution. I do not see that it is unconstitutional.

"The constitutional requirement is that appointments and promotions in the civil service shall be made according to merit and fitness, which shall be ascertained by examinations, so far as practicable. It is followed by the proviso that honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the late civil war shall be entitled to preference in appointment and promotion, without regard to their standing on any list from which such appointment or promotion may be made. I think the preference thus given was meant to be exclusive of any other; to be the sole preference. It is that, when the eligible lists are made up, war veterans thereon shall have the preference for promotion or appointment therefrom, 'without regard to their standing thereon.'"

Justice Gaynor granted the mandamus requiring the Civil Service Commissioners to subject the petitioner to a non-competitive examination only at a suitable time.

Two Steamers Quarantined.

The steamship Grecian Prince, lying at the Roberts stores, and the steamship Berlina, lying at the foot of Pearl Street, Brooklyn, were placed under quarantine by the Brooklyn Health authorities yesterday.

Both vessels sailed from Rio de Janeiro on May 8 and put into Santos, where the Grecian Prince discharged three sailors who were suffering from yellow fever, and the Berlina dropped two of her crew for the same cause. The vessels then came on their way to this port, and passed the quarantine station after being fumigated.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Plainfield, N. J., June 7.—Frank McNulty, a laborer on the Passaic Branch of the Delaware Lackawanna and Western Railroad, was taken sick while at work yesterday and lay down on the track to rest. He fell asleep and did not wake up until he was struck by the Bernardsville express train, and landed in a ditch. He has a broken arm and a scalp wound.

San Antonio, Texas, June 7.—W. F. Kronkey, a wealthy building contractor of this city, owning a ranch on Salado Creek, six miles out, and his wife were found drowned in the creek this morning. They were reported missing and were said to have gone fishing. Wounds found on the man's head pointed to murder. Both were good swimmers.

Mohonk Lake, N. Y., June 7.—The conference on arbitration concluded its session at the Lake Mohonk House this evening. A declaration of principles was adopted and a request was preferred that our Government take steps looking to the consummation of a treaty of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain.

Malone, N. Y., June 7.—Hiram A. Leonard, a well-to-do farmer of high character, was found hanging from the rope of a hay fork in his barn, about two miles from this village, to-day. No other cause than a sudden fit of insanity can be ascribed for his act, as he was a sober, industrious man.

OUR AMERICAN HOMES AND HOW TO FURNISH THEM

HORNER'S FURNITURE

Reasons why you should buy it in preference to any other.

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Latest productions in Dining Room, Bedroom, Parlor, Drawing Room, Library and Hall Furniture——Venetian Carved Furniture——Novelties in Imported Furniture——White and Gold Enameled Furniture——Enameled and Brass Bedsteads——English Brass Bedsteads (75 patterns); Maple and Bamboo Furniture——Restful Easy Chairs and Settees——Smoking and billiard Room Furniture——Everything for city or country homes——Eight spacious floors——All prices in plain figures.

R. J. HORNER & CO., 61-65 West 23d St., New York.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of the United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by the United Press.

—There will be music on the Mall, Central Park, to-day at 4 o'clock P. M., by the Seventh Regiment Band, W. B. Rogers, leader; at Van Courtlandt Park at 4 o'clock P. M., by the Eighth Battalion Band, Charles J. Crowley, conductor; at Claremont Park, at 4 o'clock P. M., by Conterno's Ninth Regiment Band; at St. Mary's Park, at 4 o'clock P. M., by Leibold's Twelfth Regiment Band, and at the Mall, Central Park, to-morrow at 4 o'clock P. M., by the Seventh Regiment Band.

—There will be 200 school children assembled at Grammar School 54, One Hundred and Fourth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, this morning, who, accompanied by a fife and drum corps, will proceed to Van Courtlandt Park to-day. They will be reviewed at 4 o'clock P. M. by Commissioner Gulden of the Board of Education. Sergt. John J. Kennedy of the Twenty-Second Regiment will command them.

—The Hamburg-American Line has compiled a useful little book, which it will send gratis to any one contemplating a trip abroad. The book, which is entitled "European Travelers' Memorandum Book," contains much information which will be of use to voyagers. It has tables of distances, fares, signal codes, historical notes, Custom House tariffs, and other valuable information.

—Ernest Smartling, nineteen years old, a laborer, who lives at One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and Brooklyn Avenue, was almost instantly killed by a beam falling on him while at work in a new building at 64 West Ninety-ninth Street at 11 o'clock yesterday morning.

—The American Deposit and Loan Company, paid-up capital, $500,000, invested in Government bonds, has been organized, with temporary offices at 11 Wall Street. The Trustees include well-known capitalists.

—Coroner Fitzpatrick took the ante-mortem statement of Joseph Dornonto at Bellevue Hospital yesterday. He said he was stabbed at 449 Water Street, on May 29, but did not know who stabbed him.

Brooklyn.

—The receiver of the Lewis & Fowler Manufacturing Company applied to Justice Brown, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, for leave to pay the premium of insurance, the amount due the former attorneys of the company, and the premium due the title company on the receiver's bond. Decision was reserved,

—In the City Hall Civil Court, before Justice Neu, yesterday, judgment was taken by default in the case of Z. O. Nelson against John Y. Colyer for $134, alleged to be due on a promissory note given by Col. Colyer in July, 1894, and payable at the National City Bank.

—The Rev. Dr. John Humpstone, pastor of the Emmanuel Baptist Church, Lafayette Avenue and St. James's Place, will sail for Europe to-day. He has been granted a three months' vacation by his congregation.

—The Preston Fertilizer Company and the Acme Fertilizer Company, indicted for maintaining a nuisance at Newtown Creek, appeared in the Kings County Court of Sessions yesterday and pleaded not guilty.

—William H. Maxwell, Superintendent of Public Instruction, will visit Denver, Col., from July 5 to 12, as a delegate to the thirty-fourth annual meeting of the National Educational Association.

—Police Justice Steers has notified the Department of Health that his courtroom, in the Twenty-ninth Ward, is dangerous to the health of the occupants.

—Col. Lewis R. Stegman, a newspaper man and ex-Sheriff of Kings County, will sail for Europe to-day.

Long Island.

—When Mrs. Charles L. Mott of Patchogue, yesterday morning, stopped to take Libbie Ruland, five years old, out for a drive the horse started suddenly, as the child put her foot on the carriage step. The little girl was thrown on her head, and escaped with slight bruises. Mrs. Mott was thrown head first from the vehicle, and had a narrow escape from serious injury, if not instant death.

—The plans for the Rockville Centre water works have been completed. The engine house will be 27 by 40 feet. The standpipe is to be 100 feet high, and have a capacity of 250,000 gallons.

—Walter Wiggins, a clerk in Thompson's drug store, on Main Street, Jamaica, was severely burned on the hands yesterday, while extinguishing a fire started by a spirit lamp he was using.

—The Hempstead Choral Society closed its second season Thursday night with a big musical festival. It was assisted by St. Luke's Choral Society of Brooklyn.

—The Summer session of the Long Island Baptist Association will be held in the First Baptist Church, Hempstead, on June 11.

—A juvenile bicycle club has been organized at Patchogue, the ages of the members ranging from ten to fourteen years.

—A road improvement mania has broken out at Oyster Bay, and bicycle and horse owners are accordingly happy.

—The fair held by the Hempstead Ladies' Aid Society for the benefit of the Mineola Chapel netted $60.

—The Whitestone Board of Education has ordered a new American flag for the schoolhouse.

—Postmaster Louis G. Rathburn and wife of Elmira are visiting friends at Riverhead.

—There will be a good roads mass meeting at Glen Cove this afternoon.

Yonkers.

—The Ladies' Missionary Society of the Westminster Church held a monthly meeting Thursday afternoon, with fifty-three members present, and Mrs. A. O. Kirkwood, President, in the chair. Miss Josie Sanders read a paper, prepared by Mrs. J. H. Brown, on "Africa." An address was delivered by Miss Wildes, a missionary from Utah, and remarks were made by Mrs. Alleson, wife of the Rev. Dr. Alleson of Seattle.

—At the low-service city water pumping station, on the Tuckahoe Road, 114,750,000 gallons were pumped, consuming 167½ tons of coal, in the month of May. All the public water in this city passes through this pump. Of the quantity named, 5,500,000 gallons were repumped at the high-service station, in Lake Avenue, to supply the territory north of that avenue, also Nodine and Park Hills.

—There was a reception of the Promoters of the League of the Sacred Heart at the services last evening in the Church of the Immaculate Conception. Over 150 new members have been received into this society during the last month. The Feast of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, on the 21st inst., will be celebrated with special ceremony in this church.

—The new Church of the Holy Trinity, at Walnut Street and Franklin Avenue, will be dedicated to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock by Archbishop Corrigan. The pastor of the church is the Rev. Nicholas M. Reinhart. The congregation is composed mostly of Slavs, of whom there are several hundred in Yonkers.

—The Common Council Committee of the Whole, the Fire Commissioners, the Excise Commissioners, the Yonkers Bicycle Club, the Yonkers Yacht Club, the Young Women's Christian Association, and the Boys' Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association held meetings last evening.

—The Board of Water Commissioners has decided to lay water pipes in Carroll Street from Van Courtlandt Park Avenue to McLean Avenue, in McLean Avenue from Lincoln Park to Woodlawn, and in Kimball Avenue from McLean Avenue to Richmond Park.

—Treasurer Read of the Water Board reports a balance of $26,937.66 in the treasury. During the last month $11,344.23 was paid out in warrants.

Westchester County.

—The Westchester County Association, Grand Army of the Republic, has called the attention of the members of the various posts to the anniversary of the adoption of the American flag, known as "Flag Day," and falling on June 14. As this association was the first to take concerted action for the purpose of securing the general observance of Flag Day throughout the country, it considers it fitting that it should follow up its previous success, and urges the comrades to use every possible effort to have the Stars and Stripes displayed liberally in their localities on that day. It also requests the clergy, the press, and the public school teachers and their pupils to spread the information, so that on that day every flag in the county should be floating in the breeze.

—Sing Sing is to have a University Extension lecture course, and a Regents' centre has been formed, consisting of a body of managers, for the proposed lectures. Among the names of those subscribed are most of the prominent people of the place. The lectures will be given by Prof. Boyesen of Columbia College, under the auspices of the University Extension of the State.

New-Jersey.

James McGregor of 231 Danforth Avenue, Jersey City, Thursday night, notified the police that his wife had left home, at 3 o'clock, taking with her their three-year-old child, and as the woman was slightly demented, it was feared she might do herself or the child an injury. Mrs. McGregor was found walking up and down on the tracks of the trolley car line early yesterday morning. The child was asleep in her arms. She was sent home.

—Four showmen recently obtained permission to give performances in Jersey City, the main feature of their entertainment being a number of performing bears. It was found that the animals were kept in training by brutal beatings, and yesterday the authorities revoked the license and notified the showmen to leave town within twenty-four hours.

—Mrs. Bertha Schwartz of Bergenline Avenue, Union Hill, Thursday, informed the police that her husband had absconded with $800 that they had drawn from the bank for the purpose of buying a house. She feared he had gone to Germany in company with a woman from Brooklyn.

—Street Commissioner Bernard Bayer of Hoboken yesterday morning notified business men, merchants, and truckmen that they must keep their vehicles off the streets at night, when not in use. Those who do not obey the order will be fined.

URGE MR. ROBINSON FOR THE PLACE

Mayor Says He Has Offered City Chamberlain's Berth to Another.

"I have offered that place to another man. He now has the offer under consideration. If he does not accept, I will give Mr. Robinson's application careful consideration."

This was practically the answer Mayor Strong gave to a delegation of Republicans from the Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Assembly Districts, which waited upon him to ask him to appoint Henry C. Robinson City Chamberlain. The delegation was headed by Columbus O. Johnson, Congressman Philip T. Low, and Alderman Goodman.

Mr. Robinson was the Republican candidate for Controller in 1893, and was defeated by Ashbel P. Fitch.

Of course the Mayor would not say to whom he had offered the place of City Chamberlain. The general opinion among the politicians is that if he had not asked Joseph J. O'Donohue to continue in office for the present, Gen. Anson G. McCook is the man.

The Trolley's 110th Victim.

Henry Boyson, thirty-five years old, of 94 Georgia Avenue, Brooklyn, a switchman employed at the Fulton Avenue car stables, at Jamaica Avenue, in the Twenty-sixth Ward, while pushing the fender under a car at the stables last evening, was struck by another car which came up behind him, and had his leg cut off. He died at the St. Mary's Hospital later. He is the one hundred and tenth person to meet his death by the trolley.

How about the prudence of allowing a cough to run on, rasping the pulmonary and bronchial organs, when that approved and speedy remedy, DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, can be obtained from any apothecary.—Advertisement.

ESTABLISHED 1845.

Smith, Gray & Co.

SIX STORES.

NEW-YORK STORES. BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST., AND 3D AV. AND 123D ST.

BROOKLYN STORES. Broadway & Bedford Ave. Fulton St. & Flatbush Ave. Atlantic & Vermont Aves. and Greenpoint & Manhat. Avs.

Where will you buy your Blue Serge Suit?

We don't ask you to leave your regular Clothier for us, unless you can do better here. We think you can—in qualities and superior styles, if not in price.

Yes, they are warranted; but that's nothing, so is everything else in our stocks—except Patent Leather Shoes and fancy colored Underwear. Serge Suits $12 to $25.

See our $3 Straw Hat.
See our $4 Russet Shoe.
See our $2 Negligée Shirt.
See our 50c. Neckwear.
See our Gentlemen's Crash Suits.
See our $1 Duck Trousers.
See our Ladies' Shirt Waists.

Open Saturday evenings.

BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST.

TO ASPHALT PAVEMENT CONTRACTORS.

Patronize Home Products.

Why Pave Our Streets with England's Asphalt?

THE LITHO-CARBON RUBBER CO.

owning large deposits of Rock Asphalt, are prepared to supply New-York

Saturday
June 8-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

New-York Life Insurance Company

346 and 348 Broadway, New-York City.

JOHN A. McCALL, President.

BALANCE SHEET, JANUARY 1st, 1895.

ASSETS.

Stocks and bonds owned	$103,705,308 66
Bonds and mortgages	26,349,724 84
Real estate	14,675,478 98
Cash in Trust Companies and Banks	5,492,422 69
Loans to policy holders on their policies as security (legal reserve thereon, $10,500,000)	4,231,852 93
Premiums in course of transit	3,641,487 34
Quarterly and semi-annual premiums not yet due	1,929,910 41
Interest and rents due and accrued	1,405,663 08
Loans on stocks and bonds (market value, $750,157)	579,922 00
Total assets	$162,011,770 93

LIABILITIES.

Reserve, per certificate of New-York Insurance Department	$138,620,188 00
Special reserve, in addition to above amount voluntarily set aside by Company	1,200,000 00
Claims in process of payment	1,550,382 62
All other liabilities	391,892 58
Surplus (per certificate Insurance Department)	20,249,307 73
Total	$162,011,770 93

INCOME, 1894.

Premiums	$29,411,386 32
Interest	6,408,246 94
Rents	663,680 27
Total income	$36,483,313 53

EXPENDITURES, 1894.

Paid for losses, endowments and annuities	$11,048,846 44
Paid for dividends and surrender values	4,616,156 62
All other payments, commissions, taxes, medical examinations, salaries, advertising, etc	8,474,426 50
Balance—excess of Income over Expenditures for year	12,343,883 97
Total	$36,483,313 53

List of Southern Securities held by the Company.

Description.		Par Values.	Market Value.
Alabama State, Class A, 1906,	Bonds,	$48,000	$48,720.00
Atlanta City, Ga., (Redemption,) 4 1-2s, 1916,	"	5,000	5,137.50
Atlanta City, Ga., (Water,) 4s, 1923,	"	132,000	132,000.00
Austin City, Texas, (Water and Electric Light,) 5s, 1930,	"	200,000	197,500.00
Dallas City, Texas, 5s, 1928 and 1931,	"	355,000	355,000.00
Dallas City, Texas, Funding, 6s, 1917,	"	95,000	104,500.00
Fort Worth, Texas, (Water,) 6s, 1922,	"	200,000	221,000.00
Galveston City, Texas, Limited Debt, 5s,	"	175,000	175,000.00
Jefferson County, Alabama, 6s, 1917 and 1921,	"	290,000	304,500.00
Louisville City, Ky., 4s, 1928,	"	750,000	750,000.00
Madison County, Alabama, 5s, 1919 and 1929,	"	60,000	60,300.00
Mississippi State, 4s, 1919,	"	20,000	20,000.00
Montgomery City, Alabama, 6s, 1918, 1921, and 1924,	"	200,000	220,000.00
Memphis City, Tenn., Taxing District, 6s, 1915,	"	100,000	105,000.00
Nashville City, Tenn., (Water,) 4s, 1919,	"	300,000	300,000.00
North Knoxville, Tenn., (Municipal,) 5s, 1919,	"	100,000	101,333.33
Petersburg City, Va., 6s, 1905,	"	30,000	31,200.00
Richmond City, Va., 4s, 1925 and 1926,	"	250,000	235,000.00
Richmond City, Va., 8s, 1904,	"	50,000	63,000.00
San Antonio, Texas, 5s, 1917,	"	148,000	148,000.00
San Antonio, Texas, 6s, 1896, 1898, and 1916,	"	120,000	120,000.00
Carried forward,		$3,628,000	$3,697,190.83

Description.		Par Values.	Market Value.
Brought forward,		$3,628,000	$3,697,190.83
Tennessee State, 3s, 1913,	Bonds,	837,000	669,600.00
Waco City, Texas, 5s, 1920,	"	92,000	92,000.00
Atlantic & Gulf, Cons. Mtge., 7s, 1897,	Railroad "	112,000	112,560.00
Central R. R. & Banking Co. of Ga., Coll. Trust, 5s, 1937,		1,000,000	871,666.67
Central R. R. & Banking Co. of Georgia, "tripartite," 7s,		709,000	709,000.00
East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia, Cons. Mtge., 5s, 1956,		505,000	505,000.00
Louisiana Western, 1st, Mtge., 6s, 1921,		300,000	315,000.00
Louisville & Frankfort & Lex. & F., Cinn. Branch, 1st, 7s, 1897,		158,000	165.110.00
Memphis & Charleston, Con. 1st, 7s, 1915, (Tenn. Lien,)		225,000	225,000.00
Memphis & Charleston, 1st, 7s, 1915,		25,000	25,000.00
Morgan's Louisiana & Texas R. R. & S. S., 1st, 7s, 1918,		750,000	913,125.00
Mobile & Girard, 1st, Mtge., 4s, 1897, guar'd by Ga. Cent'l,		175,000	131,250.00
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis, 1st, Cons., 5s, 1928,		350,000	350,000.00
South Carolina & Georgia, 1st, 5s, 1919,		211,000	196,581.67
Savannah, Florida & Western, 1st, 6s, 1934,		430,000	464,400.00
Texas & New-Orleans, 1st, 7s, 1905,		283,000	305,875.83
Virginia & Tennessee, 8s, 1900,		58,000	65,540.00
Equitable Gas Light Co. of Baltimore, 1st, Mtge., 6s, 1913,	Bonds,	228,000	251,940.00
Bonds and Mortgages in several States,		1,252,000	1,252,000.00
Total Southern Investments,		$11,328,000	$11,317,840.00

From N. Y. Ins. Dept. Report for 1895.---New Business for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1894.

	NEW POLICIES ISSUED IN 1894. Number.	Amount.	Cash receipts for premiums on new policies in 1894.
NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	80,722	$198,601,734	$5,986,275
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	69,730	178,199,860	5,420,183
EQUITABLE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	52,226	166,863,895	4,415,322
TOTAL POLICIES IN FORCE DECEMBER 31, 1894—NEW-YORK LIFE	NUMBER, 277,600;	AMOUNT,	$813,294,160

For Rates and Agencies apply to Louis A. Cerf, Inspector, Southern Department, Baltimore, Md., or to any of the following: General Managers for the South:

Major Livingston Mims, Atlanta, Ga.; R. H. Plant, Macon, Ga.; J. D. Church, Charlotte, N. C.; D. & J. Boone, Dallas, Texas; Hamilton Cooke, Little Rock, Ark.; Joseph Dinkelspiel, New-Orleans, La.; M. L. Cohn, New-Orleans, La.; W. H. Wood, Cashier, Memphis, Tenn.

COURTS WILL NO LONGER ACT

New Naturalization Law and the Effect in the Present Superior and Common Pleas Divisions.

The act recently introduced by Assemblyman Conkling at Albany and signed by Gov. Morton affecting the naturalization of aliens promises to block, to a large extent, the turning out of citizens in this county. The Common Pleas and Superior Courts of this city, which in the past have done nearly all the naturalizing, passing sometimes as many as 10,000 citizens in one year, will, it was announced yesterday, do nothing at all in this line hereafter.

Mr. Conkling's act provides that the Supreme Courts in the respective judicial districts and the "county courts" in the respective counties, shall have jurisdiction of declarations of intentions and applications of aliens to become citizens, and no other court or courts, now or hereafter to be established, shall entertain these applications, or have jurisdiction of them. Another provision of the act says:

No political committee or committee of any political party, and no person who has received or accepted a nomination for any political office, shall make any payment or promise of payment of money to or on behalf of any person for fees for primary or final declaration or application for naturalization, or for services as attorney or counsel, or as agent or otherwise, in assisting or enabling any person or persons to make such declaration or application. Whoever violates any of the provisions of this section of this act shall be punished, upon conviction thereof, by a fine of not less than $500 nor more than $1,000."

Copies of this act have been sent to Chief Clerk Thomas Boese of the Superior Court and Chief Clerk Alfred Wagstaff of the Court of Common Pleas, and both have decided that under this act they cannot any longer naturalize in these courts. There is a question as to whether or not the Court of Common Pleas is a "county court" within the meaning of the act, but until that question is settled the Court of Common Pleas, like the Superior Court, will not continue to naturalize.

The only State court which has the power under the act to grant papers to aliens is the Supreme Court, which has not done the work in many years. This court, in this county, is to be reorganized in January next by the consolidation with it of the Superior Court and the Court of Common Pleas, and at the present time it has no facilities for taking up applications for citizenship, and unless something is done very quickly by the Supreme Court in the way of preparations for the issuance of naturalization papers, no more aliens can be naturalized by any court in this county, with the exception of the United States courts, unless the Court of Common Pleas be held to be a "county court."

GRAND JURY AFTER HENRY C. KELSEY

Asks Judge Gummere for Instructions Covering His Case.

TRENTON, N. J., June 7.—At the opening of court this morning the foreman of the Grand Jury surprised lawyers, court officials, and others about the courtroom by asking Judge Gummere for an amendment to the charge made to the jury, particularly as to the law that should govern them in the consideration of the charges against Henry C. Kelsey,' Secretary of State, who is alleged to have used State money for his own benefit.

Justice Gummere reviewed the charges against Kelsey. He said:

"If a State officer who is intrusted with funds, and fails to make report thereof to the State Controller, and uses the money for his own use, if such action on the part of the State officer is done with fraudulent intent, it is an indictable offense.

"Regarding the question, Where the salary of a State officer is fixed by statute at a certain sum and an extra allowance for clerk hire, and all of the allowance is not paid out for such hire, can the officer appropriate the balance to his own use, my instructions to you are that the right of such officer to use the money depends upon the construction of the statute as to the words 'extra allowance,' unless the meaning of the statute be perfectly clear, and unless such officer has appropriated such unexpended balance to his own use knowing that he had no legal right to do so, he does not subject himself to criminal responsibility, even if it should afterward be determined that he had no right to keep such unexpended money.

"Regarding the question, whether a State officer can convert money to his own use provided he makes good his return to the Controller at the end of the year, I quote the statute of the State, which says: 'Any person holding an office of trust and profit under the authority of this State who shall embezzle any of the money committed to his intelligent keeping with the State, is guilty of a high misdemeanor.'

"Embezzlement is defined as the fraudulent appropriation of money to his own use owned by another. You will see by what I have said that the mere conversion to his own use by a public officer of money intrusted to him by the State is not embezzlement unless it is accompanied by an intent to defraud."

The Judge charged the jury that the existence of a fraudulent intent is not disproved by showing merely that the officer took the money to use himself and to repay the State before his misappropriation became known.

The jury returned to the juryroom to further discuss the case.

FOUND DEAD IN CENTRAL PARK

D. G. Turner, Formerly a Baggage Agent, Was Upright on a Bench.

D. G. Turner, formerly General Baggage Agent of the People's Line of Steamers, was found dead sitting on a bench in Central Park at West One Hundred and Fifth Street yesterday morning. It was at first thought he was asleep. The body was removed to the Morgue. In his pockets were letters and papers and a small package filled with a brown powder, marked "for asthma." One letter addressed to Brewster, N. Y., read:

Edith:

My Dear Child: I inclose to you my policy in the Expressman's Mutual Benefit Association for $2,000, which is to be for yourself and Anna L. Hagan, as follows: $500 to Anna and $1,500 to you, and you are to pay my funeral expenses, whatever they may be. My choice would be to have my body cremated or buried at sea, or given to some medical college of science, but I will leave it all to you. You will present your proofs of death to G. E. Parker, 65 Broadway, New-York, care of American Express, who is our Division Secretary, who will attend to the whole matter after the proofs are given. I owe $1,500, less the expense, is for your personal benefit, and not one dollar to any one else. With love, from father. D. G. TURNER.

Several newspaper clippings were found in the pocket, one of which was from a New-York newspaper containing a lengthy article by Robert G. Ingersoll, in which he argues that suicide is not a sin or such as is known as sin, and in which he gives a justification of suicide in some cases.

In a diary found in a pocket it was stated that Mr. Turner's great-great-grandfather, Jeremiah Turner, who died in 1778, was the first white male child born in Newtown, Conn.

D. G. Turner was born at Patterson, Putnam County, N. Y., Sept. 28, 1835. He left the People's Line last Fall, owing to illness. An autopsy will be performed on the body to-day, and an effort made to determine whether he took his own life.

Committee of Seventy's Future.

The future of the Committee of Seventy is still undecided. It may disband after action has been taken by its executive committee or it may continue in its present condition subject to the call of Chairman Joseph Larocque.

The sub-committee of the Executive Committee, of which C. C. Beaman and L. L. Delafield are members, has not matured its plans sufficiently to present them to the Executive Committee. This, it is thought, will be done in a few days, and an effort will then be made to get a full meeting of the committee that a thorough discussion of the committee's action may be had.

At present some of the members favor keeping the committee in existence for future action, but a majority think that, it having accomplished all and more than it was appointed to accomplish it should be disbanded.

Entertained on the Oneida.

E. C. Benedict yesterday gave a yachting party on board his yacht Oneida to Gen. Miles and his staff and their wives. He took the party for a sail up the Hudson River and back. The Oneida was anchored last evening off Governors Island, brilliantly illuminated, and a large reception was given on board.

HEARING FOR TEACHER DARLING

He Makes a Rambling Talk Before a Committee of the Board of Education—Charges Against Him.

The Committee on Evening Schools of the Board of Education gave a secret hearing yesterday on the charges made by Joseph F. Darling, a teacher at Grammar School No. 1, which is at 30 Vandewater Street, against the Fourth Ward School Trustees.

Chairman H. A. Rogers, Commissioner T. Hunt, Joseph Little, and Jacob Mack, and Ward Trustees James O'Connor, Herman Bolte, John F. Fiske, and John B. Shea were present.

After the meeting was over Chairman H. A. Rogers said that Mr. Darling was given two hours to explain his charges, and that he made a rambling speech, which amounted to nothing.

Previous to the meeting, Mr. Darling, who was accompanied by his lawyer, Benjamin Patterson, said that he had well-founded charges to make against the Trustees.

"Those charges against me," he said, "originated with those confounded reptiles of Trustees appointed by Divver."

After the meeting Mr. Darling said he had nothing to say until the hearing today at the Vanderwater school, at 3 o'clock.

Civil Justice Bolte said Darling had substantiated no charges made against the Trustees. "But we could get nothing tangible out of him. So we asked the Committee on Evening Schools to investigate the matter. He got off a lot of unconnected, nonsensical stuff. He admitted he was a Tammany man, and that he was the author of much of the newspaper articles about the case. He accuses the Trustees, Superintendent Jasper, and some of the School Commissioners."

Mr. Darling was an assistant teacher in Grammar School No. 1, at $1,200 a year. Some time ago he got an additional $900 a year as Principal of a night school. He lost this a year ago, and blamed the Trustees for it.

He filed five charges against the Trustees a year ago, and only one hearing was held at the time. Mayor Strong removed some of the Commissioners. He recently made another charge against the personal character of the Trustees.

The Trustees notified him last Thursday to appear before them at 3 o'clock this afternoon, at Grammar School No. 4, to answer these charges of immorality, falsehood, making false statements about his superior officers, and a number of minor offenses.

An affidavit accompanied the charges, setting forth that Darling "is guilty of alienating the affections" of Mrs. Walsh, the wife of a policeman.

Darling said he was slightly acquainted with Mrs. Walsh.

ARGUS M'INTOSH TO BE LOCKED UP

An Eccentric Character Who Kept Haledon Citizens Terrorized.

PATERSON, N. J., June 7.—The decision of County Physician Johnson to-day, directing the removal to the New-Jersey State Hospital for the Insane, at Morristown, of Argus McIntosh of Haledon, will remove from the city an eccentric character who, for years, has strayed about the city attired in the most outlandish garb. He always wore a long overcoat and carried a cane and umbrella. He is the son of a wealthy linen importer, who died years ago, after he had lost his money.

Mrs. McIntosh died a few months ago. Her son created considerable excitement in Haledon by guarding the body with a shotgun for a day and night, and refusing to allow any one to touch it. McIntosh was arrested, but after the funeral was discharged.

For the last few days he has been running nude in the woods near his home and shooting off a revolver. He attempted to choke his sister-in-law, who is also slightly demented. He had her locked in the house. It took three men to overpower and disarm him. He imagines he is pursued by persons who want to bury him alive. When arrested he attempted to jump through the window of the courtroom.

The interior of the McIntosh homestead at Haledon presents a curious sight. The ceilings are light green, dotted with gold stars. The bedroom and parlor furniture, including a piano, have been painted a light yellow by the erratic young man, who began life as a medical student.

A STEVENS INSTITUTE "FROLIC"

Freshmen Torment Sub-Freshman to Fight, and Expulsion Is Ordered.

HOBOKEN, N. J., June 7.—When the applicants for admission to Stevens Institute were being examined this morning, the class of '98 undertook to "buy the greens." The latter resented the liberties taken with them, and a free fight followed, in which several of the combatants on both sides were severely handled. Janitor Bennett undertook to restore order, and was hustled out of the hall.

Prof. Bristol appeared on the scene, and the offending students fled. He made an investigation, as a result of which he reported to President Morton that the ringleaders in the affair were Herman Handloser, Carl Rittenhouse, James Smith, and William Post.

President Morton ordered that the offending students should be expelled, but the order was subsequently rescinded in Mr. Handloser's case, who proved not to have been one of the leaders.

The class of '98 at once signed a petition asking the Faculty to reinstate Messrs. Rittenhouse, Smith, and Post. The class says that the affair was only a frolic, that no one was injured, and that the punishment is out of all proportion to the offense. The Faculty will consider the matter at its next meeting.

Refused to Approve Pay Rolls.

The Civil Service Commissioners have declined to approve the pay roll of the fourteen trolley-speed inspectors appointed by the Aldermen. The amount due each inspector is $96.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Following is a complete list of saloon passengers who have been booked to sail by the vessels of to-day's outgoing fleet:

On the Umbria, for Liverpool.

A.——Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Alexander, Dr. Ayres, E. G. L. Anderson, Mrs. E. C. Atkins, Miss S. Frances Atkins, Miss Emma Atkins.——B.——Miss Agnes Brown, Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Buchanan, Mr. and Mrs. J. T Barry, Miss E. D. Barnes, W. J. Belt, Dave Braham, Jr., C. A. Bloom, Miss Helen D. Brown, miss J. S. Brown, the Rev. J. J. Brennan, Miss Maggie Brennan, Miss Jessie E. Brown, Miss Alice M. Beeton, Miss Florence Beeton, Dr. and Mrs. T. L. Butler, F. W. Bracher, L. Sydney Bracher, Miss Ethel Bracher, Mrs. Silas B. Brownell, Miss Eleanor G. Brownell, W. G. Blackburn, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Brown, Mrs. R. Baldwin, T. E. Byrnes, Mr. and Mrs. T. Butt, Miss Belmore, Miss Bernstein, James Beckett, Mr. and Mrs. Montgomerie Boyle, Miss Clara J. Bond, the Rev. John J. Brennan, J. G. Beckham, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen L. Bartlett, J. Babbitt, J. R. Barroll, the Rev. F. V. Baker, Miss Elizabeth Burgess, G. W. Booth, Erwin Butler.——C.——Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Cannon, H. F. Chapman, John Clelland, Sidney M. Cone, H. M. Crane, Mrs. H. B. Curran, Miss E. M. Cronin, Miss C. Cronin, Miss J. Cronin, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Colton, L. Colton, Miss C. R. Clegg, Mrs. C. Cutler, Mr. and Mrs. J. Colby, Miss Alice Colby, Miss May Colby, Miss Julia Colby, Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan H. Crane, Alroy Cooper, E. Caton, S. G. Croft, S. W. Cartwright, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Coleman, Mrs. A. M. C. Cool, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart A. Coats, Thomas Chadwick, Guillermo ——, E. M. Cope, J. Cohen, Henry Cowd, Miss O. C. Collins, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Cuthbertson.——D.——Mr. and Mrs. E. Donner, J. E. Doherty, Miss Sarah F. Doherty, V. Durant, Miss E. V. Dixon, Mrs. D. Dangler, Miss Dangler, D. A. Dangler, Foster Debevoise, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Dunne, D. D. Dwyer, Alexander Drake.——E.——T. Elliott, Miss Elma, W. H. Eastwood, H. J. Elmes.——F.——Miss Mary R. Flynn, Miss Regina A. Flynn, W. J. Flynn, F. W. Freir, Alexander Forsythe, A. E. Field, Henry Farmer.——G.——Mrs. Arthur A. Goodden, Miss Dorothy M. Goodden, Miss C. Nora Goodden, Mrs. M. Goff, Mrs. D. P. Gladding, Lawson Gifford, G. L. Gifford, E. Ghisi, Mrs. T. Goadby, A. M. Goadby, Clinton Gilbert, P. Griffy, Mrs. I. Graham.——H.——Miss M. Hasbrouck, Miss Hasbrouck, Miss Eleanor Hamlin, Miss Hadley, Edward Harrigan, Mrs. Hawxhurst, Miss Hawxhurst, Miss Rose Hofeller, James Henderson, G. S. Hosmer, Mrs. J. A. Hitchcock, Miss Hattie Huntley, Mrs. B. A. Hoagland, B. A. Haggin, L. L. Haggin, C. F. Hoffman, Jr., Miss Higgs, Forest Hunter, Andrew J. Hughes, Miss M. F. Howieson, Miss Hennessey, Francis Hinton, Miss A. Horton, Miss Fannie B. Horton, G. Hewson, Miss Hale, Mrs. Rema Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. Justus Killain, Hartley.——I.——E. Irwin, C. H. Ingham, J. L. B. Inderrieden.——J.——Herbert A. Johnson, G. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Jonest, Miss Johnson, Deaine Joye, H. Jenks, H. M. Jenks, E. P. Jacobs, Miss Annie E. Jacobs, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Jenkins, Miss F. Jennings, Miss Mary Jennings, B. W. Jones.——K.——Mrs. Joseph Kelly, Miss Rema Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. Justus Killain.——L.——Dr. and Mrs. A. Leitch, Mr. and Mrs. R. Laidlaw, Miss Marie V. Lathrop, Miss M. Linden, Oscar Lindermann, Prince Xavier D. Lubecki, Jos. R. L. Lee, R. Lyon, the Rev. Patrick Lyon, Miss Adabelle C. Lyon, Mr. and Mrs. E. Leger, Mr. and Mrs. Lee.——M.——Dudley Majoribanks, Mr. and Mrs. T. McDougall, T. McDougall, Taylor McDougall, Miss Margaret McDougall, Miss Priscilla McDougall, Miss Mary Belle McDougall, Mr. and Mrs. Rayson de Murias, Ferdinand de Murias, Miss Sylvia de Murias, Mrs. John M. Martin, Miss Martin, Roderick M. Macleod, Frank Moran, Miss Alice Martin, J. F. McKinley, John D. Moss, Mrs. W. H. Macintyre, G. T. Montgomery, John Moulson, J. H. Moore, Luis Mendizabal, W. C. McClure, Miss Emily R. Morrison, Miss Emma McKell, Miss H. Edith Merrill, G. F. Madden, Dr. F. W. Mann, C. T. Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. Angel Muniz, Miss R. Morris, J. W. Morgan, the Rev. Albert M. Murphy, Miss J. Murphy, G. A. McKenzie, R. H. McGraw, P. J. MacGregor, Jr., Lionel S. Marks, C. H. McGrath, Mrs. Michariides, J. C. MacPherson, Franklin Mcleary.——N.——Miss Sarah Nemes, Mrs. L. M. Norton, Miss L. M. Norton, Miss M. H. Norton, Miss Edith Noyle, C. Newkirch, Mrs. B. Newgass.——O.——Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Overton, J. O'Connell, P. O'Brien, the Rev. M. O'Byrne.——P.——C. Preston, Mr. and Mrs. Antonio Pastor, Mrs. M. Penn, Mrs. A. B. Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. T. Presser, J. A. Paterson, Prof. and Mrs. H. H. Powers, Frank Phillips, Mrs. Eugene F. Phillips, Dr. and Mrs. C. L. Pardee, T. W. Perceval, A. D. Provand, H. T. Paiste, Mrs. G. L. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. W. Pardy.——R.——Miss Rogers, Willie Russell, Miss M. P. Roberts, R. M. Rutherford, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Rossman, the Rev. T. Ryan, John Rennie, W. A. Ross, Miss Margaret P. Robertson, Mrs. E. Rennie, S. R. Robison.——S.——Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Stanton, Miss Priscilla Stanton, Miss Louise Slrcoulon, Sophie Spiller, E. D. Steele, Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Sloane, H. H. Summers, J. F. Symes, Miss Symes, Miss J. S. Scofield, Miss Alice H. Small, Miss F. McL. Small, Miss Agnes Smith, A. C. H. Schweiss, S. F. Sullivan, Mrs. G. Stonemetz, Miss Katherine Stoneman, Mr. and Mrs. Gerrit Smith, E. de Forest Simmons, Mr. and Mrs. I. Sawers, Miss Jennie Sawers, Miss Bessie Sawers, E. A. Strauss, W. T. Shannon, Miss D. M. Shannon, W. F. Shannon, J. F. Shannon, Rev. Edward P. Southwell, Fred Shaw, Miss Ethel M. Smith, J. K. Stiefel, A. A. Stewart, Miss Josephine S. Scofield, Miss Enos Smith, Dr. W. M. Smith, Max Scheuer, Mrs. Henry Sanders, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Sprague, J. C. Simpson, Miss Maud Simpson, J. C. Simpson, Jr., John W. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Sullivan, W. E. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Schultze, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Smith, David Scull.——T.——Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Totten, David B. Tennant, W. C. Templeman, Mrs. S. A. Tomlinson, E. Thompson, L. H. Thompson, Miss Caroline Thorndike, Capt. Tufnel, Mrs. Tufnel, J. B. Taylor, Mlle. Tripet, Dr. Andrew T. Tallmadge, J. Timson.——V.——Mrs. M. E. Vilalonga, J. L. Vilalonga, E. A. DuVerney.——W.——Miss M. Woolf, Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Woodhull, Mr. and Mrs. George Flint Warren, Jr., T. W. Ward, T. H. Wye, Jr., W. Waller, C. S. Wilkinson, Lieut. J. R. Le Hunte Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wilson, A. Weinberg, Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Wheeler, Miss Helen G. Wheeler, Mrs. H. Willoughby.——Y.——Mr. and Mrs. D. Young, Dr. B. Young, W. B. Young, Capt. W. O. M. Young.——W.——Mrs. Alice Weisel, R. S. Williams, C. J. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Wood, Mrs. A. B. Weimar, Mr. and Mrs. John Wauless, Misses Wauless, T. H. Webb.

On the Augusta Victoria, for Hamburg.

A.——Philip Aronson, Antonio Amerling, Franz Amerling, A. Ahrend, Mrs. Ahrend, C. Abele, Mrs. C. Abele, Miss Frida Abele, Miss Louise Abele, Miss Rose Abele, Miss Katherina Abele.——B.——Heinrich Blume, Mrs. Blume, the Misses Blume, Mrs. H. J. Bobin, Miss Lucie Bachmor, J. Buchinor, Dwight Braman, W. Allen Butler, Mrs. Butler, Miss Mary M. Butler, Miss Harriett A. Butler, A. de Bary, Mrs. de Bary, Miss de Bary, Miss Anita de Bary, Miss Bertha, Arthur W. Butler, Miss Lillia Berg, Miss Sophie V. Berg, Capt. R. M. Blumenthal, Mrs. Blumenthal, Emil Blumenthal, Miss May Blumenthal, the Misses Braman, Mrs. Matilda Boldt, Adolph Block, Oscar Bussler, Mrs. Augusta Bridgeman, M. Buchner.——C.——Charles H. Cramp, Rafael Cabrera, Peter Cabrera, Mrs. E. Clinton Clark, Miss Marion Clark, Mrs. E. H. Converse, G. E. Chatillon, Mrs. Chatillon, Miss Amanda Chatillon, Miss Grace Cresse, G. H. Chattillon, Mrs. Chattillon, Mrs. E. H. Leslie Cotton, Dr. M. L. Chamberlain, Mrs. Chamberlain, Otto Clanberg.——D.——J. L. Dyson, Mrs. Otto Donner, Sumner C. Dewby, C. H. Dettelbach, Mrs. Dettelbach, Mrs. Isaac Denby, C. H. During, Miss Anna C. Dyhrr, J. H. Davis.——E.——Isaac Epstein, Mrs. Epstein, Mrs. W. R. Elmenhorst, Miss Clare Eshbough, Miss Mary Eshbough, A. Van Ekendaren.——F.——Miss L. H. Field, Henry E. Frankenberg, Mrs. Frankenberg, Miss Elsie B. Frankenberg, C. P. Fischer, Mrs. Fischer, Mrs. J. C. Fremont, A. H. Freiberg, Dr. and Mrs. Fischer.——G.——Mrs. J. A. Geissenhalner, F. W. Geissenhalner, Miss Annie Greene, Henry Gade, G. C. Graves, Mrs. Bertha Grinblatt, S. Grissemer.——H.——Miss F. Hawley, Reuben M. Hoyt, Mrs. Hoyt, Mrs. Elizabeth F. Howes, W. H. Horstmann, Mrs. Horstmann, Mrs. Basil Hall, David Henley, Mrs. Henley, the Rev. John Hampstone, Mrs. Hampstone, Miss Kate Hammond, Miss J. Virginia Heppe, Miss L. Alverda Heppe, Mrs. S. B. Hartman, Mrs. Hunt, W. M. Hastings, Miss Hastings, W. A. Harris, Franz Huber, Miss Meta Harms, C. F. Haas, Lorenz Hager, Miss Anna Harms, John Hegelschweller, Mrs. Hegelschweller, Miss Sophie Hochstein.——J.——W. H. Jackson, Mrs. Jackson, G. J. Jackson, John Jeppson, Mrs. Jeppson, Mrs. Sophie Jessen, G. Jeppson.——K.——Mr. von Koeppen, Julius Kastner, Mrs. Kastner, Miss Dorothea Kastner, Felix Kraemer, Philip Katz, Miss P. Katz, Miss L. Katz, Mayer Kaufman, Dr. W. Kubasek, Miss H. Ketter, J. A. Isaacson, E. Kommers, M. Kremsky, Miss Maria Kuhn, C. Kimmelmann, E. Kimmelmann, W. Kammlein, Mrs. Kammlein.——L.——Wilhelm Luthner, Philipp Lippmann, Mrs. Adolph Lieber, Miss Lottie Lieber, Eddie Lieber, J. M. Lopez, Mrs. Lopez, Jonathan H. Lane, Mrs. Edmund Lourie.——M.——George Mayer, Miss Maury, Count de Montsanlina, Countess de Montsanlina, Miss de Montsonlina, J. Mosenthal, Mrs. Mosenthal, M. J. Mack, Miss Ida E. de la Motte, Mrs. C. L. Mills, R. Mathews, Mrs. Mathews, Miss Mathews, Miss Mandell, Max Marcus, H. Mischo, Mrs. Mischo, Frank Mischo, Miss Mary Mischo, Mrs. C. W. Martini, Anton Marquardt, Mrs. Marquardt, Herman C. Marquardt, G. A. Marquardt, Jacob Muller, W. Merkel.——N.——H. Nuburger, M. S. Newburger, Mrs. Newburger, Miss Clara Newburger.——O.——Dr. W. H. Parish, Mrs. Parish, E. W. Patchen, Miss Patchen, Miss Phillips, Miss Annie Phillips, Mrs. C. G. Page, Marshall Page, Miss Louisa Paine, T. Petherbridge, Mrs. Petherbridge, Mrs. Philsof.——R.——A. A. Sr. Rosenthal, Miss Ree Rosenthal, Miss Gladis Rosenthal, Solomon Rosenthal, Mrs. Reno, Ernest Rosen, Mrs. Rosen, M. Rosenthal, Mrs. Rosenthal, Miss L. Ran, Miss A. L. Russell, Mrs. Ree, Miss E. Rice, the Rev. A. J. Rowland, Mrs. Rowland, Emanuel Rosenfield, Mrs. Rosenfield, Miss Helen Reidlinger, Joseph Reidlinger, Otto Riemann.——S.——W. M. Schwenker, Mrs. Schwenker, Mrs. Hulda Stein, L. Schoolhouse, Mrs. Strauss, Mrs. Strauss, Miss Strauss, Jacob Salomon, Conrad Schloss.er, Mrs. Schlosser, S. von Stade, A. D. Strauss, Miss Elinta Strauss, Miss Gertie Strauss, Hugo Sedlacak, Norberto Salinas, Domingo Salinas, Sigmund Schopflocher, Phillip Sternbock, A. J. Schwarz, Miss Schwarz, Master Schwarz, A. F. Sterne, Arthur Schwartz, L. D. M. Sweat, Mrs. Sweat, Miss Snow, Julius Simonson, Mrs. Simonson, Arthur Simonson, Miss Florence Simonson, Miss Martha Simonson, F. W. Schumacher, Mrs. Schumacher, Miss Stein, O. W. Spratt, Alfred Schlesinger, Mrs. Schlesinger, Mrs. Joseph Stern, Gustav Schmidt, Miss Emma Schsmann, Gustav Swanstrom, Charles Selpp, F. E. Sam, Carl Schmid, Mrs. Schmid.——T.——C. Tobias, Mrs. Tobias, I. H. Thedieck, Mrs. Thedieck, Miss Ina Thedieck, Frank Thedieck, Mrs. F. Tiedmann, Mrs. Pauline Taferner, Miss Josephine Taferner.——U.——Leopold Unger.——V.——G. Villari, T. G. Volger.——W.——Major Woolmer Williams, Max Werner, Eugen Wulzo, Miss G. L. Wolber, Hans Wolbohn, B. Wendel, H. Van Wezel, Mrs. Van Wezel, W. W. Witmer, Mrs. Witmer, Miss Mabel Witmer, Miss Helen Witmer, Miss Mary Witmer, P. C. Woodruff, O. Walther, Mrs. Walther, Miss T. Walther, H. W. E. Walther, J. H. Wessels.

On La Bourgogne for Havre.

A.——W. Addisoh, Mrs. David Aaron, German Arellano, José Arroyo, Miss Van Acker.——B.——Miss Benziger, Master Benziger, Mrs. Benziger, Miss Benziger, Miss Botlaux, Mrs. Ballad, Peter Berg, Ralph Blum, Mrs. Ralph Blum, J. Den Tex Bondt, Mrs. J. Den Tex Bondt, Miss Ira Den Tex Bondt, Miss Catharine Den Tex Bondt, John Den Tex Bondt, Willie Den Tex Bondt, Miss Blanche Bellue, M. P. Brush, H. de Brieba, M. Bina, Miss Baillieux, Maximo Brizuela, Baptiste Brugere, A. M. Bayan, E. Buff, Jr., Miss J. Bellue, Mr. Bruno, the Rev. W. Banwell, Mrs. Anna Backstrom, Miss L. Bamand, James T. Boyle, Mrs. James T. Boyle, Pierre Bellue, Mr. Bezancon, Mrs. T. Bjorksten, Baron de Batz, A. Brun.——C.——Mrs. C. Carroll, Mr. Clabburn, M. M. Cohen, S. Cichero, Mr. Corcelles, Mrs. Corcelles, Miss Creach, Miss M. Cordier, Miss J. F. Constentin, Dr. Chassaignac, Dr. G. M. Converse, Mrs. B. Converse, Mrs. A. Colwell, Mrs. D. P. Cowling, Miss Mae Cowling, Miss Miss Drear, G. Demaraist, Mr. Dutall, T. C. Donahue, F. J. Donahue, Mrs. M. Dorcy, Richard Dietrich, Frank Dietrich, Mrs. C. De May, Henry Delafon, Mrs. Henry Delafon, Mr. Demarine, Mrs. Demarine, Miss Demarine, Mrs. Dupre, Mrs. A. W. De Roaldes, Mrs. A. W. De Roaldes.——E.——Mr. Erstein, Mrs. Erstein, Miss Erstein, Mr. Erranl, Rudecindo Echavarria, Roberto Escobar, Darville des Essars, Mrs. Darville des Essars, C. Elsenman, Mrs. C. Elsenman.——F.——Mrs. A. B. Fargas, Mr. Franceschi, Miss C. Fuentes, A. Franzen, Mr. Filleul, Mrs. Filleul, Baron de Fontenilliat, Baroness de Fontenilliat, Miss Carrie Flex.——G.——Mr. Gregoire, Mrs. Morris Gray, Miss M. C. Gray, Mrs. Gibbert, Clifford P. Grayson, Henry Gledhill, Mrs. Henry Gledhill, Miss Ella Gledhill, E. Gilbert, Mrs. E. Gilbert, Mr. Gay, Mrs. Gay, Mr. Gerbereux, Mrs. Gerbereux, M. Van Gelder, A. Gougriehelm, Mr. Gargan, Raymond Gargan, Mr. Gilbert, the Rev. C. Giraux, H. B. Gardun.——H.——A. Hirsh, Mr. Hagen, Mr. Healing, Miss Harris.——J.——G. Johnson, Alphonse J. Jacob, Mr. Jones, Mrs. Jacobet.——K.——Mrs. J. Kindlimann, J. Kindlimann, Miss Sara Koffman, Miss Eleanor Koffman, Miss Kahn, Mrs. A. Kippling, A. W. Kippling, S. Q. Kerrulish, Simon Klotz, Miss May Kraft.——L.——Miss M. Lacombe, Miss Susanne Lander, G. P. Levy, Henry D. Lyman, Mrs. Henry D. Lyman, Mrs. A. L. Lee, Miss Lee, May, B. Martinez, Mrs. Emilio Martinez, E. Martinez, H. Martinez, Mrs. Martial, Mr. and Mrs. Maury, Mrs. Machetti, Miss A. Muller, Miss Fanny Muller, Miss Marguerite R. Maynard, Mr. and Mrs. F. May, Mr. Marchi, Mr. Mandron, Mr. Montcharmant, Miss Mayer, Mr. Mauger, Mr. and Mrs. Madier de Montjan, Louis Maigner, Mr. and Mrs. Maury, August Morean, Miss A. May.——N.——A. Nardus, the Rev. John Nicolls.——O.——Mrs. J. Offenbach, Miss Helen Offenbach, Miss Florence Offenbach, S. P. Outhwaite, Mrs. Dr. Offenbach, Mrs. Fanny Oppenheimer, F. P. O'Connor.——P.——Mrs. Lina Pfaendler, Miss Pfaendler, Otto Pulaski, Mr. and Mrs. Perkins, Miss Mina Parmly, Miss L. Pandelly, C. Prinz, Emile Prinz, Mr. and Mrs. J. Piccirili, Louis Peguiron, Mr. Ponchon, Marcos A. Puyo.——R.——Mrs. M. Roby, Mrs. Evan Randolph, Miss E. J. Randolph, Miss Randolph, Master Randolph, Mr. and Mrs. Bruet Riviere, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Rosenthal, Frank J. Russ.——R.——Mrs. Smith, Leopold Stein, M. Sieveking, Manuel J. Sota, A. Sanz, D. J. Stafford, Miss H. Shoemaker, Francois de Sponer, Sister Marie Juliette, Miss M. Samuel, Vicomtesse de Sibour, Miss Marie de Sibour, Mrs. Mason Smith, J. LeCamus Smith, W. Mason Smith, Mrs. J. Shindler, Mrs. Sherry, Miss Sherry, Louis Sherry, Delmond Sherry, Ernest Sherry, Miss E. G. Swift, Miss Swift, Miss M. Swift, Miss Lucy M. Salomon, Mrs. Ellen Spry, Miss Nellie Spry, Mrs. C. Robinson Smith, Miss Gertrude Smith, Miss Hilda Smith, Mrs. Schmidt, B. Stahl, Simon Skall, S. H. Skall, A. Santangini, Prof. A. E. Swain.——T.——Mrs. Taber, Miss Taber, Aken Taber, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey S. Truax, Mr. Tarot, N. R. Travers, Mr. and Mrs. Taix.——U.——Miss A. Underhill, R. Sanchez Urruela.——V.——Gen. and Mrs. W. G. Vincent, Mrs. W. H. Vanderbough, Mrs. Vinge, Miss Vinge, Mr. and Mrs. Luis Valle, E. Varnier, Mr. Vilbois.——W.——Miss Marion G. Way, Miss Florence B. Way, T. H. Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Jules Weber, Mr. Wiessanthaner, Mrs. Whitbaus, Mrs. Wyman, Mr. Wirts, Mrs. Whitney.——Y.——Pedro Yndart.

On the Furnessia, for Glasgow.

A.——Dr. W. S. Alling, Mrs. Alling.——B.——Francis M. Burdick, Mrs. Burdick, Miss Anna Burdick, Miss Kathrine Burdick, Charles K. Burdick, Miss Flora Burdick, Mrs. Catherine Burdick, North, Dr. M. J. Burke, Miss Lucy A. Busbee, Mrs. G. Brown, Robert Brown, Miss Maggie Brown, John Beggs, Mrs. Beggs, H. Broadbent.——C.——C. E. Curtis, Mrs. Curtis, Miss Grace B. Curtis, Miss Mary M. Cook, Miss Florida H. Clark, Miss Rena S. Clark, Miss Jennie M. Colby, James Cleland, Mrs. Cleland, Mrs. Ellen H. Curtis, Miss Grace F. Curtis, G. E. Cummings.——D.——James H. Dunham, Miss Dahr, William Doherty, Mrs. M. E. Dart, the Rev. Thomas Doney.——E.——Miss Anna B. Evans, Joe Evans.——F.——John C. C. Fletcher, Miss Jennie S. Forrest.——G.——Miss Greer, Norman Greig.——H.——Thomas Holt, Robert Hastings, Mrs. Hastings, Miss Harriett W. Howe, Mrs. James Henderson, Miss Hill, Mrs. C. A. Hunt, Mrs. Margaret Henning, Miss Amelia Hessler.——J.——Miss W. O. Johnson.——K.——Charles C. Kellogg, Miss Mary H. Kellogg, Mrs. Edward Kerr, Dr. John Kekwick, Mrs. Sarah Kissella, J. B. Ketterson, John Esher Knobel, Miss Grace W. Kerr, Miss Nellie D. Kay.——L.——Miss A. T. Low, Dr. H. E. Lindsay, Mrs. Lindsay, James Lenox, Mrs. Lenox.——M.——Mrs. David L. Montgomery, Miss Anna B. Montgomery, Miss Agnes Montgomery, Mrs. A. S. Major, Harry Major, Miss Jane G. Masterson, Mrs. J. G. Menzies, C. Maguire, Miss Emily Maguire, J. Russell Murray, Mrs. Murray, John Murray, Thomas Martin, Col. O. E. McClellan, Mrs. McClellan, Charles Mackay, Mrs. Mackay, Charles Mackay, T. Mackay, John Mackay, Henry H. McKay, Mrs. McKay, Miss Edith McLaughlin, Miss Grace McLaughlin.——N.——Frank Nicholson.——O.——Miss Davina Ogilvie.——P.——Mrs. J. F. Pon, Mrs. J. M. Peck, Miss A. E. Poulsen, Miss L. F. Poulsen, Mrs. J. H. Parsons, Capt. Pearson.——R.——W. M. F. Round, Mrs. Round, Miss Helen Rutherford, Miss Isabella Robb, Miss Jean D. Robb, Miss Catherine M. Ralston, Miss Annie Ross.——John T. Smith, Mrs. Smith, T. Jackson Shaw, Miss Lillian E. Sykes, Barton Y. Sykes, Miss Jane C. Smith, the Rev. Dr. F. P. Sutherland, Mrs. Sutherland, Clark Sutherland, Miss Emily Sutherland, Mrs. Jessie Bird, Mrs. Smutzer, Fred Smutzer, Frank L. Sealy, Mrs. Sealy.——T.——Miss Emily Tolman, Miss A. B. Titus, Miss Mary C. Tupper, the Rev. Kerr B. Tupper,

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Irregular Markets and a Moderate Speculation.

LOCAL COVERING AND FOREIGN BUYING

Wheat at the Close Was Steady—Corn Was Weak—Provisions Firmer—Cotton Steady—Coffee Lower.

The early trade in grain was at higher prices, as influenced by the cables and continued bad crop reports, while local shorts covered to a fair amount, but values declined with the West, and the close was rather easy. Provisions were quiet but firmer. Cotton was unsettled, but closed firm at a slight advance. Coffee was quiet and lower.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	82¾@	..
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator	33½@	34¼
Corn, No. 2, steamer	56¾@	57¾
Flour, straight, Spring	$3.80	@$4.15
Flour, straight, Winter	3.85	@ 4.15
Cotton, middling uplands	7¼@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17	@ 18
Pork, mess	13.75	@14.50
Lard, Western steam	6.70	@ 6.75
Beef, family	11.00	@13.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	18	@ ..
Sugar, granulated	4 13-16@	4¾
Cheese, State, full cream, new	6¾@	7¾
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	16	@ ..
Iron, No. 1 foundry	11.50	@12.50
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00	@ ..
Copper, lake	10.50	@10.60
Lead	3.30	@ 3.32½

WHEAT—Contracts opened rather excited and 1⅛@1⅛c higher, on bad crop reports, higher cables, foreign buying, and free covering by local shorts; declined ¾@1⅛c with the West, and on local liquidation, closing steady at ⅛@⅜c advance, with a fair trade. ....Spot was firm at ⅛c advance, but with but important transactions. Sales, 40,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth at 4¼@4⅛c over July, free on board, afloat....Quotations at the close for No. 2 red, free on board: 1¼c over July, afloat; No. 1 hard, 4½c over May, free on board, afloat....Quotations at the close for free on board: No. 2 red, cash, 84½c, afloat; No. 1 hard, afloat, 87½c; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 87c, afloat....Clearances hence, 8,481 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 20,778 bushels....Receipts, 2,775 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 3,605 bushels; in the interior, 196,285 bushels....Clearances hence, 2,708 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 56,811 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were dull, but opened at an advance of ⅛@½c, declined ⅜@½c, and closed steady at ⅛c loss for the day, with trading entirely local. Spot were moderately active and firmer. Sales, 52,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 36¾c bid; do, clipped, 37¼c; No. 3 do, 37c; No. 2 mixed, 33⅜@34¾c for 12,000 bushels; No. 3, 33c; rejected white, 34½c; No. 2 mixed, 34¾@35¼c for 30,000 bushels; track mixed, 32½@35c; track white, 37@43c for 10,000 bushels. Receipts, 113,300 bushels; exports, 190 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
June	30,000	82¼@83¼	82¾
July	2,520,000	82⅞@84	83
August	310,000	83⅜@84¼	83⅜
September	2,720,000	83⅛@85	83⅞
October	..	.. @ ..	..
December	1,070,000	85¾@86½	85⅝
Total	6,650,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
July	255,000	57⅛@58¼	57⅛
September	225,000	58⅛@59¼	58⅜
Total	490,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
June	.....	..@..	33⅜
July	150,000	33⅞@34⅛	33⅞
September	100,000	33⅛@34⅜	33⅛
No. 2 white—			
June	5,000	35¾@....	35¾
July	5,000	36½@....	36½
Total	230,000		

FLOUR—Buyers refuse to pay the high prices asked by millers, and trading continues light. Sales, 11,400 bbls, including, of City Mills, 3,300 bbls patents, 1,500 bbls clear, 175 bbls extra, and 100 bbls fine, at quotations; 2,550 bbls Spring patents at $4.85; 400 bbls Winter clear at $4.10@$4.15; 1,600 bbls Winter patents at $4.50@$4.75; 900 bbls Winter straights at $4.25; 600 bbls bakers' extra at $3.75, and 800 bbls straights on private terms....Arrivals, 12,271 bbls and 12,082 sacks; exports, 2,654 bbls and 8,736 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 18,449 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Barrels.
Fine	Nominal.
Supers	Nominal.
No. 2	Nominal.
No. 1	$3.30@$3.35
Clears	3.40@ 3.50
Straights	3.60@ 4.15
White wheat straights	4.00@ 4.10
Patents	4.25@ 4.50
Special brands	4.65@ 4.75
City patents	@ 5.15
City clears	@ 4.40
City extras	3.65@ 3.75
City supers	@ 3.50
City fine	@ 3.40

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.15@	@ ..
Supers	Nominal.	Nominal.
No. 2	Nominal.	Nominal.
No. 1	2.90@$3.25	$3.20@$3.40
Clears	3.20@ 3.40	3.45@ 3.60
Straights	3.40@ 3.70	4.00@ 4.15
Patents	3.90@ 4.10	4.50@ 4.25
Special brands	4.10@ 4.25	4.40@ 5.10

RYE FLOUR—Fairly active and firm; sales, 350 bbls. We quote: Western and State, superfine, $4@$4.20; fancy, $4.25@ $4.75.

CORN PRODUCTS — Fairly active and easy. We quote: Brandywine and Saganore, $3; Esmeralda, $3; granulated yellow meal, $2.80@$3.10; white do, $3.20@$3.30; brewers' meal, $1.40@$1.45; grits, $1.42½; chops, 95c; coarse meal, $1.06; fine do, $1.10@$1.18.

OATMEAL—Moderately active and firm. Quoted: Rolled oats, $3.90@$4.40; cut, $4.30 @$4.80; ground, $3.90@$4.10, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.50.

RYE—Entirely nominal. No quotations.

BARLEY—Nominal at 65@70c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 62c.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at 65@70c; two-rowed State at 70 @72½c; six-rowed do at 75@80c.

FEED — Firm and in fair demand. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb at 75@80c; middlings, 80@85c; sharps, 90@92½c; rye feed, 80@85c; oilmeal, $22.50@$23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonseed meal, $19@$20, spot to arrive; $20 for 100 lb lots, $1 advancings. 50@60c for No. 2 and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—There was no movement of consequence in clover, prices for which were nominal; about 9⅞@10¾c quoted, as to quality.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The demand at present is for good off grade yellow, and from England, chiefly by one exporter, as general orders are not up to the asking rule. The sales are 1,200 bbls good off grade yellow, in lots, for England, at 26½c. There are some lots held at 27c, and reports of 150 bbls sold at that price, although prime yellow is offered at 27c in volume larger than called for, and 200 bbls sold at 27c. There are some lots of choice yellow quoted at 27½@. The Mediterranean took a little prime yellow at 27c. Crude in barrels is wholly nominal at 23½c for prime and 20@22c for off grade. Crude in bulk at the mills is without demand from this market, although 17c would be paid, with higher prices asked. COCOANUT OIL was unchanged in price, on moderate demands; Ceylon quoted at 5¼c; Cochin is at 5⅝@ 5¾c. LINSEED OIL is firm; city quoted at 57c. NEATSFOOT OIL has a light demand, with pure unracked yellow at 55c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@ 60c; No. 1 at 53c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL is firm; quoted at 52@53c.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 7.—Oil closed at $1.44, the only quotation here to-day.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—A very conservative trading ran at the West, but prices had firm support and closed a trifle higher than on Thursday for lard and bacon. The strength came from the grain situation and from more moderate supplies of hogs, with their higher prices. The outside demand was smaller, and the export interest quiet. The general distributions in this market continued small, while prices were considered low, and there was no movement to change them, except possibly for beef fats, which looked a little easier.

LARD—Western Steam—The West was a trifle firmer, showing a gain of about 2 points more, with the tone of the hog market, and from firmer grain, with demands much quieter from outdoors and general indifference, while at this market there was immaterial demand from exporters and indifference on the part of refiners. Sales of 195 tcs in second-hand packages at $6.70, with $6.75 the nominal price for new packages, although some lots are held for more money. City steam was firm at $6.25; sales were 100 tcs at $6.25, and 50 tcs, iron-bound pkgs, for export, at $6.75. Options—No sales; July closed at $6.90, nominal, and September at $7.10, nominal. Refined was quiet; Continent at $7.05; South American at $7.40. Cexpe and lard was dull, with $5@$5.37½ quoted, as to quality. At the West, June closed at $6.52, nominal, while July was at $6.62½@$6.65, closing at $6.62½, and September at $6.82½@$6.85, closing at $6.82½.

PORK—The West was remarkably slow in speculation, and its prices were easier after a firm opening at 10@12c advance. The close shows a loss of 5@7½c for the day, and dullness. June closed at $12.45, nominal; July was at $12.55@$12.75, closing at $12.55; September at $12.85@$13.10, closing at $12.85. Here there was unimportant trading, or only about 100 bbls mess sold, and at steady prices. Prices here were: For mess, $13.75@$14.50; family mess, $12.50@$13; short clear, in lots, $13@ $15.25.

CUTMEATS—The market was very slow for both Western and city meats, with only small sales, while prices were somewhat nominal, although held steady. City pickled shoulders at 5¾c; pickled bellies, 12 lb average, at 6¾c, asked; 10-lb bellies, 6@6¼c; clear bellies, boxed, 6¼@6¾c; pickled hams, 9@9¼c. Western meats at Chicago: Fresh hams at 8¼c for 12 lb, and 8¼c for 14 and 16 lb; pickled hams, 8¾c for 16 lb; pickled shoulders, tierced, 5¾c.

BACON—The short rib dealings were very light, but prices were about 3 points better and firm, with the hog market. At the West, June closed at 6.20c, nominal, where July was at 6.27c bid to 6.32½c, closing at 6.30c bid; September at 6.50@6.55c, closing at 6.52½c.

BEEF—Trading was slack, with prices held about as for several days. Packet, $9 @$10; family, $11@$13; extra mess, in barrels, $8; plate, $8.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $17@$19.

BEEF HAMS—Were slow and nominal. Quoted at $17.50 at the West and $18.50 here.

DRESSED HOGS—Were at steady prices on moderate demands. Receipts at the West, 40,214 head; same time last year, 65,858 head. Chicago—Receipts, 25,000 head; steady to 5c higher; fairly active; $4.25@ $4.70. Cincinnati—Receipts, 4,028 head; slow; 5c@10c lower; $4@$4.50. St. Louis—Receipts, 3,529 head; strong; $4.10@$4.55; Omaha—Receipts, 3,500 head; strong; 5c higher; $4.10 @$4.50. Pittsburg very dull; $4.40@$4.60; Milwaukee—Receipts, 1,157 head; $4.30@$4.55; Kansas City—Receipts, 9,000 head; steady; $4.05@$4.40. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $4.30@$4.50. Indianapolis—Receipts, 5,000 head; active; $4.30@$4.65. Quotations here are 5¾c for heavy, 5¾c for 180 lb, 5¾c for 160 lb, 6c for 140 and 120 lb, and 6c for pigs.

TALLOW—Demand has become slack, but as the city make of the week has been well sold up, the situation as to the price is unchanged. City is quoted at 4⅝c, at which price all of the recent sales have been made. For country a moderate inquiry prevailed at very regular prices, with sales of 80,000 lb at 4⅜@4⅝c, as to quality, chiefly at 4⅝@4¾c for good and prime. For Australian a nominal market at 5¼@5¼c.

STEARINE—For oleostearine the market remains somewhat nominal; 7⅜c would buy, whatever better rate is held, while out-of-town lots were offered at that and neglected; the largest Western consumer received a large supply through purchasing upon his home market at a relatively low price, beyond which there was no buying interest. For lard stearine a quiet and nominal market at 8½c.

COFFEE.

Contracts were dull, but steady, at 5@10 points decline, with only a local trade. Havre was steady at ⅛f decline, and Hamburg quiet at partly ¼ pfennig advance. Spot Rio was quiet and steady; No. 7 quoted at 16c and No. 8 at 15¾c; sales, 1,000 bags No. 8, 500 bags Maracaibo, and 400 bags Central American on private terms....Option Sales—Opening Call, 11 A. M.—No sales. Between Call and Close—July, 500 bags at 14.60c; September, 1,000 bags at 14.75c, 250 bags at 14.70c, 750 bags at 14.65c, 1,000 bags at 14.75c; October, 750 bags at 14.85c, 1,750 bags at 14.80c; December, 1,000 bags at 14.70c; March, 1,500 bags at 14.55c, 250 bags at 14.50c; total, 9,750 bags; total for day, 9,750 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	14.55@14.65	..@..
February	14.50@14.60	..@..
March	14.50@14.55	..@..
June	14.15@14.35	14.60@14.70
July	14.40@14.45	14.40@14.45
August	14.00@14.70	13.90@13.95
September	14.70@14.75	13.40@13.45
October	14.75@14.80	13.10@13.15
November	14.70@14.80	12.85@12.90
December	14.65@14.70	12.75@12.80

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	182,832
Arrivals	..
Total	182,832
Warehouse deliveries Saturday	9,175
Total stock in New-York to-day	173,657
Total stock in Baltimore	18,386
Arrivals	..
Total	18,386
Deliveries yesterday	128—18,258
Total stock in New-Orleans	38,730
Arrivals	..
Total	38,730
Deliveries yesterday	825—37,905
Total stock in other ports	..
	56,163
Total stock in United States	229,820
Afloat from Rio per steam to June 6	130,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to June 6	24,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to June 6	120,000
Afloat from Victoria to May 27	12,000
	286,000
Total	515,820
Same time 1894	276,682

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean	16
Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:	
No. 1..1.90 above No. 7	No. 6..50 above No. 7
No. 2..1.65 above No. 7	No. 7.. .. above No. 7
No. 3..1.40 above No. 7	No. 8..50 below No. 7
No. 4..1.10 above No. 7	No. 9..90 below No. 7
No. 5..75 above No. 7	
Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:	
No. 1.Nom. above No. 7	No. 6..1.00 above No. 7
No. 2..Nom. above No. 7	No. 7.. .. above No. 7
No. 3..2.75 above No. 7	No. 8..1.25 below No. 7
No. 4..2.25 above No. 7	No. 9..1.75 below No. 7
No. 5..1.50 above No. 7	No. 10..2.50 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice rates.

Java fancies	28 @31	La Guayra—	
Java, Malang	21 @22	Cora	16¼@18
Padang, int'r	27 @27½	Caracas	18 @18¾
Macassar—		Do, washed	19 @21¼
Timor	22 @23½	Porto Cabello	17 @18½
Pajo	21 @22	Do, washed	19 @20½
Maracaibo—		Savanilla—	
Trujillo	17¼@18	Ocana	18 @20
Bocono	17½@18¼	Bucara'ga	18½@20½
Tovar	18 @19	Do, washed	19 @21½
Merida	18½@20	Bogota	20 @21½
Cucuta, ord'y	18½@19	Mexican—	
Do, f'r to g'd	19¼@19¾	Cordova, g'n	18 @18¾
Do, p'e to c'e	20 @21	Do, white	18½@19¾
Central American—		Oaxaca	19 @21½
Costa Rica	17 @20¾	Guatemala and	
San Salvador	17¾@19	Coban	19 @22¼
Do, washed	19½@21	Jamaica	16¾@20½
Mocha	25½@26		

COTTON.

Contracts were unsettled through local scalping and following the South, with the close firm at 2@4 points advance, on a moderate trade. Spot was quiet and unchanged, with sales of 627 bales to spinners.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling Gulf	7¾
Middling uplands	7¾

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts.

Fair	1¼c on
Middling fair	⅛c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Strict good middling	⅛ on
Good middling	5-16c on
Good ordinary	1¼c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling unstained	7-16c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Prices. Highest.	Lowest.	—Extremes— Closing.	Sales.
June	7.11@7.12	7.11	7.09	1,700
July	7.14@ ..	7.14	7.09	4,000
August	7.19@ ..	7.20	7.12	60,900
September	7.20@7.21	7.23	7.15	14,700
October	7.23@7.24	7.25	7.17	33,400
November	7.26@ ..	7.28	7.21	5,400
December	7.30@7.31	7.32	7.25	4,900
January	7.34@7.35	7.37	7.29	6,800
February	7.39@7.40	..	..	..
March	7.44@7.46	7.44	7.44	200
April	..@..	..	..	..
May	..@..	..	..	..
Total				181,400

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, JUNE 7.

	T.	W.	T.	F.	Total. This Week.	Total This Week Last Year.
Galveston	101	236	4	585	1290	2013
New-Orleans	377	1741	413	802	5319	7098
Mobile	4	12	..	168	217	66
Savannah	444	1216	440	361	3028	5544
Charleston	26	506	5	25	616	297
Wilmington	..	..	14	3	27	114
Norfolk	80	214	519	344	1226	728
Baltimore	..	588	..	287	875	1459
New-York	..	16	7	..	364	725
Boston	73	632	365	893	2996	121
Philadelphia	270	1228	2	..	2546	184
West Point	..	..	..	251	251	266
Newp't News	..	..	..	..	..	95
Brunswick	..	..	..	..	..	..
Port Royal	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ve.'sco, Tex	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	1375	6389	1769	3809	18730	..
This day last week	4924	2027	3283	3725	..	..
This day last year	4195	857	2578	2610	..	18965

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY STATEMENT.

Liverpool, June 5.

	1895.	1894.
Sales of the week	17,000	64,000
Sales American	10,000	50,000
Sales for export	1,000	2,000
Sales for speculation	....	3,000
Actual export	4,000	14,000
Forwarded	31,000	74,000
Total stock	1,042,000	1,552,000
Of which American	1,522,000	1,213,000
Total imports of week	35,000	30,000
Of which American	28,000	19,000
Amount afloat	106,000	46,000
Of which American	75,000	30,000

Price of middling uplands in Liverpool, June, 1895, 3¾d.

Price of middling uplands in Liverpool, June, 1894, 4 1-16d.

Price of middling uplands in Liverpool, June, 1893, 4⅝d.

MOVEMENTS AT INTERIOR TOWNS.

THIS WEEK.

	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stocks.
Brenham	..	..	2,520
Dallas	..	..	78
Shreveport	70	1,570	2,122
Little Rock	8	250	4,081
Helena	..	..	26
Vicksburg	98	50	505
Columbus, Miss	10	30	10
Natchez	45	103	574
Memphis	258	5,320	6,629
Nashville	27	8	50
Selma	19	40	164
Montgomery	56	97	1,590
Eufaula	3	27	427
Columbus, Ga	30	246	4,766
Macon	4	10	831
Albany	28	46	383
Atlanta	35	..	3,524
Rome	8	105	756
Augusta	629	4,870	19,701
Columbia	200	200	..
Newberry	22	22	155
Charlotte	154	279	25
Raleigh	151	226	1,600
St. Louis	236	3,109	27,596
Houston	1,233	2,380	5,101
Meridian	50	..	*587
Cincinnati	4,535	3,993	2,576
Yazoo City	7	305	*3,183
Total	11,324	25,608	107,533

*Corrected. †Actual.

LAST WEEK.

	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stocks.
Brenham	324	283	1,705
Dallas	76	73	130
Shreveport	50	1,082	3,168
Little Rock	28	119	4,519
Helena	..	4	353
Vicksburg	19	222	3,718
Columbus, Miss	4	2	610
Natchez	37	333	1,304
Memphis	502	4,437	18,565
Nashville	199	1,274	181
Selma	227	331	2,117
Montgomery	46	340	1,755
Eufaula	9	140	1,216
Columbus, Ga	51	307	2,613
Macon	18	24	1,943
Albany	..	8	1,842
Atlanta	112	321	1,327
Rome	63	206	*1,989
Augusta	190	1,087	17,979
Columbia	57	57	..
Newberry	21	35	201
Charlotte	74	49	50
Raleigh	58	155	1,800
St. Louis	282	2,599	37,907
Houston	4,289	7,422	*4,588
Meridian	51	..	290
Cincinnati	4,535	3,993	2,576
Yazoo City	7	305	*3,183
Total	11,324	25,608	107,533

*Corrected. †Actual.

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Demand continues good for fine grades, with prices firm.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	23@25
Common	14@16	Good	26@28
Fair	17@18	Prime	29@30
Prime	19@21	Choice	31@33
Choice	22@25	Barbados, jobs	29@35
Cuba, 50° test	Nominal	Puerto Rico	26@31

RICE—Fancy grades are in demand, with prices quoted firm.

Domestic—		Japan	3¾@4
Ordinary	3½@3¾	Java, in bond	1¾@2⅜
Fair	3¾@4	Java	3¼@3¾
Good	4⅛@4⅜	Rice flour	2¼@2½
Prime	4¾@5	Rice pol., 100 lb	$1.00@$1.10
Choice	5¼@5½	Rice, bran	..
Fancy	5¾@6	Head	65@ 70

SUGAR—Raw was dull but steady, without business reported....Refined less active and unchanged.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscavado, 89° test	2 15-16@..
Molasses sugars, 89° test	2 11-16@..
Centrifugals, 96° test	3⅝@..

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebates as present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discounts on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantities one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, (or Nos. 13 and 14,) but ⅛c per lb on all other grades.

Dominoes	5	1-16@5¼
Coarse powdered	4⅝	@4 15-16
Granulated	4	7-16@4⅝
Cutloaf	4	11-16@4¾
Crushed	4	11-16@4¾
Powdered	4¼	@4 15-16
Coarse granulated	4	9-16@4⅝
Fine granulated	4	7-16@4⅜
Extra fine granulated	4	9-16@4⅝
Con. granulated	4	11-16@4¾
Cubes	4	11-16@4¾
XXXX powdered	4	15-16@5⅛
Mold A	4	11-16@4¾
Diamond A	4	7-16@4⅜
Confectioners' A	4	5-16@4¼
Columbia A	4	3-16@4⅛
Windsor A	4	3-16@4⅛
Ridgewood	4	3-16@4⅛
Phoenix A	4⅛	@4 5-16
Empire A	4⅛	@4 5-16
No. 6	4	@4 3-16
No. 7	3⅞	@4 1-16
No. 8	3⅞	@4 1-16
No. 9	3 13-16	@4
No. 10	3¾	@3 15-16
No. 11	3 11-16	@3¾
No. 12	3	9-16@3¾
No. 13 (net)	3⅝	@..
No. 14 (net)	3⅝	@..

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—No further change in domestic beans; trade quiet, but receipts light, and there is rather a firm holding of most kinds, especially if the stock is choice and dry, such as can be carried into hot weather with safety. There is fair inquiry for foreign beans, and the position seems to be gaining strength; further calls from out of town to-day, but holders are trying to get a little more money. Green peas quiet and unchanged. We quote: Beans—Domestic, marrow, choice, per bushel, $2.65; do, pea, $2.10@ $2.20; do, medium, $2@$2.05; do, white kidney, $2.25@$2.30; do, red kidney, $1.85 @$1.95; do, turtle soup, $1.50@$1.60; do, yellow eye, $2.10@$2.15; do, Lima, California, $3.10@$3.15; do, foreign, marrow, $2.20@$2.25; do, foreign, pea, $1.80@$1.90; do, foreign, medium, $1.70@$1.80; green peas, bbls, $1.02½@$1.05; do, bags, 95@97½c; do, Scotch, 97½c@$1.

BUTTER—There is a fair inquiry for top grades of creamery, partly speculative, with current arrivals selling up well and prices well maintained. Fine State dairy in fair demand, with receipts moderate.

NEW BUTTER.

State and Pennsylvania—	
Creamery, extra	18 @..
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, extra	17 @..
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, firsts	15 @16
Half-firkin tubs, seconds	13 @14
Welsh tubs, fancy	16½@..
Welsh tubs, firsts	15 @16
Welsh tubs, seconds	13 @14
Dairy tubs, thirds	11 @12
Western—	
Creamery, Elgin, and other Western extra	18 @..
Creamery, firsts	16 @17
Creamery, seconds	14 @15
Creamery, thirds	12 @13
Imitation creamery, firsts	14 @15
Imitation creamery, seconds	11 @12
Dairy, firsts	12 @13
Dairy, thirds to seconds	9 @13
Factory, tubs, fancy	.. @12
Factory, tubs, firsts	11 @11½
Factory, fresh, seconds	10 @10¾
Factory, fresh, thirds	8 @ 9
Old Western, dairy or factory	7½@ 9¼

CHEESE—There was a little concession at start, which was followed by a fair business in fine full cream. Part skims quiet.

NEW CHEESE.

State full cream, large, white, fancy	6¾@ 7
State full cream, large, colored, fancy	7 @..
State full cream, large, good to choice	6¼@ 6¾
State full cream, common to fair	5 @ 5¾
State full cream, small, fancy	6 @ 7¼
State full cream, small, poor to choice	5¼@ 7¼
State, part skims, Ch. Co., &c., best	@4
State, part skims, Ch. Co., &c., fair	3¼@ 3¾
State, part skims, Ch. Co., &c., common	@ 2
State, full skims	1 @ 1½

EGGS—A fair demand, and a further advance on the light receipts.

State and Pennsylvania	14¼@ 14½
Western, fresh-gathered	13 @ 14
Western, culls, 30-dozen case	$2.50 @$3.00

FRUITS—FRESH—Strawberries in heavy supply to-day, and largely wet and soft. Prices average a shade lower, under pressure to sell. Huckleberries plenty and seriously neglected. Green gooseberries have little demand. Very few blackberries arrive. Small lots of common to medium cherries from near by sell slowly. California fruit monopolizing the best trade. Good peaches wanted, but small and green hard to move. We quote: Peaches, Georgia, per carrier, $2@$3; plums, Beach, $1@ $1.50; cherries, per lb, 5@8c; blackberries, North Carolina, small, per quart, 5@10c; huckleberries, 3@7c; strawberries, up river, 8@12c; do, Jersey, 4@8c; do, Delaware and Maryland, 4@7c; gooseberries, green, 6@7c; watermelons, North, each, 50c@$1; muskmelons, per bbl, $2@$3.50.

FRUITS—DRIED—A quiet trade is passing in both evaporated and sun-dried apples, but receipts are light, and there is a generally steady holding. The prices quoted, however, could not be realized under any pressure to sell. Cores and skins without demand of importance, and values nominal. Raspberries dull; would exceed 18c only in a peddling way. No call for cherries, and blackberries and plums are still neglected. No further change in California fruits. Apricots held about steady, and peaches and prunes are weak. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy, per lb, 6¾@7c; do, prime to choice, 6@6½c; do, common to good, 5@5¾c; do, sun-dried, 5@ 5½c; cores and skins, ½@1c; raspberries, evaporated, 18@19c; cherries, 11c; blackberries, 4@4½c; plums, State, 3½@3½c; apricots, 6@8c; peaches, California, peeled, 12@ 15c; do, unpeeled, 5½@8½c; prunes, as to size and quality, 3½@9c.

GAME—The Governor is reported to have signed the new law, under which game of all kinds may be sold here during the season when killing is prohibited, provided it is proved that it was shipped from a point at least 300 miles distant from New-York State. Our market is now open, therefore, for the sale of game sent forward under the requirements of the new act.

POULTRY—ALIVE—A carload of Western fowls was delivered this morning at 9c, the stock having been sold to arrive; jobbers had a pretty good retail trade, and there was call for the fresh, express lots, at 9@9½c; other kinds unchanged. We quote: Spring chickens, large, prime, per lb, 26@ 28c; do, small to good, 18@22c; fowls, 9@ 9½c; roosters, 5½c; turkeys, 8@9c; ducks, per pair, 50@80c; geese, 60c@$1.12; pigeons, 20 @35c. DRESSED—A good many stale and poor fresh fowls on the market to-day, which were urgently offered to clean up, at low prices, general sales ranging 7@9c, with very poor lower; choice, fresh, goods, scarce and steady; other poultry unchanged and Spring chickens firm. We quote: Turkeys, per lb, 8@9c; fowls, prime, 9@9½c; old cocks, 5@ 5½c; old ducks, 7@11c; Spring ducks, 18@ 19c; Spring chickens, (Philadelphia,) 40@45c; do, Long Island, 30@37c; do, Western, 27@ 35c. Squabs, per dozen, $1.50@$2.50.

VEGETABLES—New potatoes in good supply, but still of irregular quality; prime and firm on light offerings. Other vegetables plentiful. Cabbages fairly active. Green tomatoes firmer. Peas in liberal supply and weak.

Asparagus, poor to prime, per dozen	60@$1.50
Beets, L. I. and J'y, per 100 bunches	$2.50@ 3.00
Beets, per crate	50@ 1.00
Cucumbers, Charleston, per basket	50@ 75
Cucumbers, Savannah, per crate	50@ 75
Cucumbers, Florida, per basket	50@ 75
Cucumbers, Florida, per crate	50@ 65
Cabbages, Norfolk, per bbl crate	1.00@ 1.25
Onions, Bermuda, per crate	1.75@ 2.00
Onions, Egyptian, per 100-lb sack	1.75@ 2.00
Onions, N. O., per bag	1.25@ 1.50
Peas, Jersey, per basket	75@ 2.00
Peas, Maryland, per ½-bbl basket	50@ 90
Peas, Eastern Shore, per ½-bbl bask.	50@ 75
String beans, N. C., wax, per bu. bask.	1.00@ 1.50
String beans, N. C., green, per bu. b.	1.00@ 1.37
String beans, Charleston, wax, per b.	1.00@ 1.50
String beans, Charleston, green, per b.	75@ 1.25
String beans, Georgia, per crate, bu.	50@ 75
Squash, Florida, marrow, per bbl cr	1.50@ ..
Tomatoes, Florida, carrier	1.50@ 1.75
Tomatoes, Florida, poor, per carrier	1.00@ 1.25

POTATOES.

Southern, Rose, fair to choice, per bbl	$2.50@$4.00
Southern, Chili Red, f'r to ch'ce, bbl	2.50@ 3.50
Southern, White, f'r to ch'ce, per bbl	3.00@ 3.50
Southern, fair to poor, per bbl	1.50@ 2.25
Southern, seconds, per bbl	1.00@ 1.25
State, white stock, per 180 lb	1.00@ 1.25
Maine, Hebron, per sack	1.30@ 1.50

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUILDING MATER

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Early Weakness Followed by a Good Recovery.

SUSQUEHANNA'S UNCERTAIN POSITION

Rumors of a Receivership Denied—A Peculiar Bond Transaction—The Regular Dividends on Sugar—The Industrials Quiet.

FRIDAY—P. M.

New-York, Susquehanna and Western affairs were the principal topic of discussion in speculative circles to-day. The company is known to have a large floating debt, and the steady decline in its securities has led to the belief that there is something radically wrong with its financial condition. Talk of a receivership was freely indulged in, but President Borg said late in the day that there was no intention of applying for one. The Directors of the company were in session most of the day, but what action they took, if any, was not made known up to the close of business.

There was considerable comment on an incident connected with the bonds of the company, the details of which were whispered in well-informed circles. It appears that last fall the company sold to a certain banking house $1,100,000 general mortgage 5 per cent. bonds of 1890. The purchaser subsequently ascertained through an examination of the books by experts that the statements made to him by the management as to the condition and business of the company were not borne out by facts disclosed in the books, and he demanded and secured the cancellation of his contract for the purchase of the bonds. The bonds were returned either to the company or to the Directors, and the banking house recovered its money. The transaction was hushed up at the time, but it created such bad feeling in the Board of Directors that resignations followed it.

Transactions in the stocks of the company to-day were on a large scale, the dealings in the preferred amounting to 28,380 shares and in the common to 5,305 shares. During the morning the preferred stock broke from 25½ to 21½, but in the afternoon it rallied to 25⅜, and closed at 25½, a net gain of ¼ point. The common moved between 6⅞ and 8⅜, and closed at the top price, a gain of ⅝. The late trading savored strongly of manipulation, possibly with the object of making a market for further sales. After the close of business an attachment was obtained against the bank accounts of the company in this city, but the Directors authorized the President to give an indemnity bond pending the adjustment of the claim.

The tone of the general market was heavy until the last hour of business, when on the declaration of the usual dividends by the Directors of the Sugar Company, the market rallied and closed fairly steady at fractional declines from yesterday's final prices. The reduction of the Northwestern dividend caused that stock to open 1⅜ down, at 97¼, but that proved to be the lowest price of the day. It closed at 98, a net decline of ⅝. The other Grangers were only moderately active, and, after early weakness, closed practically unchanged. Tennessee Coal and Iron was notably strong in the afternoon, advancing from 37¾ to 38⅝ on reports of improving business and a further advance in the price of Southern pig iron. The other low-priced specialties were without special feature.

Sugar led the industrial group, and after early weakness advanced to 118⅝. Rubber sold down to 40⅜, but closed at 41⅜. Distillers, Cordage, Chicago Gas, and Leather were inclined to weakness. General Electric was firm on a small volume of business.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1 per cent.

Time money was in light demand, but the supply was good. Rates were 1 @1½ per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 2 per cent. for ninety days to four months, and 2½@2¾ per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was in good demand, but the supply was limited. Rates were 2½@3 per cent. for sixty and ninety days' indorsements, 3¼@3 per cent. for four months, 3½@3¾ per cent. for approved names, and 3¾@4 per cent. for six months' single names.

The Clearing House exchanges were $88,473,757, and the balances were $5,635,807. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $903,-096.

Money in London, ¼ per cent.; short and three months' bills 11-16@⅝ per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE

The foreign exchange market was slightly more active and firm. Nominal rates were $4.89 for sixty days and $4.90 for demand. Actual sales were $4.88¼@$4.88½ for sixty-day bills, $4.89¼@$4.89½ for demand, $4.89⅜ for cable transfers, and $4.87⅜ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.15⅝ for long and 5.14⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 95½ and 95 13-16, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—10c premium. Boston—S@10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c per $100 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 15c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 75@100c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying at par; selling, ⅛ per cent. premium up to $5,000; 1-10 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67¼@67½. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53⅝c.

In London bar silver sold at 30⅝d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date	$33,040,257
Imports for the same period	20,110,713
Net exports	$12,938,544
Net exports to date, 1894	87,860,908
Net exports to date, 1893	62,521,313
Net exports to date, 1892	10,348,966

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Consol. Gas 3¼
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western 1½
Ed. El. Ill. of New-York 1½
Lake Shore 1½
Minnesota Iron 5½

DECLINED.

Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf. ⅝
Col., H. & T. 1⅛
Keokuk & Des Moines 1
Long Island Traction ⅝
Manhattan 1
M., K. & Texas ⅜
New-York, Ontario & Western ⅜
Oregon Imp. 1½
Pullman Car 1
United States Cordage pf. 1
United States Cordage gtd. 1⅛

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

Imports of dry goods at the port of New York this week were valued at $1,951,050, against $1,947,955 for the previous week and $867,242 for the corresponding week of last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $1,719,972, against $1,827,149 for the previous week and $776,555 in the same week last year.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American railway securities were weak in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—Erie second consols, ½, to 67¼; Louisville and Nashville, ⅜, to 58⅛; Illinois Central, ¼ to 97⅜; New York Central, ⅛, to 104; St. Paul, ¼, to 67⅝; Reading, ⅛, to 8½; Atchison, ⅛, to 9¼, and Canadian Pacific, ⅛, to 52⅝. Erie sold at 102. British consols were steady for money at 106 3-16 and 1-16 lower for the account, at 106¾.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £90,000.

Paris advices quote 3 per cent rentes at 102f 47½c for the account, and exchange on London at 25f 22½c for checks.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Alton & Terre Haute	68	68	68	68	60	68½	150
American Cotton Oil	27	27	27	27	27¼	28	100
American Cotton Oil pf	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	73	75	50
American Express, ex div	114½	114½	114½	114½	113	115	10
*American Sugar Refining	118¼	118½	117¼	118⅝	118⅝	118½	39,504
*American Sugar Refining pf	100½	100½	100½	100½	100⅝	101	276
American Tobacco	113⅝	114	113⅝	113⅝	113½	114	2,445
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	6	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅞	6	8,244
Baltimore & Ohio	61½	62	61¼	62	62	63	500
Buffalo, Roch. & Pittsburg	21½	21½	21½	21½	20	22	100
Canada Southern	53⅛	53½	53	53⅛	53⅜	53½	800
Chesapeake & Ohio	22⅜	22⅝	22⅛	22⅜	22⅜	22½	1,085
Chicago Gas	74¼	74¼	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	74	5,700
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	100	100	100	100	100	101½	100
Chicago & Northwestern	97¼	98	97¼	98	98½	98¼	10,227
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	81⅛	81½	81	81½	81⅜	81½	11,090
C., C., C. & St. Louis	43⅞	43⅞	43½	43¼	43½	43¾	1,472
C., C., C. & St. Louis pf	89¾	89¾	88½	88½	88¾	89½	75
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	66¼	66⅝	65¾	66⅛	66½	66⅝	11,050
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	120⅜	120⅝	120⅜	120⅜	121	122	122
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	68⅛	68⅝	68¼	68⅝	68¾	69	3,032
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	8½	9	10
Colorado Fuel & Iron	27¾	28	27⅛	27⅞	28¼	28½	830
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	25⅝	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	25½	26	900
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo pf.	62½	62½	62½	62½	62	65	100
Commercial Cable	162	162	162	162	150	162	125
Consolidated Coal	32	32	32	32	32	35	100
Consolidated Gas Company	144¾	147½	144⅝	147½	147½	148	3,484
Delaware & Hudson	120	120	128¼	120	128¾	129	2,600
Delaware, Lack. & Western	161½	162	161	162	161½	162	620
Denver & Rio Grande	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14¼	15	100
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd	20⅜	20⅜	20¼	20¼	19⅝	20	8,545
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y.	98¾	100½	98¾	100½	100	100¾	640
Evansville & Terre Haute	46	46	40	46	40	50	50
Flint & Père Marquette	14½	14½	14½	14½	14½	16	10
General Electric	36⅛	36⅜	35⅞	36⅛	36	36⅜	3,570
Illinois Central	94⅜	95⅝	94⅝	95⅝	95¾	97	35
Iowa Central	9½	9½	9⅝	9⅝	9¼	9¾	35
Iowa Central pf	31½	31½	31½	31½	31¾	32	400
Keokuk & Des Moines	4½	4½	4½	4½	4¼	5½	200
Keokuk & Des Moines pf	16	16	16	16	16		100
Laclede Gas	32	32¼	32	32¼	32½	32½	300
Lake Erie & Western	23½	23½	22½	23½	23¼	23½	1,650
Lake Erie & Western pf	81½	82	81½	82	81½	82	300
Lake Shore	146	147½	146	147½	147	147½	592
*Long Island Traction	12	12	11¼	11¾	11¼	11½	1,260
Louisville & Nashville	57½	57¾	57	57½	57¼	57½	2,422
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	10	10⅜	9⅝	10	9⅞	10	825
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf	28¼	28¾	27½	27⅞	27	28	705
Manhattan Consolidated	113½	113⅝	112⅞	112⅞	113	113½	1,950
Michigan Central	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99¼	100	100½	128
Minnesota Iron	63	69	63	69	68½	70	3,603
Missouri Pacific	27⅞	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	27½	28	556
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	10¼	10¼	15½	15⅞	15⅝	16	880
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	31½	31½	30½	31⅛	31⅜	31½	2,969
Mobile & Ohio rights	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛			1,500
Morris & Essex	162¾	162¾	162¼	162¾			100
*National Lead Co	35½	35⅝	35½	35⅝	35¾	36	2,100
*National Lead Co. pf	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼	88¾	89½	220
National Linseed Oil	28½	29	28½	29	28½	29	365
National Starch 2d pf	26	28	26	28	26	32	75
New-Jersey Central	98¼	98⅝	97⅛	98⅜	98¼	98½	7,315
New-York Central	101¾	101¾	101¼	101½	101⅝	101⅞	225
N. Y. & N. E., all in. pd	43½	43½	43¼	43½	43⅜	43⅝	1,820
New-York, C. & St. L	17	17	17	17	16⅜	17	210
N. Y. L. E. & W	10⅜	10⅝	10¼	10½	10¼	10⅝	1,010
New-York, Sus. & Western	7½	8⅜	6¾	8⅜	8⅛	8¾	5,305
New-York, Sus. & West. pf	25½	25¾	21½	25¼	25¼	25⅝	28,390
Norfolk & Western	3⅜	3¾	3⅜	3¾	3½	3¾	240
North American	5⅜	5½	5¼	5⅜	5¼	5½	1,810
Northern Pacific	5¼	5¼	5	5	5	5¼	925
Northern Pacific pf	18	18⅜	17⅜	18⅜	18	18½	700
Ontario & Western	18	18	17⅝	17⅝	17¾	18	1,112
Oregon Improvement	12¾	12½	12½	12½	12	13½	100
Pacific Mail	28¼	20	28¼	28⅛	28¼	29	900
Peoria & Eastern	4	4	4	4	4½	6	5
Philadelphia & Reading	16½	16⅝	15⅝	16⅜	16⅜	16½	23,480
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	51¾	51¾	51¼	51¼	51	52	300
Pullman Palace Car Co	172¼	172¾	172	172	172	173	210
St. Louis Southwestern	6⅞	7¼	6⅞	7¼	7⅜	7⅝	310
St. Louis Southwestern pf	15½	15½	15	15½	15¼	16	1,390
St. Joseph & Grand Island	2	2	2	2	1	2½	100
St. Paul & Omaha	38	38¼	38	38¼	38¼	39	200
Southern Pacific	23⅝	24	23½	24	23¾	24¼	500
Southern Railway	13⅜	13½	13¼	13⅜	13⅜	13½	2,514
Southern Railway pf	38⅜	38⅞	38	38⅞	38⅞	39	2,366
Tennessee Coal & Iron	37⅜	39⅝	37⅜	39⅝	38¾	39⅝	5,038
Tennessee Coal & Iron pf	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	88	92	100
Texas Pacific	12	12	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	12	1,300
Toledo & Ohio Central pf	81	81	81	81	70½	81	4
Toledo, A. A. & N. M	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	3½	100
Union Pacific	13	13	12⅝	12⅞	13	13½	475
United States Cordage	2	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1¾	4,938
United States Cordage pf	4	4	3¼	3½	3¼	3¾	2,829
United States Cordage gtd	8½	8¼	7	7⅝	7	7¼	1,725
United States Express	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	40	42	100
United States Rubber	42	42¼	40¾	41¾	41⅜	41⅝	10,338
United States Rubber pf	97½	97½	97⅛	97⅛	93¾	94	406
United States Leather	21½	21⅝	21¼	21⅜	21	21¾	1,103
United States Leather pf	93¾	94⅛	93⅜	93⅞	93¾	94	900
Wabash	8⅜	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8½	1,450
Wabash pf	19	19	18½	18⅞	18⅞	19	3,380
Western Union Telegraph	92⅜	92¼	91⅜	92¼	92¼	92½	3,966
Wheeling & Lake Erie	13¾	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	13¼	14	3,505
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	44½	45⅛	44½	45⅞	42	46¼	250
Total sales							264,516

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Alby & Sus Con 6s 2,000	119	
Am Cot Oil Co 8s 2,000	113	
Am Cot Oil Co 8s 1,000	113½	
At, Top & S F 4s 7,000	72⅜	
500	72¼	
4,000	72⅜	
12,000	72⅜	
3,000	72⅜	
2,000	72½	
1,000	72⅜	
500	72¼	
7,000	72½	
15,000	83	
5,000	72⅜	
45,000	72½	
1,000	72⅜	
500	72¼	
6,000	72⅜	
5,000	72⅜	
1,000	72⅜	
1,000	72⅜	
2,000	72⅜	
5,000	72⅜	
Trust Co Certfs		
10,000	71⅝	
3,000	71⅜	
10,000	72	
Atch, Top & S F 2d 3-4s, Class A 2,000	23⅜	
10,000	23¾	
5,000	23½	
5,000	23⅛	
500	23⅜	
12,000	23½	
5,000	23⅜	
7,000	23½	
Atlantic & Pac Inc 3,000	4½	
Austin & N W 1st 11,000	88½	
5,000	87½	
Balt. Belt 1st Gtd 2,000	103½	
B'way & 7th Av 1st Con 5s 4,000	111½	
Brooklyn Elev 1st 1,000	105¾	
Cent of N J G M 5s 15,000	117½	
Central of N J 1st Conv, 1902 5,000	120	
Ches & Ohio Con 5s 1,000	111¾	
5,000	111¾	
5,000	111½	
Ches & O Gen 4½s 5,000	82⅛	
71,000	82	
Ches & O, R & A Div 1st Con 4s 5,000	97	
C, B & Q Con 7s 14,000	121½	
Chi, Bur & Quincy Nebraska Ext 4s 12,000	92	
Chi & E Ill Gen 5s 5,000	100¾	
4,000c	100	
7,000	100	
Chicago & Erie Inc 1,000	25	
Chi, G L & C Co 1st 1,000	90½	
C & N Pac 1st tr r 7,000	47¼	
13,000	47⅛	
5,000	47⅜	
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s 14,000	83	
2,000	105	
2,000c	105	
Chi, R I & P Deb 5s 1,000	92	
Chi, Day & Ir 1st 5s 2,000	103	
Clev C Chi & St L St Louis Div 4s 5,000	92⅛	
Clev, Lor & Wh 1st 5,000	107½	
C, H V & T G M 6s 1,000	93	
Dul & Iron Rg 1st 2,000	90½	
E T V & Ga 1st 6,000	114	
East Tenn, Va & Ga Con Gold 5s 1,000	107½	
East Tenn Reorgn Lien 4-5s 5,000	88¼	
Erie 2d Mortgage 1,000	115	
Erie 4th Mortgage 2,000	115½	
Ft W & D C 1st 3,000	72¼	
2,000	72	
Housatonic Con 5s 3,000	122	
Intern'l & Gt N 1st 6,000	118½	
5,000	118⅝	
2,000	118½	
3,000	118⅝	
Int & Gt N 2d Mtg 2,000	78	
Iowa Central 1st 5s 1,000	89	
2,000	88¼	
Kanawha & Mich 4s 1,000	78½	
Kansas Pac 1st Con 5,000	71	
10,000	70	
Kan City & Pac 1st 5,000	73½	
Keokuk & D M 1st 1,000	102	
Kings Co Elev 1st 2,000	83	
Lehigh V Term 5s 5,000s20F	110	
Lehigh W-B Con Assented 1,000	104¾	
Louis & Nash Con 3,000	108⅝	
Mexican Int 1st 4s 10,000	70⅝	
Midland of N J 1st 3,000	116	
Minn & St L Con 5s 2,000	101½	
Mo, K & T 1st 4s 1,000	85⅝	
Mo, Kan & Tex 2d 50,000	58	
5,000	57⅜	
1,000	57⅝	
500	57¼	
10,000	57⅛	
12,000	57½	
M, K & T of Tex 5s 1,000	83⅜	
10,000	82½	
Morris & E Con Gtd 13,000	139¼	
Nash, C & St L Con 5,000	101¼	
N Y, B & M Bch 1st Consolidated 5s 10,000	100	
N Y Cent Deb 4s 13,000	102½	
N Y, Lack & W Construction Mtg 1,000	117	
N Y & N E 1st 7s 1,000	121	
N Y, N H & H 4s Con Deb Certfs 1,000	140⅞	
N Y, On & W Con 5s 1,000	110	
N Y, Ontario & West Refunding 4s 1,000	92½	
26,000	92⅜	
14,000	93	
N Y, Sus & West 1st Refunding 5s 1,000c	90⅞	
1,000c	100	
1,000	99¾	
N Y, Sus & W G M 2,000	75	
Norf & W Gen Mtg 1,000	96½	
Nor Pac 2d Coup 6,000	99½	
Nor Pac 3d Coup 4,000	68	
Nor Pac Con 5s 7,000	101½	
32,000	101⅝	
72,000	101⅝	
17,000	101⅝	
Trust Receipts 9,000	103⅝	
Nor Pac & Mon 1st 3,000	110	
Nor P Col Tr Notes 15,000	85	
Nor Pac Term 1st 1,000	103	
Ohio & Miss 2d 1,000	119	
Ohio & Miss Con 1,000	108¾	
Ohio & M Con S F 1,000	108¾	
Oregon Imp 1st 5,000	96	
Ore Imp Co Con 5s 7,000	88	
Oregon R & Nav 5s 1,000	91½	
Trust Receipts 6,000	93	
Oregon R & Nav Co Col Trust 5s Trust Receipts 4,000	60	
Ore Short Line 6s 20,000	98½	
Trust Co Certfs 10,000	98½	
Ore S L & U N Con 11,000	48⅜	
Trust Co Certfs 3,000	48¾	
Peo, Dec & Ev 2d 5,000	34	
Philadel & Reading 1st Pf Inc 20,000	31	
26,000	30¾	
26,000	31	
5,000	31¼	
2d Pf Inc 10,000	18½	
10,000	17½	
10,000	17¾	
10,000	18	
3d Pf Inc 2,000	13	
10,000	12½	
12,000	13	
5,000	13¼	
Phil & Read Gen 4s 1,000	75½	
Phil & Read Gen 4s Trust Receipts 5,000	69	
5,000	68¾	
30,000	68	
5,000	68¼	
Rich & Dan Deb 5s Stamped 5,000	97	
Rich & Danville 6s 1,000	121½	
Rio Grande W 1st 7,000	77	
2,000	76¾	
Roch & Pitts Con 5,000	118	
8,000	118½	
St J & G I 1st Trust Co Certfs 2,000	58	
St L, A & T H 1st 5s 1,000	104	
St L & Iron Mt 5s 2,000	78	
St L & S F G M 6s 4,000s20F	111½	
St L S W 1st 15,000	76½	
St P & Sioux C 1st 1,000	128	
St L & San Fr 2d Class B 1,000	115	
St L S W 2d Inc 10,000	35¾	
5,000	35⅝	
20,000	35½	
St Paul, M & M 1st Consolidated 6s 13,000	123	
St Paul, M & M 1st Montana Ext 4s 1,000	89	
San An & Ar P 4s 3,000	65	
2,000	65¼	
Savannah & W 1st 4,000	53½	
4,000c	53½	
So Pac of Ariz 1st 3,000	96	
22,000	97	
10,000	97¼	
South Pac of Cal 5s Consolidated 8,000	92¼	
Southern Ry 1st 5s 10,000	96¾	
10,000	95⅞	
3,000	95¾	
9,000	95⅝	
6,000	95⅞	
2,000	96	
5,000	96¼	
Tenn C I & R 6s Birming Div 1st 2,000	92	
Texas & Pac 1st 5s 14,000	91¼	
10,000	91	
5,000	91¼	
Texas & Pac 2d Inc 5,000	29⅞	
25,000	29¾	
1,000	29½	
4,000	29¾	
5,000	29¾	
5,000	29¼	
10,000	29⅞	
Tol, St L & K C 1st Trust Co Certfs 15,000	71	
Union Elev 1st 6s 2,000	104	
8,000	103½	
Union Pac 6s, 1896 1,000	105¾	
10,000	105⅞	
2,000	106	
Union Pac 1st, 1897 8,000	106	
1,000	106¼	
4,000	106½	
10,000	107	
Union Pac 1st, 1898 24,000	106⅞	
1,000	106¾	
6,000	107	
5,000	107⅛	
2,000	107	
8,000	107¼	
Union Pacific Gold 6s Col Trust Notes 8,000	95⅛	
17,000	95	
U P, Denv & Gulf 1st 27,000	40	
5,000	40¼	
U S Cord Co 1st 6,000	38	
5,000	37½	
12,000	37	
1,000	37½	
Wabash 1st 10,000	106½	
Wabash 2d Mtg 5s 16,000	76	
Total sales		$1,739,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	144	149
Albany & Susquehanna	170	..
American Coal	90	..
American District Telegraph	30	40
American T. & C.	94½	..
American Tobacco pf	113	114½
Atlantic & Pacific	1	1⅝
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	10	12
*Bay State Gas	21	24½
Boston Air Line pf	102	104
Brunswick Company	3	3¾
Buffalo, R. & P. pf	..	60
Burlington, C. R. & N.	45	..
Cedar F. & M.	5	10
Central Pacific	18½	19¼
Chicago & Alton	150	..
Chicago & Alton pf	170	..
Chicago & Northwestern pf	144¾	146
Cleveland & Pittsburg	155¼	..
Col. & Hocking Coal	7½	7¾
Denver & Rio Grande pf	40	46½
D. M. & Ft. D.	8¾	9¼
Detroit Gas	20	..
*D., E. S. & A.	6	6¾
*D., S. S. & A. pf	11¾	13½
Flint & P. M. pf	42	45
Great Northern pf	128	133
G. B. & W., t. r.	1	1¾
G. B. & W. pf., t. r.	2¼	3½
Homestake	20	25
Houston & Texas	2	2½
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	20¼	21¾
Joliet & Chicago	160	..
Kanawha & Michigan	9	10¾
King & Pembroke	8	10
Laclede Gas pf	88	89
Long Island	86	88
L. St. L. & T.	..	4
Mah. C. R.	115	..
Mah. C. R. pf	108	..
Manhattan Beach	4½	7
Maryland Coal pf	50	70
Mexican Central	11⅜	11¾
Mexican National ctfs.	2½	3½
Minn. & St. L.	18	18½
Minn. & St. L. 1st pf	83½	84
Minn. & St. L. 2d pf	44½	44⅝
Mobile & O.	23¾	24½
N., C. & St. L.	65	90
National Starch	10	10
National Starch 1st pf	50	53
New Cent. C.	8	9
N. Y. & N. H.	208	..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	70	72
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	30	31½
Norfolk Southern	65	..
Nor. & W. pf	14	15
Ohio Southern	..	13
Ontario Mining	8	10
Oregon River & Navigation	29	30½
Ore. S. L. & U. N.	7	9
Pennsylvania Coal	310	..
Peo., D. & E.	5¾	6
Pitts., Youngstown & Ash	47¾	..
Pittsburg & Western pf	29½	31½
P., C., C. & St. L.	19	19½
P., F. W. & C.	157	..
P., F. W. & C. sp.	150	..
Quicksilver	3	4
Quicksilver pf.	17	20
Rens. & Sar.	180	185
Rio Grande Western	18½	19½
Rio Grande Western pf.	44	45
R., W. & O.	114	115
St. Paul & Duluth	29	31
St. Paul & Duluth pf.	91	95
St. Paul & Omaha pf.	114	115
St. Paul, M. & M.	114	117
Silver bullion certificates	67¼	67½
Southern Cotton Oil	..	45
Texas Pacific Land Trust	10	11½
Toledo & Ohio Central	47	48
*Tol., St. L. & K. C.	6½	7
*Tol., St. L. & K. C. pf.	13	..
U. P., D. & G.	5¼	6
Wells-Fargo Express	107	110
*Western Union Beef	10¾	11½
Wisconsin Central	5	5¼

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stock.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref.	118⅝	118½	116⅞	118¼	31,100
Am. Tobacco	114	114	114	114	40
A., T. & S. F.	6	6	5⅝	5⅞	1,380
Ark. City Imp.	22¾	22¾	22½	22½	40
Am. Cot. Oil	27	27	27	27	100
Can. Southern	53¼	53¼	53½	53¼	100
C.,C.,C. & St.L.	44	44	43¾	43¾	10
Cent. of N. J.	98⅝	98⅝	97½	98⅛	1,300
Chi. & North.	97½	98	97⅝	98	5,570
Chicago Gas	74	74¼	73½	74	1,430
C., R. I. & P.	68⅝	68¾	68¼	68⅝	160
C., B. & Q.	81¼	81⅝	80⅞	81⅝	5,030
C., M. & St. P.	66¼	66½	65¾	66½	15,970
C.,St.P.M.& O.	38	38	38	38	100
Col. F. & I.	27⅞	27⅝	27¼	27¼	150
C., H. V. & T.	25⅝	25⅝	25½	25½	250
Del. & Hud.	129	129	128½	128½	200
D., L. & W.	161½	161½	161¼	161¼	20
Dist. & C. F.	20¼	20¼	19⅝	19⅞	3,170
General Elec.	36	36¼	35¾	36	510
L. E. & West.	23⅝	23⅝	23⅜	23¾	200
L., N. A. & C.	10	10	10	10	100
Louis. & Nash.	57¼	57½	57¼	57⅝	180
Manhattan	113	113	113	113	100
Mo. Pacific	27¾	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	240
M., K. & T. pf.	31½	31½	31¼	31⅝

The Wolverine output for May was 86¼ tons, the largest in the history of the mine. Nothing new on the situation is heard, but prices generally hold well in spite of the dullness. Copper in London was steady at 42⅞ for spot and 43¼ for futures.

Money loaned at 1 to 2 per cent, and New-York funds sold at 8c to 10c discount.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations from P. R. Cordley & Co., as follows:

LAND STOCKS.

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Anniston City	18	21	18	25
Boston	5¼	5⅜	5	5½
Boston W. P.	90	..	90	..
Brookline	5	5½	5	5½
East Boston	..	5⅞	5½	5⅞
West End	2⅜	2¾	2⅜	2⅞

TELEPHONE STOCKS.

American Bell	201	202	201	203
Erie	57½	57¾	57	57½
Mexican	70	75	70	75
New-England	72¾	73½	72½	72¾

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.

Dominion Coal	16	16¼	16¼	16¾
Dominion Coal pf	96	97	96	98
Gen. Electric pf	64	65	64	67
Illinois Steel	..	..	65	..
Lamson Store S.	24¾	25	24¾	25
Philadelphia Co.	17¾	18½	17⅝	18¼
Reece Button Hole	22½	23	22	23
West. Elec. 1st pf.	51½	52½	51¼	52
West. Electric	32½	33¼	32½	33
Bay State Gas	..	..	11⅞	12

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Boston & Albany	200½	..	210	..
Boston & Lowell	200	..	190½	..
Boston & Maine	169	169½	169	169½
Cent. Mass.	14	14¾	14¼	14¾
Cent. Mass. pf.	..	60	..	60
C. J. R. & S. Y.	97	98½	98	98½
C. J. R. & S. Y. pf	..	106	104½	106
Conn. & Pass.	141½	..	..	..
Fitchburg	17½	18¼	17	18
Fitchburg pf.	92	..	91½	..
Maine Central	..	134¾	..	..
N. Y., N. H. & H.	..	..	..	210
N. Y. & N. E. pf.	83	86	80	84
Nor. & Wor.	187	..	187	..
Old Colony	176¾	..	176½	..
West End	70½	71	71¾	72
West End pf.	92	..	..	..

MINING STOCKS.

Allouez	..	100	..	100
Atlantic	15½	15¾	15½	16
Bost. & Mon.	51	51½	50½	51
Butte & Boston	14⅞	15¼	14⅞	15
Cal. & Hecla	..	298	292	298
Centennial	1	1¼	1	1½
Franklin	15½	16⅛	15¼	16¼
Kearsarge	13¼	13⅝	13⅜	14¼
Napa (Quicksilver)	6¼	..	6¼	..
Osceola	..	28	..	29
Quincy	116¾	119	116	118
Tamarack	130	134	128	130
Tamarack, Jr.	18	19	19¼	19⅝
Wolverine	6	6¼	6	6¼

*BONDS.

C.J.R. & S.Y.c.t.5s	107	108	107	108
East. 1st 6s	120½	121	..	..
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s	97½	98	..	..
Mex. C. cn. 4s	64	..	64	64½
Mex. C. 1st inc.	17¾	18½	18	18½
Mex. C. 2d inc.	9½	10½	9½	10
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 5s	120	..	..	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 6s	113	..	..	..
N. Y. & N. E. 2d 6s	110	111	..	..
W. E. S. R. 5s	..	106	..	..
B. U. Gas 1st 5s	81⅜	81⅞	81⅝	82
B. U. Gas 2d 5s	58½	59½	59	59¾

UNLISTED.

Fort Wayne Elec.	1¾	2	..	..
Bay State G. inc. 7s	..	..	34⅞	36½

*And accrued interest

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, June 7.—Trading in stocks was devoid of special feature to-day, prices remaining steady, with the greater number of transactions in West Chicago, which sold off ½. The recent rise in Strawboard has induced good selling by holders, who have received no dividends for nearly three years, with no prospect of their early resumption. The elevated securities are entirely neglected, except a little trading in Lake Street at slight concessions. The market looks tired and lower prices seem probable.

Clearings to-day were $15,791,028. New-York exchange sold at 40c premium.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing prices received from Messrs. Breese & Cummings, Chicago, as follows:

	Fri. day.	Thurs- day.
American Strawboard	47	48¼
Cal. & Chi. Canal & Dock	63¾	*63⅞
Chi. Brew & Malt	15	..
Chi. Brew. & Malt. pf	31½	33½
Chicago P. & P. Co.	*42	43
Chicago P. & P. Co. pf	52	*51½
Chi. So. Side R. T. (Alley L.)	..	12
Chicago City Railway	330	330
Diamond M. of Ill.	133½	134
Lake Street Elevated Ry.	16⅜	16⅝
Metropolitan Elevated	..	20
Nat. & Chi. Brew	*15½	16
New-York Biscuit	69	70
North Chicago Street R. R.	202	205½
Street's West. Stable Car Line	..	14
West Chi. St. R. R.	131½	134½

BONDS.

Chi. City Ry. 4½s	..	101⅞
Chi. Gas L. & Coke 5s	93¾	94
Lake St. Elev. 5s	..	*50
North Chi. St. R. R. 1st 5s	..	*103½
W. C. St. R. R. 1st 5s	*102¼	102½
W. C. St. R. R. deb. 6s	..	101½

*Bid.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.15	.15
Belcher	.36	.32
Best & Belcher	.41	.40
Bodie Consolidated	.35	.38
Bulwer	.5	*5
Challar	.17	.18
Consolidated Cal. & Va.	2.30	2.30
Crown Point	*.35	*.35
Gould & Curry	*.23	*.23
Hale & Norcross	.92	.90
Mexican	.32	.31
Mono	.06	.05
Ophir	*1.30	*1.30
Potosi	.33	.34
Savage	.34	.33
Sierra, Nevada	.48	.48
Union Consolidated	.26	.26
Yellow Jacket	.42	*.40

*Asked.

COLORADO SPRINGS, June 7.—Gardner & Co. report the closing quotations to-day as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Gibson	.99	.97
Argentum	.97½	.98
Portland	.68	.68
Anaconda	.40	.38½
Isabella	.17	.17
Union	.14¼	.14½

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE

OF

STOCKS AND BONDS,

BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,

Wednesday, June 12th, 1895,

At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 14 Broad Way.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

51 shs. Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.
514 shs. Kings County Fire Insurance Co., B'klyn.
400 shs. Nugget Gold Mining Co., (Hypd.)
(For account of whom it may concern.)
$1,000 N. Y. Central and Hudson River R. R. extended 4 p. c. Bd., 1965, Indorsed.
10 shs. Auerbach Wolverton Electric Co.
45 shs. Seattle Coal and Iron Co.
$10,000 Terminal Warehouse Co. 8 p. c. Debenture Bds., 1904.
$10,000 Terminal Warehouse Co. 6 p. c. Mtge. Gold Bds., 1942.
100 shs. Wagner Palace Car Co.
25 shs. Secor Marine Propeller Co.
5 shs. Trow Printing and Bookbinding Co. pfd.

Meetings and Elections.

Office of the
CANTON COMPANY,
Canton, Baltimore County, Md., May 24, 1895.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of this company that their annual meeting (required by its charter and by-laws) will be held at the Carrollton Hotel, in the City of Baltimore, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of June, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the election of nine Directors for the ensuing year.

The stock transfer books will be closed on June 1, and remain closed till after the election.

W. H. BROOKS, President.
WM. W. JANNEY, Treasurer.

New-York City, May 27, 1895.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A MEETING of the stockholders of United States Casualty Company will be held at the office of the company, Room 303 Mutual Life Building, entrance 32 Liberty St., New-York City, on SATURDAY, June 15, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing a Board of Trustees. By order of the Board of Trustees.

W. H. CHESEBROUGH, Jr.

Eleventh Ward Bank,
New-York, June 1, 1895.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the bank, Avenue D, corner 10th St., on Wednesday, June 12, 1895. Poll open from 1 to 2 P. M.

CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
305 Canal St., New-York, June 3, 1895.

The annual election for Directors will be held at this office on TUESDAY, June 18, 1895. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

GEO. G. MILNE, Secretary.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,360 Broadway, 42d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank.
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J.S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $700,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS
BANKERS.
120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
LETTERS OF CREDIT
AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

Financial.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
UNION SQUARE BANK
on the morning of the 29th day of May, 1895:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$1,810,258.74
Liability of Directors, as per schedule (as maker(s))		77,713.00
Due from trust companies, State and national banks, as per schedule		375,838.37
Stocks and bonds, as per schedule		1,000.00
Specie, as per schedule		40,776.84
U. S. legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks		252,498.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$104,850.19	
Other items carried as cash, as per schedule	4,897.68	
		109,747.87
Current expenses		8,385.52
Furniture and fixtures		2,000.00
		$2,678,217.84

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$200,000.00
Surplus fund		100,000.00
Undivided profits, viz.:		
Discount	$20,835.09	
Interest	242.81	
Other profits	103,632.09	
		124,209.99
Due depositors, as follows, viz.:		
Deposits subject to check	$2,149,697.40	
Demand certificates of deposit	22,280.00	
Certified checks	77,956.10	
Cashier's checks outstanding	4,074.35	
		2,254,007.85
		$2,678,217.84

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:

FREDERICK WAGNER, President of the Union Square Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 8 Union Square, in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank before the transaction of any business on the 29th day of May, 1895; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks dated the 29th day of May, 1895, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

FREDERICK WAGNER, President.
JACOB W. SCHEU, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 5th day of June, 1895, before me.

LOUIS A. FAHS, Notary Public,
New-York City and County.

American Deposit & Loan Company
11 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

Paid-up Capital $500,000

Interest allowed on deposits.

Money loaned on Approved Securities.

George W. Jenkins ..... President
George W. Hebard ..... Vice President
Chas. H. Hamilton ..... Sec'y and Treas.

Trustees:

John E. Searles,	George Westinghouse, Jr.
W. T. Hatch,	W. N. Coler, Jr.,
Marcellus Hartley,	George W. Hebard,
	G. W. Jenkins.

HUBBARD, LOCKWOOD & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS,
40 & 42 Broadway,
(Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.)
Executes orders for the purchase or sale of stocks, bonds, and grain; also mining and miscellaneous securities.

Weekly Market Letter Sent Upon Application.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

BLAIR & CO., Bankers,
33 Wall St., New-York.

Travelers' Letters of Credit,
MUNICIPAL AND RAILROAD SECURITIES.

Langdon & Co.,
58 Wall St., New-York City.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on moderate margin, in this country and Europe. We will take pleasure in giving customers information concerning course of the market, and, if desired, use our best judgment what to buy and sell, giving parties the benefit of our 25 years' experience in the business. Prospectus sent free, explaining everything.

THE BANK OF NEW YORK
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
48 WALL ST.

Traveler's Letters of Credit
AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Financial.

HALLE & STIEGLITZ
STOCKS, GRAIN, AND COTTON.
ORDERS EXECUTED FOR INVESTMENT OR ON MARGIN.
34 AND 36 NEW ST.
BRANCH OFFICE,
444 Broome St., near B'way,
NEW-YORK.

Members of the New-York Stock Exchange, Produce Exchange, Cotton Exchange, Coffee Exchange, represented on Chicago Board of Trade.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

Toler & Halsey
Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange,
STOCKS, BONDS,
AND
INVESTMENTS.
Mills Building, N. Y.

Joint Executive Reorganization Committee
OF THE
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company.

A MAJORITY OF THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILROAD COMPANY GENERAL MORTGAGE BONDS HAVE NOW BEEN DEPOSITED, AND THE PLAN HAS BEEN DECLARED EFFECTIVE.

Holders of the General Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds, Second Mortgage Bonds and Stock, intending to participate in the Reorganization, should therefore deposit their securities as promptly as possible before the 10TH DAY OF JUNE, 1895, after which date deposits will ONLY be received with the consent of the Committee and upon SUCH TERMS as the Committee may impose.

Deposits must be made as follows:

Bonds with the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, 80 Broadway, New-York.

Stock with the NEW-YORK GUARANTY & INDEMNITY COMPANY, 59 Cedar Street, New-York.

New-York, May 29th, 1895.

EDWARD KING, Chairman.
HERMAN KOBBE, Secretary.

Kansas Pacific Consolidated
First Mortgage Bonds.

The undersigned, at the request of a large number of the holders of the Consolidated First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, have undertaken to act as a committee for the protection of the bondholders and the enforcement of their rights. A bondholders' agreement has been prepared for signature, and deposited with the Mercantile Trust Company, which will issue certificates upon deposit of bonds. Copies of this agreement may be obtained from the Secretary, or from the Mercantile Trust Company.

AFTER JUNE 30TH, 1895, $10.00 PER BOND WILL BE REQUIRED FROM THOSE DEPOSITING, SUBJECT TO FULL DISCRETION OF THE COMMITTEE TO REMIT SUCH REQUIREMENT IN SPECIAL CASES.

FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Chairman.
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
THOMAS DENNY,
OLIVER AMES, 2d, Boston, Mass.
GEORGE LEIGHTON, St. Louis, Mo.
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
COMMITTEE.

W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, Secretary, 33 Wall St.
STRONG & CADWALADER, Counsel.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Savannah & Western Bonds.

We have now on deposit with the Central Trust Company of New-York $4,400,000 in Bonds.

All holders of bonds (or certificates for bonds issued by the Mercantile Trust Co.) are requested TO DEPOSIT THEM WITH THE CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW-YORK ON OR BEFORE THE 10TH DAY OF JUNE, after which time a PENALTY of ten dollars per bond will be imposed.

The certificates of the Central Trust Co. issued for the bonds are listed on the Stock Exchange.

SIMON BORG,
R. C. MARTIN,
H. E. GARTH,
EMANUEL LEHMAN,
SIDNEY F. TYLER,
F. M. COLSTON,
EDWIN S. HOOLEY, J. M. LICHTENAUER.

OHIO SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
1st Mortgage Bonds.

In view of the appointment of a Receiver of this Company, in behalf of the stockholders and unsecured creditors, we, as holders of and representing a very large amount of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, request the First Mortgage bondholders to communicate with us, giving their addresses and the amount of their several holdings. We deem it to the advantage of the bondholders to co-operate in order to prevent the creation of any indebtedness which may have precedence over our mortgage.

ROLSTON & BASS,
20 Broad St., New-York City.

TREASURY STOCK FOR SALE.

INEZ GOLD AND SILVER
MINING COMPANY.

100,000 shares of Treasury Stock offered for sale at 15c. per share. Proceeds to be used for developing the mines. The property is located at CRYSTAL, GUNNISON CO., COLORADO, on the same mineral belt that runs through LEADVILLE and ASPEN.

For full particulars apply to

BRAZEAU & HESSE,
44 Broad and 40 New St., New-York City

Dividends.

THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY,
(Mackay-Bennett System,)
Office of the Treasurer, 253 Broadway, New-York.
Dividend No. 24.

A quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Cent. on the capital stock of this company is hereby declared payable on the 1st day of July, 1895, out of the net earnings to all stockholders of record on the 21st day of June, 1895.

The transfer books will be closed at 2:30 P. M. on the 21st instant and reopened on the morning of the 2d of July.

By order of the Board of Directors,
E. C. PLATT, Treasurer.

Dated June 4, 1895.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY,
Office of the Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, June 8, 1895.

A dividend of Four Per Cent. on the capital stock of the NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office, on the 1st day of July next.

The transfer books will be closed at 12 o'clock M. on Saturday, the 15th inst., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. July 2 next.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

THE AMERICAN SUGAR REFINING CO.
New-York, June 7, 1895.

The Board of Directors of The American Sugar Refining Company have this day declared the following dividends, payable July 2, 1895:

On that portion of the Preferred Stock which is entitled to quarterly dividends, 1¾ PER CENT.

On that portion of the Preferred Stock which is entitled to semi-annual dividends, 3½ PER CENT.

On the Common Stock a dividend of 3 PER CENT.

The transfer books will close on June 14, at 3 o'clock P. M., and be reopend on July 3.

JNO. E. SEARLES, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.
June 6, 1895.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this company on July 1, 1895, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 15, 1895, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York. Transfer books will close at 12 M. June 15, 1895, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., July 2, 1895.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall Street, June 6th, 1895.—A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred stock and ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the common stock of this Company will be paid at this office on Friday, July 5th, 1895. Transfer books will close on Monday, June 10th, and reopen on Monday, June 24th, 1895. M. L. SYKES, Treasurer.

Financial.

THE
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company's
First Mortgage Sinking Fund 7 Per Cent. Land Grant Gold Bonds.

In conformity with the provisions of the Mortgage Deed of Trust securing the above Bonds, we, the undersigned Trustees, hereby give notice that 55 Bonds of $100 each, 11 Bonds of $500 each, and 189 Bonds of $1,000 each of the numbers specified below were this day, in our presence, fairly and without preference or discrimination, designated by lot for redemption at 105 per cent. and accrued interest, payable out of the moneys pledged to us from proceeds of sales of land, and now available for that purpose. The Bonds so drawn will be paid by us on presentation at the office of the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine St., New-York; and the holders thereof are hereby notified that they should be presented on or before 1ST DAY OF JULY NEXT, AS FROM THAT DATE INTEREST WILL CEASE TO ACCRUE THEREON:

55 BONDS AT $100 EACH.

Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.
20	120	508	743	860	1179	1342	1423	1795	1898
29	160	530	772	893	1204	1373	1483	1818	1922
39	181	593	779	946	1236	1374	1493	1834	1943
66	305	621	813	1100	1263	1400	1522	1846	1986
106	417	659	821	1138	1339	1406	1540	1887	2023
112	450	671	854	1150					

11 BONDS AT $500 EACH.

2	22	68	86	97	104	126	179	267	313
10									

189 BONDS AT $1,000 EACH.

44	840	1434	1988	2579	3437	4052	4872	5724	6735
122	862	1492	2019	2673	3480	4100	4922	5791	6790
142	907	1552	2020	2682	3541	4125	5078	5908	6793
159	942	1565	2072	2702	3645	4164	5106	5978	6834
169	962	1621	2146	2804	3647	4258	5137	5986	6880
257	966	1633	2150	2876	3675	4280	5158	6030	6864
288	974	1673	2181	2887	3684	4282	5212	6231	6898
325	987	1694	2235	2905	3708	4324	5214	6267	6982
326	991	1722	2244	2917	3744	4342	5227	6301	7075
377	1009	1783	2262	2936	3776	4371	5234	6345	7143
397	1066	1811	2293	2956	3903	4414	5291	6385	7160
439	1161	1829	2340	2978	3912	4557	5367	6422	7239
455	1190	1880	2343	3065	3939	4565	5887	6427	7269
465	1193	1885	2344	3067	3941	4658	5389	6587	7316
610	1204	1886	2351	3309	3956	4065	5418	6841	7328
636	1222	1919	2497	3341	3964	4709	5479	6853	7428
658	1230	1930	2502	3350	3965	4768	5555	6895	7483
775	1332	1936	2504	3353	3970	4770	5605	6720	7571
817	1409	1974	2512	3433	3989	4775	5642	6724	

JOHN S. KENNEDY,
J. A. ROOSEVELT, } Trustees.
New-York, April 9, 1895.

DRAWING NO. 16.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage Bonds
OF
The New-York Elevated Railroad Company
DATED JANUARY 1, 1876.

The Central Trust Company of New-York hereby gives notice that it is prepared to make immediate payment for the First Mortgage Bonds of the New-York Elevated Railroad Company, payment of which has been called for Jan. 1, 1896, at the rate of $1,120 for each bond, less interest at the rate of three per cent. per annum on such amount from the date of presentation to Jan. 1, 1896.

The Central Trust Company reserves the right to withdraw this offer, or to increase the rate of discount, at any time hereafter.

Dated New-York, May 28, 1895.

CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW-YORK,
By F. P. OLCOTT, President.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT COMPANY OF MINNESOTA.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the 6 per cent. bonds of the above company, dated June 1st, 1891, that the Atlantic Trust Company, under the provisions of the deed of trust securing said bonds, will receive at its office, at No. 39 William Street, in the City of New-York, until July 10th, 1895, offers for the sale of said bonds to the amount of $50,000, at not exceeding par and interest to the date of payment therefor.

If $50,000 in amount of said bonds are not offered for sale as aforesaid, it will be the duty of the trustee to redeem by lot bonds to the amount not offered, in accordance with the provisions of the deed of trust.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
New-York, May 31st, 1895.

DO YOU WANT TO SELL A WESTERN MORTGAGE and obtain a good 5 per cent. investment instead? Address The Boston Realty Indemnity and Trust Co., 33 Equitable Bldg., Boston, Mass.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, June 7—8 P. M.—Forecast for Saturday:

MAINE, fair, warmer, easterly winds. NEW-HAMPSHIRE and VERMONT, fair, warmer, northerly winds. MASSACHUSETTS, fair, warmer in eastern portion, easterly winds. RHODE ISLAND, fair, warmer, easterly winds. CONNNECTICUT, fair, warmer, northerly winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair, warmer, northerly winds.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, fair, slightly warmer, northerly winds. NEW-JERSEY, fair, warmer, northerly winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, and DELAWARE, fair, but with increasing cloudiness Saturday afternoon, afterwards shifting to easterly winds, warmer. VIRGINIA, increasing cloudiness, warmer, easterly winds. NORTH CAROLINA, increasing cloudiness, warmer, easterly winds. SOUTH CAROLINA fair, slightly warmer, easterly winds. GEORGIA, increasing cloudiness, easterly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, stationary temperature, easterly winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, stationary temperature, southerly winds. ALABAMA, cloudy weather, stationary temperature, southerly winds. MISSISSIPPI, cloudy weather, with possible showers, southerly winds. TENNESSEE, increasing cloudiness, easterly winds. KENTUCKY, increasing cloudiness, southeasterly winds. ILLINOIS, increasing cloudiness, warmer in eastern portion, easterly winds. EASTERN TEXAS, OKLAHOMA, and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, stationary temperature, southerly winds. ARKANSAS, cloudy weather, possibly showers Saturday afternoon, southerly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, WEST VIRGINIA, and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, increasing cloudiness, warmer, easterly winds. OHIO and INDIANA, cloudy weather, warmer, easterly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, cloudy, with possible showers, warmer, easterly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, showers, warmer in eastern portion, cooler in extreme western portion Saturday afternoon, variable winds, becoming westerly. WISCONSIN, showers, warmer in extreme southeast portion, easterly winds. MINNESOTA, showers, cooler in northwest portion, northerly winds. IOWA, showers, cooler in extreme northwest portion, southeasterly winds. MISSOURI, increasing cloudiness, warmer in southern portion, southeasterly winds. NORTH DAKOTA, showers, stationary temperature, northerly winds. SOUTH DAKOTA, showers, cooler, northerly winds. NEBRASKA, showers, cooler, northerly winds. KANSAS, showers and local windstorms, cooler in western portion, southerly winds, becoming northerly. COLORADO, showers in eastern portion, cooler, northerly winds. MONTANA, fair, warmer in western portion, northerly winds.

The Eastern area of high pressure over the lower lake region Thursday night has moved slowly eastward and is now central over New-York. The western area of high pressure has moved rather rapidly from the Northern Pacific coast to Assiniboia, increasing in energy and accompanied by cool and rainy weather. An area of low pressure is forming over Eastern Colorado and will probably be accompanied by thunder showers and local storms. The temperature has risen generally throughout the country, except in a narrow strip along the Atlantic coast and in the far West. Rain has fallen in Montana, Wyoming, and the Dakotas, and in Mississippi. Generally fair and slightly warmer weather, with increasing cloudiness Sunday, is indicated for the region east of the Mississippi.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 7.—Cotton dull; good middling, 7½c; middling, 7c; low middling, 6⅝c; good ordinary, 6 5-16c; net receipts, 892 bales; gross, 1,975 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 380 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 146,663 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 9,319 bales; gross, 6,405 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,180 bales; to the Continent, 14,360 bales; coastwise, 5,367 bales; sales, 2,125 bales; spinners, 1,572 bales.

GALVESTON, June 7.—Cotton quiet; middling, 6¾c; low middling, 6½c; good ordinary, 6¼c; net and gross receipts, 585 bales; exports, coastwise, 6,165 bales; sales, none; stock, 13,398 bales. Weekly—Net and gross receipts, 1,230 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 5,850 bales; coastwise, 1,176 bales; sales, 429 bales; spinners, 196 bales.

SAVANNAH, June 7.—Cotton steady; middling, 6¾c; low middling, 6 7-16c; good ordinary, 6 1-16c; net and gross receipts, 961 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,444 bales; sales, 10 bales; stock, 16,998 bales. Weekly—Net and gross receipts, 3,028 bales; exports, to the Continent, 3,775 bales; coastwise, 4,889 bales; sales, 45 bales.

NEW GAME LAW APPROVED

Gov. Morton Signs the Donaldson Revision.

OF MUCH INTEREST TO SPORTSMEN

The Bill Provides Better Protection for Fish and Game—Trout Season Made Uniform in the State.

ALBANY, June 7.—Senator Donaldson's revision of the game laws, which was signed by Gov. Morton to-day, is of much interest to the fish and game sportsmen.

The bill was the result of the investigation made by the Senate Committee on Game Laws last year, after thorough inquiry in every section of the State. The information gathered by the committee was of the greatest value, and was submitted to Mr. Van Cleef and his associates on the Law Committee of the New-York State Association for the Protection of Fish and Game, and by them the bill was drawn. The committee called to its hearings all classes of citizens and representatives of every interest connected with fish and game. They believed that in the past committees had erred in listening entirely to the representatives of fish and game clubs, and they concluded to invite those who would present the other side of the question. As a result, the new law is perhaps the fairest representation of the sentiment of the entire people of the State that was ever passed by the Legislature. Whenever the committee believed that the laws framed in the interest of the protection of fish and game were so harsh as to affect the interests of consumers or dealers, concessions were made, and the law moderated and made more popular. The committee felt that the vast majority of the people of the State was more interested in securing cheap and abundant food fish than in preserving game fishes.

The most important feature of the bill is in its clearness of language, the absence of unnecessary words or misleading provisions, and the ease with which the penalty for violations may be determined.

The new law makes the trout-fishing season uniform throughout the State, the open season being from April 16 to Aug. 31. Under the old law, trout fishing opened on April 1 in Caledonia Creek, and on Long Island, and not until April 15 in the rest of the State.

A very valuable and important feature of the bill is that of Section 151, which provides for the registration and licensing of nets. This measure was recommended by Gov. Flower in his annual message in 1894, and is practically the system that has been so successfully used in Canada for many years. If nets are licensed and given a tag number, the protectors and foresters can readily identify the owner of a net illegally used, and if the tag is missing, the net can be destroyed at once without further process. This section, aside from the revenue it will give the State, will do far more toward securing a better enforcement of the laws for the protection of fish than any other provision of the law.

Another valuable provision relative to fishing is that contained in Section 149, which

THE DAYS OF TWEED RECALLED

SUIT AGAINST THE ESTATE OF JOHN M. DAVIDSON.

Thomas Gregan's Heirs Enter Claim Against Seventh Avenue Property —Alleged Misunderstanding.

A suit recalling the prodigal days of the Tweed ring was on trial yesterday before Judge Beach in the Special Term of the Supreme Court.

The suit involves the title to the property at the northeast corner of Forty-second Street and Seventh Avenue. Thomas Gregan owned the property twenty-seven years ago, and his granddaughter and her mother are suing to establish their ownership.

Gregan kept a livery stable on the corner, and the place was the resort of Tweed, "Prince Harry" Genet, Peter B. Sweeney, Judge Barnard, John McBride Davidson, and other friends of Tweed, all of whom owned fast horses, which they stabled with Gregan.

Gregan died in January, 1868. He left a son, Edward J. Gregan, for whom John McBride Davidson was appointed guardian. Young Gregan was married in 1872 to a woman who is now Mrs. Charlotte Courtney, having remarried after her first husband's death.

In the litigation which is now going on over the property, it is charged that young Gregan, on April 24, 1872, while in an intoxicated condition, was induced by Davidson to sign a quit claim deed of the property for a consideration of $200.

It is alleged now that Gregan was not of age at that time, and, to show that he was not, an old Bible has been introduced in evidence. It was presented to him when a student in St. John's College by the late Archbishop Hughes. Young Gregan died in 1877, leaving his widow and a daughter, Charlotte W. Gregan, who is now of age.

John McBride Davidson died on Jan. 30, 1895, at Saratoga, N. Y., leaving a wife and daughter. By his will his estate, including the property now in suit, was placed in trust with Charles J. Buchanan of Albany and ex-Judge Augustus Bockes of Saratoga. It is alleged that these trustees induced Gregan's daughter to sign away her rights in the property for the sum of $3,500, and that in May, 1891, they got Mrs. Courtney to relinquish her dower rights for $1,500.

Mrs. Courtney has an action pending against the trustees of Davidson's estate to set aside her release of dower, and the daughter has also brought suit to recover her interest in the estate of her father. It is the action of the daughter that is on trial before Judge Beach. She is represented by Norman A. Lawlor. John E. Parsons appears for the trustees.

Mrs. Courtney and her daughter, Miss Gregan, both testified yesterday. It was admitted that they had signed the papers referred to, and that $3,500 and $1,500 had been paid. Mrs. Courtney said that she understood that the $3,500 had been paid for the support and education of her daughter. Neither of them understood the nature of the papers which they had signed. The release of dower and other papers which they had signed were put in evidence.

The trial was not concluded.

JUDGE AND LAWYER AT ODDS.

Sharp Words by Justice Ehrlich to Wales F. Severance.

Wales F. Severance, the lawyer, and Chief Justice Ehrlich of the City Court had a little misunderstanding yesterday that threatened at one time to end in the commitment of Mr. Severance for contempt of court.

Mr. Severance appeared before Chief Justice Ehrlich as counsel for Rudolph Aronson, the theatrical manager, in a suit brought by Carl Biringer to recover $1,814.13 for money loaned. When Mr. Biringer finished his direct testimony Mr. Severance took him in hand for cross-examination.

He asked a long series of questions that the Court ruled out as irrelevant. Mr. Severance received these rulings in no amiable spirit, and finally the Judge said that he must cease his rude remarks, and stop wasting the time of the court by asking questions that had no bearing in the case.

Mr. Severance did not pay much attention to the Judge's admonitions, and the Court finally told the witness not to answer any more questions propounded by Severance. The lawyer took exception to this order and insisted that Biringer should answer his questions.

"Don't answer," said the Chief Justice sharply.

"Answer me," exclaimed Mr. Severance, jumping up excitedly and waiving his arms. He also made several spirited remarks about Justice Ehrlich's rulings.

"Make that man take his seat and keep quiet," commanded the Court, speaking to the attendants. Mr. Severance thereupon subsided, and Justice Ehrlich charged the jury directing it to bring in a sealed verdict.

Mr. Severance took exception to the entire proceeding, which he said was "a gross piece of injustice." Justice Ehrlich took no notice of this remark and adjourned the court.

A MERRY WAR OVER WORDS.

Sydney Rosenfeld Gets Another Injunction Against Canary & Lederer.

Sydney Rosenfeld does not intend to let Canary & Lederer open at the Casino to-night with "The Merry World" if he can help it.

When Mr. Rosenfeld got the injunction, through his attorney, Myron H. Oppenheim, restraining the theatrical managers from using the title "The Mimic World," Mr. Lederer adopted the word "merry" for "mimic."

Mr. Oppenheim went before Judge Bischoff of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday and got an order directing Canary & Lederer to show cause to-day why they should not be punished for contempt of court, and restrained from producing the play at the Casino under the title of "The Merry World."

Mr. Oppenheim alleged that it is a "colorable imitation" of the title adjudged to be Mr. Rosenfeld's property, and that Judge Giegerich, who decided "The Mimic World" contest in the playwright's favor, had restrained Canary & Lederer from using any such imitation. Mr. Oppenheim therefore contended that the Casino managers had been guilty of contempt of court.

An Injunction Denied.

The application of Meyer Feuchtwanger of 717 Lexington Avenue for a preliminary injunction restraining the Metropolitan Street Railway Company from operating a cable road in front of his premises was denied yesterday by Judge Dugro in the Superior Court.

It was asserted by Mr. Feuchtwanger that the railway company had not obtained the consent of a majority of the property owners along the proposed route over the road from Forty-second Street along Lexington Avenue to the Harlem River.

Elihu Root, counsel for the railroad company, denied that the company did not have the consent of the requisite number of property owners. But, even if it had not, the plaintiff, said Mr. Root, had been guilty of laches, and had only come into court after permitting the road to expend over $1,600,000. Mr. Root said that Feuchtwanger had made no objection while the company was building the road in front of his house and was debarred from complaining at so late a date.

Judge Dugro said that, as the granting of a preliminary injunction was discretionary with the court, and as the case would have to be tried, he could see no reason for going into the issues raised previous to the trial of the case for a permanent injunction. There was no objection made, he said, to the operation of horse cars, and in view of the vast amount of money already expended he did not see why a cable should not be used.

Contesting Mrs. Broderick's Bequest.

Surrogate Fitzgerald has been asked to decide what shall be done with a bequest of $1,000 that, under the will of Mrs. Elizabeth Broderick, who died several years ago, was left to Father Riordan, who conducted the Mission of the Holy Rosary at Castle Garden, for the charities he was interested in at the time of the execution of the will.

Father Riordan died some time prior to Mrs. Broderick, and the question now arises as to whether the $1,000 shall be given to his successor or become a part of the residuary estate of Mrs. Broderick. It was contended in behalf of the estate of Mrs. Broderick that the bequest ended with the death of Father Riordan, inasmuch as no specific charity was mentioned in the will in connection with it.

John Hayes, one of Mayor Strong's appointees as Justice of Special Sessions, appeared in behalf of Father Callahan, the successor of Father Riordan in the Castle Garden Mission. He asserted that, as Father Riordan had not been interested in any other charity but the mission he was conducting at Castle Garden, the money should continue to his successor in that work. He insisted that the bequest was not a personal one, but was intended to be devoted to the work of the mission.

Extra Pay for Commissioners.

To Lewis J. Conlan, William C. Holbrook, and William H. Barker have been awarded $1,000 each as extra compensation under an order made yesterday by Justice Andrews of the Supreme Court.

They were the Commissioners appointed in 1893 to assess the damages to be awarded to property owners for the taking of property for the Jerome Avenue approach to the new Macomb's Dam Bridge across the Harlem River. They asked $1,000 each as compensation for extra services as Commissioners, in addition to the $936 which had been allowed them under the statute. The Commissioners received $6 a day for each meeting, and they held 156 regular meetings.

They insisted that the legal rate of compensation was not commensurate with the amount of time spent and labor performed in the discharge of their duties. They also claimed that they had many difficult questions of law and fact that they were compelled to pass upon. The awards to property owners for property taken amounted to about $200,000.

Contests His Grandmother's Will.

Frank D. Heyward, through his special guardian, Howard S. Gans, has begun a contest in the Surrogate's Court over the will of his grandmother, Mrs. Zifa Heyward, who died in Paris, France, on March 3, leaving an estate estimated to be worth $50,000.

Mrs. Heyward was the widow of Henry Heyward. She died in Paris while on a visit to her daughter, Countess Zeffita de Rohan-Chabot. Mrs. Heyward's will was executed in Paris on Feb. 2, 1892, and under it she gives all of her property, including that over which she had power of appointment under the will of her husband, to her daughter, Zeffita, and appoints her as executrix and Clifford A. Hand as executor. Her grandson, Frank D. Heyward, resides with his mother, Georgiana R. Heyward, in Brooklyn. His father, Frank D. Heyward, has been dead for some time.

It is charged that the will was obtained by fraud and undue influence on the part of the daughter Zeffita, and, furthermore, that inasmuch as she is a non-resident, she is not authorized to hold real estate.

Dr. Whitehead May Be Indicted Again.

Assistant District Attorney Davis will go before the Grand Jury on Monday and ask for a new indictment against Dr. J. Newton Whitehead, in whose case the jury disagreed on Thursday.

Mr. Davis will take no steps in connection with the illeged use on money on Dr. Whitehead's behalf to secure a disagreement of the jury.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—Judge Bischoff of the Court of Common Pleas signed an order yesterday directing Agnes Ryan to either pay into court $250 or file security for costs in an action she has pending against the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York to recover $25,000 damages for injuries sustained by falling over a stump of a tree in the sidewalk on One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, between Second and Third Avenues, on April 11, 1891.

—A suit brought by Traitel Brothers against the Mayor and Commonalty of the City and Holbrook Brothers to recover $3,093.35 for material furnished and work done on the new Aquarium at Castle Garden was on trial yesterday before Judge Giegerich in the Court of Common Pleas. The trial was not concluded.

—Policeman John H. Hurley of the East Fifty-first Street station, who is under indictment on charges by Annie Schulties of 343 East Fifty-third Street of criminal assault, and who is under suspension, was surrendered yesterday by his bondsman, Charles Wolff, who says he has been acting queerly of late.

—An indictment was filed yesterday against William P. Robinson, charging him with larceny in the first degree. Robinson, it is alleged, embezzled about $8,000 from Tillotson & Son, the English booksellers, whom he represented in this country.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens Ruin Room 122 Post Office Building, at 2 P. M. Motion calendar.

Adjourned.—1—Stark Medicine Company vs. Wisdom. 2—Palmer vs. Chicago Evening Post Company. Palmer vs. Chicago Herald Company. 4—Dixon Crucible Company vs. Eleen. 5—Taylor vs. Perry. 6—Taylor vs. Blue Ridge Marble Company. 7—Graves vs. Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company. 8—Morehead vs. Striker. 9—Lilienthal vs. Druskitleb. 11—Union Powder Company vs. Traver. 12—Gunter vs. Martinox.

Cases Noticed.—13—Riker vs. Alsop. 14—Wakelee vs. Davis. 15—Cornwall vs. Davis. 16—Fletcher vs. Barney Peak Tin Mining, Milling, and Manufacturing Company. 17—Beggs vs. Electrical Development Company. 18—Sessions vs. Gould. 19—Barrow Steamship Company vs. schooner Daylight. 20—New-York Security and Trust Company vs. Equitable Mortgage Company. 21—Roome vs. Johnson Embossing Machine Company. 22—Evans vs. Pullman Palace Car Company. 23—L. E. Waterman Company vs. Webster.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

In the Court of Appeals the following cases were argued to-day:

No. 48—Ella D. George, appellant, vs. Josephine E. Carpenter et al., respondents.—Argued by Edward B. Whitney for appellant, Howard Van Sindera for respondents.

No. 8—William E. Demarest, appellant, vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York, respondents.—Argued by George W. Miller, Seeman Miller, and George C. Eldridge for appellant; David J. Dean for respondents.

The following is the calendar for Monday: Nos. 944, 47, 624, 164, 207, 246, 247, 947.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Saturday calendar called in Part III. room at 10:30 A. M.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Will for Probate—Mary E. De Shays.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. District Attorney Fellows, Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Weeks, and Special Assistant District Attorneys Rollins and Fox for the People.

1—William McLaughlin.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Chateaugay Ore and Iron Company vs. Farmers' Loan and Trust Company—Hamilton Odell.

SUPREME COURT—Ingraham, J.—Davis vs. Runkle—Perry J. Fuller.

SUPERIOR COURT—Dugro, J.—Bachrach vs. Greenwood—Julius Offenbach. Goldenberg vs. L. & C. Wise Company—Edward Jacobs.

PAID THE PENALTY OF THEIR CRIMES

Six Murderers Hanged in Different Parts of the Country.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7.—Patrick Collins, Anthony Azoff, and Amello Garcia were hanged at San Quentin Penitentiary to-day.

Patrick Collins, in October, 1893, stabbed his wife twenty-eight times. Mrs. Collins was janitress in a kindergarten, and, because she refused to support her husband, who was a drunkard, he killed her.

Anthony Azoff, a Russian, shot and killed Detective Len Harris of the Southern Pacific Company at Boulder Creek Station, May 15, last year. Azoff had planned to rob the station.

Amello Garcia, a Mexican, tortured an aged man, James Gullmiot, near Colton, last October, to make him surrender some money, which Garcia supposed he had concealed. His methods failing, he cut the throat of his victim.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 7.—Lee Harris and Abe Mitchell, colored highway robbers and murderers, were hanged in the jail yard at noon to-day. In January last they went to the store of Pleaget Meriweather, in the northern part of the city, at night. While one kept watch the other tied Meriweather down and cut his throat. They then robbed the store.

MORRILLTON, Ark., June 7.—Will Downs, who assaulted Pauline Bridenbaugh, was hanged this morning.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, June 7. — Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day in New-York as follows: O. J. Daniels, Cicero Centre; Vernon Pickle, Stephens Mills; M. W. Clark, Woodard.

Champion Butcher of the Country.

CINCINNATI, June 7.—Andy Emwein, of Swift's works in Chicago, became the champion butcher of the United States last night. He and Joseph Paruka of Cincinnati were the contestants, and the killing and dressing of a steer each was the work. Each man had a helper. Emwein won by killing, skinning, and completely dressing his steer in five minutes and seventeen seconds. Paruka finished in six minutes and thirty-three seconds. The best previous record was 5:42. Emwein will defend his title against all comers.

Legal Notices.

EQUITABLE MORTGAGE COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that all real estate of this company, or interests therein, will be sold at public auction, by CHARLES A. BERRIAN, Auctioneer, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 59 Liberty St., New-York City, on July 1, 1895, at noon, for cash, 10 per cent. payable with the bid and the remainder within thirty days. The real estate thus sold is situated in the following States and Counties:

KANSAS—Counties of Anderson, Barber, Barton, Bourbon, Butler, Chautauqua, Cherokee, Clark, Clay, Cloud, Coffey, Cowley, Decatur, Davis, Dickinson, Edwards, Elk, Finney, Garfield, Geary, Gray, Grant, Greeley, Gove, Greenwood, Graham, Hamilton, Harvey, Haskell, Hodgeman, Jewell, Kearney, Kingman, Labette, Lincoln, Lyon, Lane, Leavenworth, Linn, Marion, McPherson, Miami, Montgomery, Morris, Mitchell, Morton, Neosho, Norton, Osborne, Ottawa, Pawnee, Phillips, Pratt, Rawlins, Reno, Rooks, Russell, Saline, Scott, Seward, Sheridan, Smith, Stanton, Stevens, Sumner, Sherman, Washington, Wichita, Wilson, Woodson.

MISSOURI—Counties of Webster, Ray, Howell, Texas, Phelps, Wright, McDonald, Dallas, Marion, Pulaski, Laclede, Jackson, Clay, Vernon, Newton.

NEBRASKA—Counties of Webster, Adams, Kearney, Merrick, Holt, Cedar, Franklin, Sherman.

MINNESOTA—County of Anoka.

SOUTH DAKOTA—County of Coddington.

ARKANSAS—Counties of Desha, Phillips, Sebastian, Scott, Arkansas, White, Polk, Logan, Washington, Pulaski, Hempstead, Saline, Ashley, Pope.

IDAHO—County of Ada.

TEXAS—Counties of Freestone, Hunt, Johnson.

LOUISIANA—Parishes of Morehouse, Bossier.

ALABAMA—Counties of Etowah, Calhoun, Marshall.

GEORGIA—Counties of Murray, Jackson, Barrow, Troup, Clayton, Polk, Webster, Gordon, Crawford, Baldwin, Thomas, Lee, Lowndes, Whitfield, Greene, Taliaferro, Dawson, Cobb, Floyd, Marion, Houston.

SOUTH CAROLINA—County of Edgefield.

MISSISSIPPI—Counties of Clay, Bolivar, Rankin.

COLORADO—Counties of Castilla, Huerfano, Bent, Logan, Conejos, Las Animas, El Paso, Rio Grande, Saguache.

WASHINGTON—Counties of Garfield, Columbia.

Detailed descriptions of the real estate can be seen at the offices of the Auctioneer and Receivers.

By order of the United States Circuit Court,
CHARLES N. FOWLER, }
JAMES M. GIFFORD, } Receivers.
SHEARMAN & STERLING, Attorneys.
June 8th, 1895.

BY-LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES CASUALTY COMPANY, REGULATING THE ELECTION OF TRUSTEES.

Section 1. The first meeting of the stockholders for the election of fifteen (15) Trustees and two (2) Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting shall be held at noon on the fifteenth (15th) day of June, 1895, at the office of the company, in the City of New-York. Subsequent annual meetings of stockholders shall be held as specified in the charter of the company. At each of such meetings two (2) Inspectors shall be chosen to serve at the next election. The polls shall remain open half an hour.

Section 2. No Trustee or officer of the company or any person who may be a candidate for the office of Trustee shall serve as an inspector of Election. Vacancies in the office of Inspector of Election shall be filled by a vote of the stockholders at any meeting at which an election is to be held.

Section 3. The Secretary shall cause such notice of all meetings of stockholders to be given as is required by law.

Section 4. Special meetings of the stockholders may be called by the Board of Trustees at any time, and shall be called by them whenever the owners of certificates of two-fifths (2-5) or more of the stock of the company outstanding at the time make application in writing to the Trustees therefor, stating the objects of the proposed meeting. Business transacted at special meetings shall be confined to the object stated in the call and matters germane thereto. For meetings not regulated by statute, one week's notice shall be given to each of the stockholders by mailing the same to his place of residence or business, as it may appear on the stock books of the company.

W. H. CHESEBROUGH, Jr.,
Secretary.

Surrogate Notices.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, by the Grace of God free and independent.—To LAURA M. STOIBER, of full age, and HELEN M. STOIBER, an infant, under fourteen years of age, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the City of New-York, on the 9th day of May, 1895, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Louis Stoiber, as a Trustee of the residuary estate of said Felix Stoiber, under the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New-York, the 17th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

FERNANDO SOLINGER, Attorney for Trustee, 229 Broadway, New-York City.
my18-1aw6w

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to ALFRED J. WESTERMAYR, send greeting:

Whereas, Edward Westermayr of the City of New-York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 29th day of August, 1890, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Sophia Westermayr, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased, therefore, you, each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the 8d day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty years, are to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply ofr one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 3d day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
my11-1aw6wS Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMERSON RHODES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Boardman & Boardman, at Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of January, 1895. EMERSON A. RHODES, Administrator. M. GUTHRIE, Executors of the estate of Emerson Rhodes, deceased. BOARDMAN & BOARDMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 155 and 157 Broadway, New-York City, N. Y.
j26law-6mS

ANDERSON, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES ANDERSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Young & Ver Planck, No. 49 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of September next. Dated New-York the 21st day of March, 1895. J. SCHUYLER ANDERSON, Executor. YOUNG & VER PLANCK, Attorneys for Executor, 54 William Street, New-York City.
mh23-1aw6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET WELSH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Stedman & Larkin, No. 7 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of November next. Dated New-York, the 17th day of May, 1895. ELLEN E. WELSH, Administratrix, with the will annexed. STEDMAN & LARKIN, Attorneys for Administratrix, 7 Nassau Street, New-York City.
my18-1aw6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNIE S. FLINT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 2 Wall St., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of January, 1895. CHARLES W. GOULD, temporary Administrator. JOHN L. WILKIE, Attys for Administrator, No. 2 Wall St., New-York City.
j26-1aw6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GRACE TORIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 866 Broadway, in the Village of Saratoga Springs, on or before the 6th day of July next.—Dated Saratoga Springs, N. Y., the 3d day of January, 1895. J. H. MORRIS, Administrator.
ja5-1aw6mS

Surrogate Notices.

MATHEWS, MARY ELLIS.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to WILLIAM MATHEWS, the elder, (brother of Samuel Mathews, deceased, father of Mary Ellis Mathews, the decedent,) if he be living; and if he shall have died since the death of Mary Ellis Mathews, the decedent, his executor or administrator, if any, whose name cannot be ascertained; also William Mathews, Jr., (one of the children of William Mathews, the elder, brother of the said Samuel Mathews, deceased,) if he be living and his father be dead, and if the said William Mathews, Jr., shall have survived his father and shall have died since the death of the said decedent, his executor or administrator, if any, whose name cannot be ascertained; also Sarah ——, formerly Sarah Mathews, (one of the children of William Mathews, the elder, brother of the said Samuel Mathews, deceased,) whose surname cannot after diligent inquiry be ascertained, if she be living and her father be dead, and if the said Sarah ——, formerly Sarah Mathews, shall have survived her father and shall have died since the death of the said decedent, her executor or administrator, if any, whose name cannot be ascertained; also John S. Conabeer; also William Woodley, if he be living, and if he shall have died since the death of the said decedent, his executor or administrator, if any, whose name cannot be ascertained; also Mary Woodley; also Caroline De Forest Oakley, George E. Conley, Annie C. Kirby, Addie F. Lowerre, Elizabeth F. Marcellus, William R. Boyd, the Rector, Church Wardens, and Vestrymen of Trinity Church, in the City of Mount Vernon, Town of East Chester, County of Westchester, and State of New-York; The Rector, Wardens, and Vestry of St. Paul's Church, Salem, in Washington County, in the State of New-York; Constance Miriam Kirby, Louisa Conley, Anna Lapthorne, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits which were of Walter Lapthorne, deceased; Anna Lapthorne, Morris De La Vergne, Sarah De La Vergne, Helen S. Boyd, formerly Helen S. Gardner; William Lane Shilston, Annie Shilston, The American Seamen's Friend Society of the City of New-York, and the Home for Old Men and Aged Couples of the City of New-York, and to all persons interested in the estate of Mary Ellis Mathews, late of the City of New-York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the thirtieth day of May, 1895, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Walter Lapthorne, Charles M. Kirby, and Edwin Huckins, as the executors of the last will and testament of Mary Ellis Mathews, late of our County of New-York, deceased; and the account of the said Charles M. Kirby and Edwin Huckins, as the surviving executors of the last will and testament of the said deceased; and you the said Mary Woodley are required to appear by your committee, if you have one, and you the said Constance Miriam Kirby, if an infant, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure respectively to do so, guardians will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the seventh day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

DUNNING & FOWLER, Attorneys for Executors, 67 Wall Street, New-York City.
my11-1aw6wS.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. ORRIN, late of the City of Mexico, Republic of Mexico, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Olcott, Mestre & Gonzalez, No. 35 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the seventh day of March, 1895. ANTONIO C. GONZALEZ, Ancillary Executor. OLCOTT, MESTRE & GONZALEZ, Attorneys for Ancillary Executor, 35 Broadway, New-York City.
mh9-1aw6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EVELINA MARION HARRIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Olin, Rives & Montgomery, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of March, 1895. GEORGE W. HARRIS, Executor; ELLEN C. HARRIS, Executrix. OLIN, RIVES & MONTGOMERY, Attorneys for Executors, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
mh9-1aw6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GILBERT OAKLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 89 Cortlandt Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the first day of March, 1895. THOMAS C. OAKLEY,
JOHN B. H. OAKLEY,
Executors.

WILLIAM A. CROWE, Attorney for Executors, 95 Nassau Street, New-York. mh 2-1aw6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EUGENE O'BRIEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 170 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of May, 1895. JOHN NOONAN, J. EMMET FLANAGAN, Executors. W. G. & A. L. BROWN, Attorneys for Executors, 170 Broadway, N. Y. City.
jel-1aw6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES M. WAYNE, late of Wicks, Montana, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 170 Broadway, in the City of New-York, office of Larned, Warren & Knapp, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of April, 1895. HENRY N. WAYNE, Administrator, &c. LARNED, WARREN & KNAPP, Attys. for Admr., No. 170 Broadway, New-York City. ap6-1aw6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN A. POST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the tenth day of September next.—Dated New-York, the fifth day of March, 1895. J. LANGDON WARD, Executor.
mh9-1aw6mS

FRY, ELIZABETH W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Elizabeth W. Fry, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 48 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the eighth day of October next.—Dated New-York, the fifth day of April, 1895. CHAPMAN J. LEIGH, Executor.
ap6-1aw6mS

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending June 8 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

SATURDAY.—At 1 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Bourgogne, via Havre; at 6 AM for London, France, Belgium, Netherlands, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Austria, Turkey, British India, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, and Russia, per steamship Augusta Victoria, via Southampton and Hamburg, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Augusta Victoria";) at 9 AM for Cape Gracias, per steamship Regulus, (letters for Jamaica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala must be directed "per Regulus";) at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Madiana, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Madiana";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, &c., per steamship Adirondack, (letters for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Adirondack";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Vigilancia, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Vigilancia";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Hekla, (letters must be directed "per Hekla";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Maasdam, (letters must be directed "per Maasdam";) at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, also Demerara and Paramaribo, via Trinidad, per steamship Arrawaddy; at 12 M (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Umbria, via Queenstown; at 1 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Mexican Prince, (letters must be directed "per Mexican Prince";) at 2 PM for Scotland direct, per steamship Furnessia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Furnessia";) at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship Franklin, from Mobile.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to June *2 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 10 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Belgic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia (except West Australia) and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after May 24 and up to June *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to June *17 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June *21 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 PM. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mails close at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., May 31, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA.

Werra.....June 22, 10 A. M. Naples, Genoa
Kaiser W. II..July 13, 10 A. M.....Genoa
Werra.....July 27, 10 A. M..Naples, Genoa
Kaiser W. II..Aug. 17, 3 P. M.....Genoa
Werra.....Sept. 7, 10 A. M.....Naples, Genoa
Kaiser W. II...Sept. 21, 10 A. M.....Genoa

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $90 and upward; II. cabin, $50 and $60; round trip, $100 and $110.

Saale, Tu., June 11, 9 AM Main, Tu., July 9, 9 AM
Lahn, Tu., June 18 4 PM Trave, Tu., July 9, 9 AM
Fulda,

VIGOROUS PROTEST MADE

Teaching of Alcoholic Effects Not Deemed Necessary.

GOV. MORTON SIGNS MANY BILLS

The Board of Education Presents an Argument to the Executive—An Improvement Act of Interest to Harlem People.

ALBANY, June 7.—Gov. Morton this morning received a memorial from the New-York City Board of Education against the bill which proposes to make temperance education a part of the public-school work. The board says in this memorial, after enumerating the leading provisions of the proposed law:

A. In conformity with this provision a child entering school at the beginning of the sixth primary grade and advancing by promotion at the end of each term to the completion of the first grade course leading into college would be required to have no less than 800 lessons on the nature of alcoholic drinks and other narcotics and their effects on the human system; while a child beginning with the seventh primary grade (kindergarten) and going through the supplementary year of the first grammar grade would take not less than 360 lessons.

B. Compliance with this provision would prevent the promotion of pupils proficient in every other respect.

C. Provision is subversive of the best interests of the children, in that it prohibits oral instruction to children who can read, and practically substitutes the textbook for the live teacher.

D. Furthermore, it compels the purchase every year of thousands of textbooks to be placed in the hands of the children. The disproportion of time given to this instruction is emphasized by the disproportion of space allotted to it in the textbooks. No matter how extensive the treatment of the other parts of physiology and hygiene may be made in any textbook, that book is not to be used unless it be "padded out" with enough print required by the act under consideration regardless of the quality of the matter printed.

E. The penalty herein provided is most sweeping in its application and most dangerous in character. In the opinion of your committee no argument need be given to show that this statement is none too forcible.

Accompanying the memorial was the following resolution of the board:

Resolved, That the Board of Education of the City of New-York hereby expresses its disapproval of the bill entitled "An act to amend the consolidated school law, providing for the study of the nature and effects of alcoholic drinks and other narcotics, in connection with physiology and hygiene in the public schools," and requests his Excellency, the Governor of the State of New-York, to withhold his approval of said bill.

Gov. Morton has signed Assemblyman Wiman's bill providing for the election of Brooklyn Aldermen by Senate districts. This bill was passed over Mayor Schieren's disapproval by the Legislature. He has also approved the following bills:

Chapter 973—Releasing Union College from taxes imposed to Dec. 31, 1894, upon the vacant portion of land owned by the college in Long Island City upon the payment of $5,000 to the Long Island City Treasurer. The State is to credit the County of Queens with the amount paid into the city, and the county will in turn credit the city with the amount.

Chapter 977—Senator Raines's bill allowing the Tubular Dispatch Company to use, in addition to compressed air, electricity or other mechanical method as a motive power in transmitting letters, parcels, and merchandise between the cities of New-York and Brooklyn.

Chapter 978—The Margaret Hudson claim to be placed on the New-York City fire pension roll.

Chapter 979—Assemblyman Hamilton's bill amending Chapter 576 of the Laws of 1887, which provided for the improvement, and to regulate the use of, Fifty-fifth Street, from Eighth Avenue to Macomb's Dam Bridge, in New-York City.

The bill provides that the new-York City Board of Estimates and Apportionment may reconsider the question as to whether or not the amount required for such improvement or a sum not exceeding one-half the amount shall be raised by assessment upon property deemed to be benefited by the improvement, and may make such determination as to the amount of the assessment, and as to the property deemed to be benefited by said improvement, is in its judgment and discretion is deemed proper, notwithstanding any action of the board which may have heretofore been had fixing the amount of the assessment to be paid by property benefited or fixing the area of said benefited property.

Gov. Morton will spend Saturday and Sunday at Ellerslie.

Gov. Morton may be away until Tuesday. Should he do so he will have busy days for the remainder of the week, because during the few days ending June 15 he must give consideration to all of the thirty-day bills. All told, there were 435 in his hands when the Legislature adjourned. He has signed 280 of them, leaving 155 still on his hands. Among these are many minor ones affecting cities, of which New-York and Brooklyn have a fair proportion. No formal decision has yet been given at the executive office as to the fate of those bills which have come back from cities with the disapproval of the Mayors.

Among the more important of these from Mayor Strong is the Ainsworth bill, which provides for the trial of delinquents in the Police Department.

From Brooklyn there is the Aldermanic bill. From New-York the cheap rapid-transit, which the Mayors of Brooklyn and Buffalo approved and Mayor Strong disapproved.

There are other bills from other cities. A theory has been advanced here that Gov. Morton will simply allow these bills to remain in the Mayor's hands. There is no necessity for Gov. Morton to put on record unless he sees fit to approve some which have the Mayor's veto, because, unless signed before the thirty-day period expires, the bills fail to become laws. No veto by the Governor is necessary. If he sees fit to allow the bills to fall by simply ignoring them, the question of the Governor's right to sign over a Mayor's veto will go over until another session.

The Supplemental Supply bill has not yet been approved, and there are several educational bills, bills affecting corporations, and a few minor appropriation bills on the waiting list.

NO GIFT FROM SETH LOW TO HARVARD

A Rumor About Columbia's President Denied.

The Harvard Crimson of June 4 contained the following reference to a rumor of a gift from President Seth Low of Columbia College, who recently gave $1,000,000 to the institution, of which he is the chief officer:

A Boston paper published yesterday morning a casual reference to a gift of $60,000 for Harvard from Seth Low, President of Columbia College. The gift, it was said, was to be used for scholarships. Up to a late hour last night no official information had been received on the subject.

President Low's private secretary, when seen yesterday regarding the matter, said:

"You may state positively that there is no truth in the rumor. President Low's intentions are perfectly in accord with the report, but the fact of the matter is he has already given all he is able to, and it would be impossible for him to do any more."

Yawned, Dislocated His Shoulder.

Ernest Krones, thirty-five years old, of 65 Ludlow Street, dislocated his left shoulder at 496 Broome Street yesterday afternoon while yawning. He was attended by an ambulance surgeon and taken home.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Leaves of Absence.—Lieut. Howard R. Hickok, Ninth Cavalry, one month's extension; Lieut. James W. McAndrew, Third Infantry, two months; Lieut. William C. Bennett, Sixth Infantry, two months; Col. George E. Glenn, Assistant Paymaster General, Department of Dakota, one month's extension.

—Capt. William Crozier, Ordnance Department, will proceed to the works of the Bethlehem Iron Company and William Cramp & Sons' Ship and Engine Building Company, on business pertaining to the inspection of carriages.

—Lieut. George O. Squire, Third Artillery, will proceed to Hanover, N. H., on business pertaining to the purchase for the Government of a polarizing photo-chronograph.

—Lieut. Edwin C. Bullock, Seventh Cavalry, has been relieved from duty at the University of Wyoming, Sept. 16, and will join his troop.

Navy.

—The President has approved the recommendations of naval boards, placing Medical Director Albert C. Gorgas and Lieut. Commander Robert E. Carmody on the retired list, and promoting to the next higher grade Lieut. Commander Henry E. Manney, Lieut. Gottfried Blocklinger, Surgeon Joseph G. Ayres, Surgeon Michael C. Drennan, Passed Assistant Paymaster Leeds C. Kerr, Assistant Paymaster Ziba W. Reynolds, and Passed Assistant Engineer George B. Ransom.

—Ensign Victor Blue has been detached from the Thetis, June 25, and ordered to the Bennington by steamer of June 27.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Few Transactions Reported Yesterday—Property Under Foreclosure Bought by Plaintiffs.

Messrs. Phipps & Easton have sold for William Crittenden Adams, of Adams Brothers, to Cornelius J. Ryan, the four-story brick dwelling 43 West 33d street, 21.1½ by 98.9. Mr. Adams bought the property on April 25 at $50,000. The present sale is at a decided advance on that price.

Mills & Whitehouse have sold 23 East Sixty-seventh Street, for Mrs. Addison Cammack, to M. W. Mendel, for $70,000.

At auction in the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday, Mr. James L. Wells sold under foreclosure to the plaintiff, Thomas A. McIntyre, at $14,500, the two-story brick stable 336 West 70th street, south side, 393.6 feet west of West End avenue, 25 by 100.5.

Mr. Bryan L. Kennelly sold under foreclosure at $53,700, to the plaintiff, William Rankin, the two five-story brick flats at the southwest corner of Perry and West Fourth streets, 60 by 72.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Prospect Avenue, east side, 90.11 feet north of Dawson Street, three-story tenement, by Casper Sennpauser of 770 Prospect Avenue; cost, $6,000.

Broadway, east side, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second Streets, by R. & O. Goelet, alterations to an eight-story brick hotel; cost, $70,000.

No. 1,047 East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, by Peter Eagan, alterations to a one-story frame dwelling; cost, $1,000.

Fifth Avenue, southeast corner of Fiftieth Street, by George Kemp, alterations to a seven-story and basement brick hotel; cost, $5,000.

Fifty-ninth Street, south side, 254 feet east of Tenth Avenue, by Roosevelt Hospital, alterations to a one-story brick hospital; cost, $150,000.

No. 440 Broadway, by Anna Maria Ribon, alterations to a five-story brick store and manufactory; cost, $482.

No. 332 West Twenty-fourth Street, by James E. Mitchell, alterations to a three-story and basement brick dwelling; cost, $1,500.

No. 418 West Twenty-eighth Street, by the City of New-York, alterations to a four-story brick public school; cost, $4,000.

Ninety-sixth Street, south side, 365 feet west of Riverside Drive, by William C. Moquin, alterations to a two-story brick office and stable; cost, $200.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Mr. P. J. Grace has sold, for Joseph Barnett, to Mrs. E. I. Moore, the three-story brick flat 410 Union Street, Brooklyn, 20 by 100, at $6,500.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildins in Brooklyn:

Myrtle Avenue, southeast corner Stockholm Street, two-story frame store and dwelling, 17 by 19½ by 54.6; cost, $2,500; William Hoffman, owner.

Knickerbocker Avenue, north side, 25 feet south of Harman Street, two three-story frame flats, six families each, 25 by 58 each; cost, $4,000 each; Otto Lehman, owner.

Knickerbocker Avenue, north side, 75 feet south of Harman Street, two three-story frame flats, six families each, 25 by 58 each; cost, same owner.

Knickerbocker Avenue, north side, 125 feet south of Harman Street, three-story frame flat, three families, 20.6 by 58; cost, $3,500; same owner.

Fifty-ninth Street, 340 feet west of Fifth Avenue, two-story and basement brick dwelling, two families, 20 by 45; cost $4,500; S. Hatch & Co., owners.

Navy Street, south side, 45 feet west of Johnson Street, four-story brick flat, eight families, 25 by 30; cost, $3,400; John Inbirlale, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, June 7.

JAMES ST, 48; Mary Haggerty to Augustus Sbarboro $10

WATER ST, 344; Henrietta Lewi and wife to Simon P. Flannery 10

WASHINGTON ST, 395 and 397, and 26, 26½, and 28 Hubert St; Regina Bowe, individually and as executrix of Drewes Bowe and others, to Gustavus L. Lawrence 30,000

CROSBY ST, 47 and 45; John B. Smith and wife to Edward W. Judson.. 1

2D Av, 194; Amelia R. Foss to Andrew Maguire 13,500

WEST HOUSTON ST, 177; John W. Haaren and others to Charles J. Schmidt 1

MERCER ST, 103 and 105; Meyer Kahn and wife to William Wetterer 100

21ST ST, s s, 375 ft w of 4th Av, 25x110x irregular; Rosario M. Downing to John C. Williams..... 49,500

7TH AV, w s, 40 ft s of 21st St, 25x71.10, ½ part; Margaret Davidson to John Davidson 1

74TH ST, n s, 400.2 ft w of Columbus Av, 22.9x102.2; Robert R. Pero and wife to Franklin Lee 1

53D ST, 320 West; Charles Lafarge and another to William Murray 1

52D ST, n s, 268 ft e of 8th Av, 18x100.5x18.9x100.5; Albert L. Thompson and wife to Romeo H. Schile... 22,750

RIVINGTON DRIVE, e s, 45.7 ft n of 7th St, 21.3x69.4x21x22.10, ½ part; D'Anjou Pearsall to Nora E. Pearsall 100

SAME PROPERTY; Eugene C. Potter and wife to D'Anjou Pearsall... 1

88TH ST, s s, 155 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x100.8; Benjamin B. and Anson P. Atterbury, executors of Olivia P. Atterbury, to Melissa D. Atterbury 18,000

53D ST, 30 West; Edwin S. Chapin to Angeline Bishop..... 1

70TH ST, s s, 213 ft e of 1st Av, 78x100.5; Robert F. Bennett and wife to Lewis Z. Bach and another..... 1

1ST AV, 852; Fredericke Mayer to Randolph Guggenheimer..... 1

63D ST, n s, 140 ft e of 4th Av, 20x100.5; Mary E. Townley and Rebecca R. T. Kenyon to Laura R. Conkling 17,500

117TH ST, n e s, 306.6 ft s e of 1st Av, 37.6x100.10; John Frick and wife to Mary F. O'Neill..... 1

106TH ST, n s, 25 ft e of Lexington Av, 25x100.11; Carrie I. and H. C. Rowell to Margaret Cronin..... 17,000

142D ST, n s, 375 ft e of 11th Av, 100x99.11; Eliza J. Stewart to William Saunders and another..... 31,500

MASTER DAVID, e s, 25 ft s of 125th St, 50.5x100; John R. Ferrier to William H. Clark..... 10

SAME PROPERTY; Jane L. Thomson to John R. Ferrier..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; James M. Varnum, referee, to Jane L. Thomson.. 33,000

135TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 7th Av, 25x99.11; John Cotter to George V. Morton 1

151ST ST, n s, 525 ft w of Boulevard, 99.11x25x99.11 to 151st St x 25x190.11 x50; Arthur J. Collins to Margaret D. Fullam 1

151ST ST, n s, 525 ft w of Boulevard, same property, and also property on Jumel Place; A. Judson Fullam and wife to Arthur J. Collins..... 1

JUMEL PLACE, e s, 200.4 ft n of 167th St, 50x90, and other property; Arthur J. Collins to A. Judson Fullam 1

121ST ST, n s, 400 ft w of 7th Av, 50x100.11; Thomas Donlon and wife to Emanuel Heliner and others.... 52,847

COURTLANDT Av, s s, 174.9 ft n of 3d Av, 25x72x26.4x63.6 and other property; Charles B. W. Savage and wife to William H. Lockwood..... 1

UNION Av, e s, 150 ft n of Dawson St, 75x93.2; Simon Danzig and Gabriel S. Kutz and wives to Enoch C. Bell..... 1

ARTHUR AV, s w corner of Pine St, 50x200 to Lafayette Place; John F. Crotty to Mary J. Crotty..... 1

TAYLOR AV, n w s, 25 ft s w of Lot 157, map of Belmont Village, 25x100; Wilson Brown, Jr., to Jacob Klees 375

176TH ST, n s, 425 ft w of Fleetwood Av, 25x125; Victor L. Vyrac to Marie Vyrac 1

LOT 52, map of Section A, Lyrse estate; Robert Pickens and wife to Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company 5,000

TAYLOR AV, n w s, 50 ft s w of Lot 157, map of Belmont Village, 25x100; Wilson Brown, Jr., referee, to Sarah Greenebaum..... 400

TAYLOR AV, n w s, being the n ¼ part of Lot 156, same map, 25x100; same to Jacob Klees..... 400

Recorded Leases.

BIALOSTOSKY, Simon, executor, to A. G. Casazza and Salvatore Rondannina; store, &c, 160 Baxter St, 11 months; per month..... $70

FLEISCHMAN, Julia, and another to Herman Schimek; store, 1,486 1st Av, 4 years..... 1,140

KNAPP, Charles, to Frederic Kaufman; 41 and 43 Maiden Lane, 3 years 1,850

LIVINGSTON, Ruth, to Thomas Sheridan; 49 Grand St, 3 years..... 1,200

LENZNER, William, to Reinhart & Keber; store, &c, 1,703 2d Av, 5 years 1,200

WAGNER, Albert, to Leopold & Marx Erstein; 136 and 138 Spring St, and 84 and 88 Wooster St, 5 years 6,000

Recorded Mortgages.

ANDREWS, William D., and others to F. H. Man; n e corner of Delancey St and Tompkins St, 1 year. $8,000

BUNKE, Ralge, to New-York Savings Bank; n s of 112th St, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years..... 3,500

BRIEL, Christian, and wife to the German Savings Bank, City of New-York; w s of 2d Av, 58.2 ft s of 82d St, 1 year..... 4,000

CLARK, William H., and wife to William Noble; e s of Amsterdam Av, 25.3 ft s of 125th St, installments 2,000

DONLON, Thomas, and wife to Morris Manheimer; n s of 121st St, 325 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years..... 20,000

SAME to John E. Alexander; n s of 121st St, 249.10 ft w of 7th Av, 4 years 20,000

SAME to John J. Collins; n s of 121st St, 424.9 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years 20,000

SAME to Morris Manheimer; n s of 121st St, 350 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years. 20,000

SAME to William R. Wilder and others, trustees; n s of 121st St, 374.10 ft w of 7th Av, 5 years..... 21,000

SAME to B. B. Gurnee; n s of 121st St, 275 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years..... 20,000

SAME to Linda Frankenthal; n s of 121st St, 399.9 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years 20,000

SAME to Emanuel Hellner and others; n s of 121st St, 250 ft w of 7th Av, demand 38,541

FRAME, John, and wife to William Hall's Sons; n e corner of Madison Av and 107th St, demand..... 30,000

FERRIER, John R., to J. L. Thomson; e s of Amsterdam Av, 25.2 ft s of 125th St, 3 years..... 30,000

FLANNERY, Simon P., to Henry A. Bogert, trustee; n s of Water St, 157.11 ft w of James Slip, 4 years.. 9,000

FENN, Mary E., and another to Louisa P. Downs; w s of Myrtle Av, 281 ft n of Morris St, 3 years.. 2,000

GABAY, Henry G., and wife to Caroline Wandell; 1,880 Lexington Av, 2 years 2,000

GALLON, Thomas J., and wife to the Teachers' Mutual Benefit Association; n s of 85th St, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 5 years..... 13,000

HAGAN, Thomas, and wife to Edward McAviney; n s of 84th St, 264.8 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year (3 mortgages) 21,000

JUDSON, Edward, to John B. Smith; 47 Crosby St, 1 year..... 31,000

SAME to the rector, &c., of St. Ann's Church for Deaf Mutes; s s of Houston St, 50 ft w of Wooster St, 5 years 55,000

KERVAN, Charles, and wife to J. W. Bell; n corner of 5th Av and 120th St, 3 years 16,000

KENN, James, and wife to C. A. Becker; s s of Oakland Place, 125 ft w of Clinton Av, 2 years..... 1,000

KARSCH, Bernard, and wife to John H. Rhoades and others, trustees; n s of 42d St, 230 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year 14,000

LAWRENCE, Gustavus L., to Regina Bowe, executors; n e corner of Washington & Hubert Sts, 3 years. 18,000

LEVY, Abraham, and wife to M. L. Bogert, e s of Tremont Av to Fordham Road, adjoining land of Thomas W. Ludlow, one-half part, 2 years 15,000

LEVY, Abraham, and wife to the National Park Bank; Tremont Av to Fordham Road, s e s, adjoining lands of Thomas W. Ludlow, 24th Ward, notes 21,778

McWALTERS, Mary, to Hetty Badeau and another; n s of 98th St, 250 ft e of Columbus Av, demand, (2 mortgages)..... 40,000

MORTON, George V., to John Cotter; 174 West 135th St, note..... 1,000

McGUIRE, Andrew, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 194 2d Av, 1 year..... 8,000

MEYER, Ahrend F., and wife to the German Savings Bank; w s of 9th Av, 49.4 ft n of 24th St, 1 year.... 12,000

SAME to Wm. Willham, and another to E. J. Stewart; n s of 142d St, 375 ft e of 11th Av, 1 year..... 10,500

SHAW, Lizzie A., to Emanuel Levi; e s of Riverside Drive, 50.11 ft s of 103d St, 1 year..... 8,000

SCHMIDT, Babetta, to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; 38 7th St, 1 year 1,000

WILLIAMS, John L., to R. M. Downing; s s of 21st St, 375 ft w of 4th Av, 1 year..... 15,087

WARREN, Isabella, to Adele Smith; e s of Webster Av, 248 ft s of High Bridge Road, 5 years..... 3,165

WETTERER, William, to Mayer Kahn; 193 and 195 Mercer St, 1 year 15,000

WOOD, Joseph E., to John N. Drake; n s of West 11th St, 176.6 ft w of 4th St, 1 year..... 3,500

Assignment of Mortgages.

KERR, Thomas B., to E. K. Bird..$28,000

KOHLER, Matilda, to J. C. Boulon. 3,300

McAVINEY, Edward, to Rosa Krajewski, (three assignments)..... 21,000

MULLIGAN, Agnes K., to E. E. Townsend 550

MARCH, Clement, executor, to Clement Langdon..... 1

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to K. R. Jackson, executor, and others, (four assignments)..... 77,088

ORMISTON, Thomas S., to N. S. Meacham 4,502

PULIREMUS, Julian, and wife to Mary A. Brinckerhoff..... 800

QUIRK, Oscar C., to Isaac L. Devoe 1

SCHUMACHER, Charles A., executor, to C. A. Schumacher, executor

SANGER, Christian, and Henry Chauncey, Jr., and another, trustees 6,000

TRAVERS, Maria L., executrix, to S. R. Travers..... 15,270

Lis Pendens.

PARK AV, n w corner of 41st St; Julia A. Shaw against George Crawford, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

116TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Avenue A, 350 ft front; 115th St, n s, 244 ft e of Avenue A, 134.10 ft front; William P. Kelly against Wallace C. Andrews and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

116TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Pleasant Av, 200 ft front; Cynthia A. Wheeler and others against same, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

68TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of West End Av, 50 ft front; 68th St, n s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 25 ft front; Henry Ulm against Elizabeth Bezold and others, (partition.)

PERRY ST, 97; Albert Blanchard against Joseph Mandelbaum and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

CHARLES ST, s s, 75 ft w of 4th St, 25 ft front; William F. Rohr against same, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

61ST ST, 231 and 233 West; William E. Finn, executor, against Catherine M. E. Greiner and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

99TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 50 ft front; Charlotte E. Hosmer against James M. Gano and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

CHERRY ST, 364; Kidansky & Fine against Emil Hoebermann, owner and contractor $4,100

CHERRY ST, 366; same against same 4,740

23D ST, 154 East; Conduit Wiring Company against estate of P. A. H. Jackson, owner; Lewis Z. Bach, contractor 625

182D ST, n s, 125 ft e of Washington Av, 100x100; D. Pacifico and others against Ellsworth Burger, owner; A. Marino, contractor 49

DELANCEY ST, 208 to 212; John F. Egan against David Kidansky, owner; L. Aronowitz and others, contractors 50

NEW CORPORATIONS.

ALBANY, June 7.—The New-York and Suburban Water Company of New-York City was incorporated with the Secretary of State to-day, to operate the plant of the New-York City Suburban Water Company. The capital is $1,500,000, and the Directors are Newman Erb, H. K. McHarg, Hunter Wyeth, William Ward, and E. Palmer Page of New-York City, Christian Devries of Baltimore, and Charles Bard of Norwich, Conn. This is a reorganization of the old company.

"The Gold Dollar," a café, billiard parlors, and hotel at 355 Main Street, Buffalo; capital, $30,000. Directors—Edwin G. S. Miller, Frank S. Harvey, Gustav Fleischmann, Edward C. Schaefer, and Joseph E. Gavin of Buffalo. The company will issue $30,000 bonds to be secured by a first chattel mortgage on the lease and chattels owned by the proposed corporation.

The Consumers' Tea and Coffee Company of New-York City; capital, $500. Directors—Solomon Widiselmann, Mina Widiselmann, and Albert Rosendahl of New-York City.

The Automatic Sewer Trap Company of New-York City, to manufacture sewer traps; capital, $25,000. Directors—Lewis W. Rope, Gerrett C. Hallenbake of Brooklyn, and Walter West of New-York.

Consumers' Veal and Mutton Company, to carry on a wholesale and retail butcher business in New-York City; capital, $20,000. Directors—Louis Rose, Michael Hoffman, David Gross, and others of New-York City.

The Cairo and Catskill Telephone Company, to connect Cairo, Catskill and other near-by places; capital, $500. Directors—F. G. Walter, A. V. Decker, H. S. Duncan, J. Leroy Jacobs, Selden H. Hines, John K. Paleh, and Solon W. Stevens of Cairo.

The Walton Novelty Works, to manufacture doll carriages, children's vehicles, and novelties in Walton, Delaware County; capital, $100,000. Directors—Albert O. Peake, George W. Fitch, Robert Harby, Joseph Gannon of Walton, and Sheridan Peake of New-York City.

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

Real Estate at Auction.

D. PHOENIX INGRAHAM, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE.
ESTATE OF
SUSAN B. WARD,
A large plot of choice and valuable
VACANT LOTS
Situated at Fort Washington Heights
ON
KING'S BRIDGE ROAD,
FORT WASHINGTON AVENUE, OR RIDGE ROAD,
and the
BOULEVARD LAFAYETTE
and the Hudson River,
BETWEEN 169th AND 172d STREETS. WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION IN SEPARATE LOTS BY
D. PHOENIX INGRAHAM & CO.,
TUESDAY, JUNE 11th, 1895,
at 12 o'clock noon,
AT THE NEW-YORK REAL ESTATE SALESROOM, 111 BROADWAY.

60 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage for 3 years at 5 per cent.

Titles guaranteed by the Title Guarantee and Trust Co. free of charge to the purchaser.

Book Maps and further particulars can be had of **THE AUCTIONEER**, 111 Broadway, Room B.

ABRAHAM VAN SANTVOORD, ESQ., Referee, 111 Broadway.
GEO. W. VAN SLYCK, ESQ., Plaintiff's Attorney, 120 Broadway.
Messrs. DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, No. 32 Nassau St.,
Messrs. BLANDY, MOONEY & SHIPMAN, No. 15 Wall St.,
Messrs. ALEXANDER & GREEN, No. 120 Broadway,
Messrs. MILLER & BRIGGS, No. 32 Nassau St.,
GEORGE Q. COLLINS, Esq., No. 120 Broadway,
WILLIAM H. STOCKWELL, Esq., No. 55 Liberty Street, Attorneys for Defendants.

Or of Beverly Ward, 221 West 125th St.

JAMES L. WELLS, AUCTIONEER.
Closing-Out Sale
ON THE GROUND
SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 2 P. M.
101 CHOICE LOTS,
HIGHWOOD PARK,
ADJOINING ELDORADO STATION,
Weehawken Heights, N. J., and directly
OPPOSITE 42D ST. FERRY.

Only four miles from New-York City Hall, ten minutes from West 42d St. Improvements complete and paid for. Sewers, water, gas, macadamized avenues and streets, flagged and curbed sidewalks. No nuisances permitted. Charming views of Hudson River and New-York City. Unsurpassed for home sites or investment. Title guaranteed. Terms to suit each purchaser. Liberal terms. Sale rain or shine, under tent.

SEND POSTAL CARD FOR MAPS
to James L. Wells, Auctioneer, 59 Liberty St., New-York.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER.
ANOTHER AUCTION SALE
—OF—
PALISADES PARK LOTS
ON
TUESDAY, JUNE 18, AT 1 O'CLOCK,
AT
REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, 59 LIBERTY ST.
Great chance for investors.
Great opportunity for homeseekers.
450 BEAUTIFUL LOTS
in the
Handsome suburb of New-York,
AT PALISADES PARK, N. J.
Write for maps and free passes to inspect the lots in advance of the sale. Address
A. FRED SILVERSTONE, Assignee,
14 Chambers St., N. Y.

Reward for Deserting Sailors.

HALIFAX, N. S., June 7.—A reward of £1 each is offered by the naval authorities for the apprehension of thirty-four seamen of Admiral Erskine's flagship, Crescent. The sailors are reported missing as deserters, and their names are posted with the police, who will work hard to get some of the bounty. Two sailors of the Crescent received eighteen lashes on the bare back today for desertion. They tried to leave port as stowaways on the ship Ancyra. They hid in the hold of the vessel, but the ship's departure was delayed for some days and the sailors were starved out. When discovered they were at once arrested and handed over to the Crescent. The two men were tried by court-martial, found guilty of attempted desertion, and the sentence of eighteen lashes each was carried out.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—The firm of C. L. Woodbridge & Co. of 451 Broadway, which imports dress trimmings, buttons, &c., failed yesterday, with liabilities of from $200,000 to $250,000. The firm gave preferences to the following creditors, the amounts not being mentioned: Central National Bank, Pacific National Bank of Nantucket, Mass.; G. T. Berger and Sarah L. Berger of Brooklyn, Frederick W. Hanford, H. A. Case, Malden, Mass., and Edward Tausky of Vienna, Austria. Mr. Woodbridge said he thought the liabilities would exceed $200,000. A large part of the liabilities is due in Europe for merchandise. The assets consist of stock and outstanding accounts.

—Kemelhor & Fred, manufacturers of children's clothing, at 20 Bond Street, are reported to have failed. Their place of business is closed, and it was said yesterday that they had left town. Also, that all the stock has been removed. Herman Joseph, who represents six creditors, whose claims aggregate over $3,000, said yesterday that the firm had disposed of all the stock, and claimed that they had made a bill of sale, but they refused to divulge to Mr. Joseph to whom it had been given. Mr. Joseph further said that, as near as he could ascertain, the liabilities would amount probably to $15,000.

—An attachment has been received by the Sheriff for $5,000 against the New-England Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Massachusetts, in favor of Thomas Watkins for a fire loss on a factory at Randolph and Jefferson Streets, Philadelphia, on Aug. 2 last. The attachment was served on two agents here.

—The Sheriff has received a writ of replevin for $3,712 against Henry Vogel, dealer in clothing, at Third Avenue and Forty-ninth Street, and One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and Third Avenue, who failed on June 3, in favor of Heavenrich, Trounstine & Co.

—Executions aggregating $46,556 have been issued against H. S. Shirk & Sons, proprietors of Stevens Cotton Mills of Lancaster, Penn., and who are also extensive cigar manufacturers. The liabilities are very heavy, and will probably reach $100,000.

—The Sheriff yesterday received three executions against Harvey M. La Follette, President of the La Follette Coal and Iron Company, 54 Wall Street, in favor of the People's Bank, East Orange, N. J., for $1,016, Danbury (Conn.) National Bank for $1,107, and John A. Ruggles for $1,201.

—An order was filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday appointing Benjamin Franklin receiver in supplementary proceedings for Fernando H. Wittroch, insurance agent, of 120 Broadway, on the application of John M. Meyer.

—An attachment for $2,405 has been received by the Sheriff against the New-York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad Company, whose offices are at 26 Cortlandt Street, in favor of A. Stuart Patterson and others for balance due.

—An attachment for $15,733 has been received by the Sheriff against J. Cawtara, manufacturer of linings, cashmere, &c., at Bradford, England, in favor of Joseph H. Suizbacher of this city for damages for alleged breach of contract.

—Two executions, aggregating $23,200, have been issued against Abram Hirsh and B. W. Hirsh of Lancaster, Penn. Abram Hirsh has for years conducted a millinery and notion store, and B. W. Hirsh was proprietor of a livery stable.

—I. N. Foust, President of the Huntingdon (Penn.) Sand Company and a merchant and mill owner of Mill Creek, has made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors. His liabilities are $20,000; assets, $30,000.

—Samuel J. Shwartz, dealer in millinery at 162 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, made an assignment yesterday to Samuel L. Schwartz, giving a preference to Sullivan, Drew & Co. for $836.

City Real Estate for Sale.

North New-York, Annexed District, 23d and 24th Wards.

CALL IT WHAT YOU WILL, THE REAL ESTATE FORTUNES OF THE FUTURE ARE TO BE MADE RIGHT UP HERE, where country prices prevail and city conditions obtain. The prices of down-town property are about settled, and the variations of to-day and the future are as nothing compared with what you find to be inevitable in the future rise of values in the great east side north of the Harlem.

ULLMAN, 494 Willis Avenue,
Corner 147th St.,
lets you in to-day for the good things along the lines aforesaid. He makes that growing portion of New-York City his especial business. Private houses, flats, business blocks, factory sites, single lots and large plots, on every street and avenue, from 129th St. east to the northernmost city line, is the special interest. Write him; send to him; call on him; remember your opportunity is with

ULLMAN, 494 Willis Avenue,
Cor. 147th St. and 3d Av.

Money to loan at 4, 4½ & 5%
Large or Small Amounts.
Apply directly and save expense.
TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST Co
Offices { 55 Liberty St., N. Y. / 26 Court St., Brooklyn. / N. E. Corner 58th St. & 7th Av., N.Y. / 159 West 125th St., N. Y.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $3,000,000.

ONLY TWO LEFT
OF THOSE HANDSOME AMERICAN-BASEMENT HOUSES, NOS. 85 AND 87 WEST 68TH ST., NEAR COLUMBUS AV.; BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED.
E. KILPATRICK, Builder,
50 WEST 67TH ST.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

AT NEWPORT, R. I.—For sale or lease or will exchange for New-York City property.

A handsome villa; a commodious dwelling; fine stable and gardener's lodge; all in perfect order; 78,000 square feet of ground fronting on three avenues; fine trees and lawn; choice location; property will be sold at a bargain; immediate possession given.

RANDOLPH GUGGENHEIMER,
46 Wall St. 1—3 P. M.

For Sale at Greenport, Long Island,
TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.
The private residence and grounds of the late Walter Langdon, fronting on Peconic Bay. Also, new house and adjoining land, fronting on the bay, and running back to Fourth Street; close to railroad station. Other lands in vicinity. The above properties will be sold at reasonable prices to prompt purchaser. For particulars apply to
HORACE S. ELY & CO.,
No. 64 Cedar Street, New-York.

Country Houses To Let—Furnished.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.
SHINNECOCK HILLS, ETC.
Furnished cottages to rent. List now ready.
J. METCALFE THOMAS, 19 Liberty St.

BERKSHIRE HILLS.—A cottage fully furnished, all modern improvements, with 12 acres of land, situated between two lakes; fine mountain views; boating and fishing; near Lakeville, Conn.; 2½ hours from N. Y. MRS. SHAW, 308 West 77th St.

TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER AT NEWPORT—A fully furnished house on Miantonomi Av., near Broadway; ample grounds and stable; rent moderate. Apply to S. V. R. CRUGER & CO., 187 Fulton St.

Country Houses To Let—Unfurnished.

ARVERNE-BY-THE-SEA.—To let, a beautiful, new, furnished house, just completed, containing about 20 rooms and all modern improvements. Apply to S. WASHING, Arverne, L. I.

FOR RENT—A cozy, well-located cottage; ten rooms; well and hydrant water; fruit, garden, and stable; ten minutes' walk from railroad station. D. A. AMBLER, Port Chester.

Country Houses Wanted.

WANTED.—A completely furnished cottage within hour of the city and walking distance of station, by a private family of adults, from June 15 to October 1; $200 for season. Address H. M. R., 15 Union Square, New-York City.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—FRANCIS J. SCHNUGG, plaintiff, against CHARLES G. JUDSON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 4th day of June, 1895, and duly entered and filed on the 6th day of June, 1895, I, Charles L. Guy, the referee named therein, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of July, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises mentioned in said jud

32 Pages 32 Pages

The New-York Times

No newspaper in the country reaches a larger or more cultivated constituency than does The New-York Times. No paper could be more carefully or honestly edited. Its opinions on all subjects are respected, its articles quoted, and in the many departments to which it pays especial attention it is a recognized authority. It can always be relied upon to give its readers not only comprehensive reports of the daily happenings in the business capital of the Nation, but an intelligent review of all important movements in the State, the country, and the world. With the newspaper, as with everything else, the best article that one can obtain is always the cheapest in the end. While avoiding the sensational, The New-York Times is never dull.

For the city reader or the country home The New-York Times is an uncommonly interesting newspaper. Its pages are brimful of news. It is handsomely printed, accurate, clean, fresh, and vigorous. Every intelligent reader will prize its special departments, comprising literature and book news, social progress, religion, art, science, fashion, the woman's page, and amateur sports. Its unequaled Financial Page is a manual for investors, for bankers, and for the officers of Savings Banks, Trust and Insurance Companies. Railway Earnings, Stock and Bond Quotations, Interest and Dividend Notices, the Organization of New Companies, and ALL Financial News reports are promptly and accurately printed. Its Commercial Reports, including wool, cotton, breadstuffs, milk, butter, eggs, and farm produce, are of unequaled fullness and value. The Times is doing its full share of earnest work for sound financial legislation, to repel the assaults of private greed upon the law-making power, to establish Democratic principles of equality in taxation and economy in expenditure.

In the Sunday edition of The New-York Times, consisting of 32 Pages, will always be found, in addition to all the features upon which it prides itself, an almost endless number of special articles suited to the varied tastes of its many readers. To-morrow's issue will contain numerous articles of this character. The headlines of a few of them are here given:

For Church and Theatre

New-York spends $12,000,000 a year on both. The money very equally divided. But the stage costs a little more than the Church. Statements from impartial and unprejudiced observers.

Treasures of Old Egypt

Princes who were buried three thousand years ago. How a fox showed the way. The Dahchour discoveries. Tombs of the Twelfth Dynasty. The jewels and necklaces. Work done by M. de Morgan.

Among Mountain Pines

The Adirondack cottage sanitarium ten years old. Fruit of voluntary contributions. Group of cottage homes for consumptives of small means. Funds that should be enlarged.

Sault Ste. Marie Canal

An important factor in the development of the Northwest. Freight business bigger than Suez. In 1837 the scheme for a ship canal was first proposed. A new era in the commerce of the great lakes.

Now for Striped Bass

This kind of fishing very popular in this neighborhood. Along the North River shores. The equipment for the sport neither expensive nor elaborate. The best time to try your luck.

Berlin's Army of Police

Model force of 6,000 men which costs 12,000,000 marks a year. Tremendous powers of the chief. He is answerable only to the German Emperor and King of Prussia. Schützmen are very poorly paid.

The Siege of Louisbourg

One hundred and fiftieth anniversary to be commemorated. Society of Colonial Wars in charge. Ceremonies will occur June 17 at the little seaport town of Louisbourg, on the island of Cape Breton.

Many Changes at Yale

Graduates who object to the destruction of Old Brick Row. Some of them will enter a protest. An alumnus of the class of '84 writes a letter on the subject. The handsome new buildings.

Homes Past and Present

Houses are not built as substantially as they used to be. They are healthy and convenient. A twenty-seven-hundred-dollar modern home described in detail. Pretty as well as very reasonable.

All France Is Wheeling

Enthusiasm over the bicycle race from Paris to Bordeaux. Splendor of the Palais Sport. "Tannhäuser" a paying investment at the Opéra. The truth about the Duke of Orleans. Bernhardt's laurels.

The Mount Sinai Training School for Nurses

A most valuable adjunct to the Mount Sinai Hospital will be reviewed in these columns to-morrow. The graduating exercises of the past week will be chronicled. Who the women are who founded this institution.

The Second Turnfest

of the Atlantic Division will form the subject of an article which will interest the entire German community. The official programme will receive its first publication in The Sunday Times. All Germans should read it.

The Book Page

Lives of two eminent Frenchmen will first be noticed among the new books—Turgot, the great Finance Minister, and the greatest of the Bourbon Kings, Louis XIV. Then will follow a notice of the newest book on Japan, Henry T. Finck's, with a notice of Mr. Bierstadt's account of Robert Hoe's library, and, finally, reviews of the newest Summer novels.

Read To-morrow's Times

32 Pages Only 5 Cents

POLICE CAUGHT NAPPING

President Theodore Roosevelt Makes an Early Morning Tour.

MEN WERE NEGLECTING THEIR DUTY

Summoned to Headquarters and Severely Reprimanded—The Visit to the Twenty-First Precinct a Surprise.

President Roosevelt of the Police Department went on a tour of inspection early yesterday morning to satisfy himself by personal observation in what manner patrol duty is performed by the force. He assumed the duties of a Roundsman for the time and chose as the field for his investigation the Twenty-first Precinct, which comprises the territory from Fourth Avenue to the East River and from Twenty-seventh Street to Forty-second Street.

The result was that Roundsman Patrick White and five officers of the precinct were taken before the President later in the day and received a severe reprimand for the manner in which they had failed to perform the duties assigned to them. The action of Mr. Roosevelt, when it became known, made a sensation throughout the department and as a consequence, more faithful patrol duty may be performed by the force for some time to come.

In his tour of inspection Mr. Roosevelt was accompanied by a friend who is familiar with the affairs of the department. Fortified with a list of the night posts in the Twenty-first Precinct, Mr. Roosevelt and his friend started at Forty-second Street at 2:30 A. M. and walked down Third Avenue. At Forty-first Street they encountered two policemen engaged in an apparently interesting chat. The President passed them and walked on for half a block and then turned to go back intending to take part in the conversation, but to his surprise the policemen had disappeared. One of the men was Patrolman Mahoney, who had Third Avenue from Thirty-sixth to Forty-second Street as his post, and the other was the man on Forty-first Street. Five times the Third Avenue post was traversed, but Mahoney could not be found. He was not seen again until 4:15 A. M., when he was one of a group of three, chatting with Roundsman White on a saloon corner.

Meanwhile, Mr. Roosevelt had covered several other posts in the vicinity. One policeman was found taking an early breakfast in front of a coffee house on Twenty-ninth Street. Three times the post on Third Avenue between Twenty-seventh and Thirtieth Streets was walked over, but the policeman who should have been on duty could not be found. While the search was in progress a man came out of a coffee house on the avenue and with a club rapped loudly on the sidewalk at Twenty-eighth Street to attract the attention of the policeman. The man thought there was something the matter with the electric light in the place and wanted the services of a policeman. He got no response to his rappings.

There are five posts on Second Avenue. One policeman was found talking to a citizen. Another was in the shelter of a doorway, and a third was found patrolling, the only one who during the time of inspection was found actually patrolling. Patrolman Elbert Roberson was caught sitting down in a doorway, and another policeman was discovered having a social chat with a woman. During all this time neither a Roundsman nor a Sergeant was encountered.

President Roosevelt visited the station house of the precinct at 4 o'clock and startled Sergt. Fagan by disclosing his identity. He asked the Sergeant what Roundsman was on patrol, but the Sergeant could not tell. There was no Sergeant on patrol, as there are at present but three Sergeants in the precinct. One was at the desk, one had a night off, and the third, Sergt. Boyle, was on reserve and asleep in the station house.

"Wake him up," said Mr. Roosevelt, "and let him see if he can find the Roundsman or Patrolman Mahoney."

The President then started out for another search for Mahoney, and found him gossiping with another patrolman and the Roundsman at Forty-second Street and Third Avenue. Mr. Roosevelt walked up to the group, but no one of its members recognized him.

"What are you doing here?" asked Mr. Roosevelt.

"Standing, of course," was the impertinent reply.

The President asked each one his beat and the Roundsman untruthfully replied: "Post 17." Then the President went back to the station house and directed that Roundsman Patrick White and Patrolmen Patrick Mahoney, James H. Magan, Elbert Robertson, Lawrence Clinton, and Thomas Connors report to him at his office at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning. He made an inspection of the station house office and the looks of things did not please him. It was not clean and did not appear to be kept in an orderly condition. He gave Sergts. Fagan and Boyle a little lecture.

"You have a tough precinct, in part, I know," he said, "and I want you to know that I be board appreciates it. It wants you to feel that you have no better friends and backers than the Commissioners, if you do your duty well and fearlessly. We want you to be courteous to citizens, but, therefore, none the less vigorous in dealing with the law breaker. Be not overcourteous to the tough, any more than undercourteous to the citizen. On that plan we shall preserve order with ease."

A tour of the Bowery was then made. Four policemen were found on the thoroughfare. Two were lounging on a saloon corner and one was found seated in a doorway. A visit to the Eldridge Street Station followed, but things were found in good order there.

The delinquent policemen reported promptly at President Roosevelt's office and received a severe reprimand. He told them that he should insist upon all members of the force doing their duty faithfully, and, if they failed to do it, they would be severely punished by the board. In speaking of his early-morning tour, Mr. Roosevelt said:

"I thought I would like to make a little inspection myself to see, not only how the patrolmen, but the Roundsmen, as well, performed their duties. I went over several posts to inform myself. I went over the east side from Forty-second Street down to Hester Street, and visited the East Thirty-fifth Street and Eldridge Street Stations. In the course of my trip I came across five patrolmen and one Roundsman who I did not think were patrolling their beats as they should. The shortcomings of which they were guilty varied in intensity and I directed them all to report to me this morning at 9:30. In all cases the offenses showed laxity of discipline.

"I have had the men before me and severely reprimanded them, especially the Roundsman. Whether I will have charges made or not, I have not decided. I certainly shall have charges preferred and deal severely with the next Roundsman or patrolman I find guilty of any similar shortcomings. At the East Thirty-fifth Street Station I called attention to the fact that officers were expected to patrol beats and not to lounge or stand around, even though they staid on their posts. In particular, I expect the Roundsman to keep military discipline among his subordinates, and will deal harshly with him if he does not. I also called attention to the fact that the police must be courteous at all times, but must show no weakness in dealing with criminals. I think these men have learned a lesson which will be of benefit to the whole department."

Mr. Roosevelt said that on his trip through the east side he came across one saloon which he thought was doing business. The officer on post, however, had been called away on some official duty.

At the meeting of the Police Board yesterday President Roosevelt called the attention of his associate Commissioners to the fact that at present members of the police force whose uniforms are destroyed or damaged while in the actual performance of duty are required to replace them at their own expense. He thought that the uniforms destroyed under such circumstances should be replaced at the expense of the department. The other Commissioners agreed with the President, and the matter will be referred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

A communication was received from the City Vigilance League complaining that the excise law was openly violated in the Eighth, Ninth, and Fifteenth Precincts. The police in the Eighth Precinct, it was said, were earnest in their efforts to enforce the law, and Roundsman William J. Kennedy of that precinct had rendered efficient service to the league in that direction.

Capt. Donald Grant of the Madison Street Station applied for promotion to the rank of Inspector. He has been a member of the force since June 1, 1876, and has been a Captain since Sept. 13, 1887. He is a war veteran, and has a good record. A large number of applications for promotion were also received from Sergeants, Roundsmen, and patrolmen.

President Roosevelt informed the Commissioners that he had received a letter from Gen. Egbert L. Viele, requesting a good representation of the police force on the occasion of the opening of the Harlem Ship Canal, on June 17. There will be a sufficient force of police on hand on that occasion for preserving order, but the Commissioners are opposed to the police taking part in the parade.

The attention of Acting Chief Conlin was called yesterday to the publication in The New-York Times of a number of burglaries committed in the Fourteenth Precinct, and the failure of the police to capture the burglars. He said that he had no knowledge of the matter, but presumed that the police of the Fourteenth Precinct were doing the best they could under the circumstances. The force, he said, was short-handed, and in many precincts it was found necessary for one patrolman to cover two, and, in some instances, three, posts. He sent for Acting Capt. Wiegand to question him as to what means he had taken to prevent a recurrence of these robberies.

Acting Inspector Cortright said yesterday that the burglaries in tenement houses were most difficult to prevent, and it was still more difficult to discover the perpetrators.

ALL WANT THE TRACTION LINE

Upper West Side Citizens Desire to Be Heard on the Grant to the Third Avenue Company.

Mayor Strong will probably decide to-day whether he will give a public hearing on the resolution of the Board of Aldermen granting the applications for the King's Bridge Road extension to the Third Avenue Railroad Company.

Every mail brings the Mayor letters from individuals and associations on the upper west side of the city asking him to give them a chance to oppose the resolution or asking him to veto it.

It had been the Mayor's original idea not to have a public hearing, but simply to ask the lawyers, both of the Metropolitan Traction Company and the Third Avenue Company, to submit briefs, so that he could examine the merits of the question in that way. So many people have applied to him for a public hearing, however, that he is now considering the matter.

"I will probably decide to-morrow," he said yesterday, "whether it will be best to give a public hearing or not. I have the papers from the Board of Aldermen now, and I am making an examination of the matter. I have also a very large number of letters from residents and associations on the upper west side of the city asking for a hearing. All these communications come from the west side. I don't think I have received any from the east side. I will think over the matter to-night and may be able to announce to-morrow whether there will be a public hearing."

All the people in the section of the city through which the proposed extension will be operated are in favor of the Metropolitan Traction Company getting the franchise and not the Third Avenue Company, owing to the better facilities and excellent transfer system of the traction company. All the arguments before the Aldermen were plainly in favor of the traction company, but, despite the fact that the public interest demanded that the traction company's application be granted, the Aldermen, by a vote of 20 to 11, granted the application of the Third Avenue line. President Jeroloman of the Board of Aldermen said yesterday:

"I sincerely hope that the Mayor will veto the franchise. I have used every possible effort to prevent its disposition to the east side company, and now it is beyond our hands. If the Third Avenue company does secure the grant it will be one of the most unfortunate things that could happen to the people of this city.

"The Metropolitan Traction Company could, if allowed to build the extension, accommodate four-fifths of the traffic that is there. The Third Avenue Company can accommodate one-fifth. One company would furnish a direct and continuous line of travel and the other a twisted and longer route.

"The Third Avenue line already has the right to extend and give a through ride to the people of the east side. They have all they want as far as transportation to the upper west side of people on the east side is concerned. But what about the great masses of people who live on the west side of the city? Are they to be obliged to travel across the town to get the cars?

"The bonus offered by the Broadway line is to be considered. If I had my way the city would get more return from the railroad companies than it does. I would make them furnish decent and comfortable cars, not hen coops on wheels, as some of them carry their passengers in now.

"If the Third Avenue Company secures the grant it will mean tiresome litigation and a long wait by the people of the upper district for the service they need."

NOT SUBJECT TO THE SHERIFF

Justice Gaynor of Brooklyn Awards Damages Independently.

James West, a war veteran of the Fourteenth Regiment, sued William Aspdin of this city in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, before Justice Gaynor yesterday for $5,000 damages for assault.

Mr. West said that Aspdin on April 11 called at his store, 102 John Street, this city, and, after making some inquiries regarding the ownership of the property, struck West in the eye. In falling Mr. West broke his finger and was taken to Gouverneur Hospital for treatment.

"How much damages do you want?" asked Judge Gaynor of counsel, as the defendant had failed to put in an appearance.

"I leave that to your Honor," said Mr. West's counsel.

"Take $1,500," Justice Gaynor remarked.

It was then learned that Justice Cullen had granted an order directing the damages to be assessed by a Sheriff's jury.

"Well, I'm not going to make way for the Sheriff," Justice Gaynor remarked. "Counselor, why didn't you come into court knowing the law? Why didn't you go to the Sheriff?"

The lawyer said he was willing to stand on the judgment given by Justice Gaynor, and then the court said:

"Well, take what I've given you. If you are not right, the lawyers on the other side will find it out quick enough."

ASK ADVICE AS TO THEIR POWER

Brooklyn's Commissioners of Elections Are Waiting for Information.

At a recent meeting of the Commissioners of Elections in Brooklyn, it was decided to cut down the number of election districts from 683 to 582. Since then the question has been raised as to whether the Commissioners were not going too far and making a grave mistake.

In order that their work would not be handicapped with any subsequent misunderstanding, Commissioner Charles J. Edwards has written to the Corporation Counsel for an opinion "as to the power of the Board of Elections to redistrict the City of Brooklyn into election districts whenever the said board 'may deem it necessary so to do.' If it does not, what is the limit as to the number of voters for an election district in the City of Brooklyn? In other words, is this board controlled in its action as regards the redistricting of the city into election districts by the provisions of the Raines act or by Section 3 of Chapter 236, laws 1891, or by both, and to what extent by each section?"

Until Corporation Counsel McDonald renders an opinion on this subject, the Commissioners of Elections will not do anything further in regard to the reduction of districts.

Silver Jubilee and Pope's Blessing.

The silver jubilee of the Rev. Edward W. McCarty, rector of St. Augustine's Roman Catholic Church, Sixth Avenue and Sterling Place, Brooklyn, will be celebrated, beginning on Sunday morning, when a solemn high mass will be held. At the conclusion of the mass, the apostolic benediction granted to Father McCarty by the Pope will be bestowed.

The blessing was accorded as a token of the papal encouragement and approbation of the twenty-five years of Father McCarty's pastorate, marked in a special manner by the erection of the church, and of an untiring devotion to the advancement of Catholic work.

Sent a Cake to the Mayor.

The members of the Ladies' Excise Reform Association showed their appreciation of Mayor Strong's act in refusing to license a roof garden at One Hundred and First Street and Columbus Avenue by presenting him with a cake yesterday afternoon. The cake arrived at City Hall in a neat white box tied with blue ribbons.

WHEN NEW TARIFF BEGAN

Justice Fuller Files the Opinion in the Burr & Hardwick Suit.

THE STATUTE NOT RETROSPECTIVE

Why Duty Between Aug. 1 and Aug. 28, 1894, Was Collected Under the McKinley Law—New Tariff Law's Intent.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Before leaving for Richmond to-day, Chief Justice Fuller filed with Clerk McKenney of the Supreme Court of the United States the text of the opinion of the court in the case of the United States versus Burr & Hardwick, the decision of which was announced last Monday, determining the date upon which the new tariff law went into effect—the only question at issue.

The contention of the importers was that the language of Section 1 of the act, fixing Aug. 1, 1894, as the date of its taking effect, was free from all ambiguity and obscurity; that there was no room for construction, and that the court was imperatively bound to conclude that it was the intention of Congress that the act should have a retrospective operation as of Aug. 1, although it did not become a law until Aug. 28. "It is conceded," says the Chief Justice, "that the general rule is that words in a statute ought not to have a retrospective application unless they are so clear, strong, and imperative that no other meaning can be annexed to them, or unless the intention of the Legislature cannot be otherwise satisfied, and that the usual course in tariff legislation has been, inasmuch as some time is necessary to enable importers and business men to act understandingly, to fix a future date at which the statutes are to become operative."

Continuing, the opinion reads:

The question is not one of construction but of intention as to the operative effect of this act, in view of the existence of the particular date in Section 1. In view of the general rule and the admitted policy in respect of such laws, is there anything on the face of the act which raises such a doubt in the matter as justifies the court in considering whether the language used in that particular section must be literally applied in the case before it? And upon the threshold we are met with the fact that the act of Oct. 1, 1890, was not repealed in terms until Aug. 28, 1894, and that the repealing section of the latter act kept in force every right and liability of the Government or of any person, which had been incurred or accrued prior to the passage thereof, and thereby every such right or liability was excepted out of the effect sought to be given to the first section.

The right of the Government to duties under the tariff law which existed between Aug. 1 and Aug. 28 was a right accruing prior to the passage of the act of 1894, (that is, the date when the bill became a law), and the obligation of the importers between Aug. 1 and Aug. 28 to pay the duties on their entries under the existing tariff law was a liability under that law arising prior to the passage of the act of 1894; and if Congress intended that Section 1 should relate back to Aug. 1, still the intention is quite as apparent that the act of October, 1890, should remain in full force and effect until the passage of the new act on Aug. 28, and that all acts done, rights accrued, and liabilities incurred under the earlier act, prior to the repeal, should be saved from the effect thereof, as to all parties interested, the United States included. * * * The original assessment of duty was right, and the final liquidation was the same, and there was no specific provision in the act of 1894 requiring a reliquidation at the rates under that act. How, then, can it be held that the act of Oct. 1, 1890, was intended to be repealed by retroaction? Moreover, in arriving at the true intention of Congress, we cannot treat Section 1 as if it constituted the entire act, but must deduce the intention from a view of the whole statute, and from the material parts of it.

Reviewing these, the opinion says:

These considerations lead to the conclusion that the act ought not to be construed to operate retrospectively contrary to the general rule and so as to turn what was intended to secure a period of time to enable business men to act understandingly under the new law into a source of confusion and mischief to the country.

Availing himself, in the consideration of the case of the light afforded by the history of the steps taken in the enactment of the law, as disclosed by the legislative records, the Chief Justice concludes:

"Both houses intended that the duties imposed by Section 1 and the additions made to the free list in Section 2 should not take effect at any point of time after the passage of the act. * * * On the 1st day of August the duties prescribed by the first section of the act of 1894 could not be lawfully levied, and so far as the importations in this case are concerned, and others similarly situated, the law repealed the exaction of the duties prescribed by the act of 1890."

FORTY YEARS IN ONE PULPIT

The Rev. J. C. Egbert's Installation Anniversary to be Celebrated.

WEST HOBOKEN, N. J., June 7.—The Rev. James C. Egbert, D. D., completes the fortieth year of his settlement as pastor over the First Presbyterian Church of this city on June 13, having been installed on June 13, 1855, immediately after his graduation from Union Theological Seminary.

The fortieth anniversary will be suitably observed by special services on Sunday, June 9, and on the evenings of Wednesday, June 12, and Thursday, June 13.

It is noteworthy that, while the First Presbyterian Church of West Hoboken is Dr. Egbert's first and only charge, he is, on the other hand, the first and only pastor settled over that church.

Dr. Egbert was graduated from the University of the City of New-York in 1852, and he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from that institution.

He has represented the Presbytery of Jersey City in the General Assembly on several occasions, and was a member of that body when the union of the Old and New Schools was effected, in 1869. The Rev. George D. Egbert of Cornwall, N. Y., is a son of Dr. Egbert.

Augusta Leads the South.

Augusta is the largest cotton manufacturing city in the South.

The Augusta Chronicle

The Oldest Newspaper in the Southern States. Established 1785. Published Daily and Weekly.

The Augusta Chronicle is published every day in the year. The city of Augusta has a population of 50,000. The Chronicle is the newspaper of this city and section, and has a large circulation in Georgia and South Carolina. It is one of the best advertising mediums in the Southern States. The Weekly Chronicle is published on Tuesdays and Fridays, eight pages each issue.

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Augusta, Ga.

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BROADWAY, GRAHAM AND FLUSHING AVENUES,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

DRESS GOODS.

Extra Specials AT Prices to Move Them Quick.

49c. Wool Novelty Dress Goods marked to 29c. per yard.

45c. All-Wool Henrietta and Serges, in all colors, marked to 28c. per yard.

25c. Black and White Shepherd Checks marked to 12½c. per yard.

68c. and 75c. Fine Novelty Dress Goods, in light and dark color, marked to 48c. per yard.

$1.00 All-Wool Crepons, in Gray, Navy Blue, Tan, and Brown, marked to 59c. per yard.

58c. All-Wool (extra wide) French Imperial Serges, in full line of colors, marked to 39c. per yard.

$1.00 All-Wool Silk-Finish Colored Henrietta, in all colors, marked to 59c. per yard.

SILKS. SILKS.

Special Line FOR "Graduating Dresses."

22-inch Cream White Broche Japanese Dress Silk, in neat floral designs, 59c. per yard.

24-inch Cream White Broche Twill India Silk, in small designs, 73c. per yard.

22-inch Cream and White Brocade Satin Duchesse, all silk, special, 79c., 85c. per yard.

20-inch Cream White Brocade Satin, 35c., 39c., 75c. per yard.

24-inch Cream White Surah Silk, double warp, extra heavy quality, 59c. per yard; value 98c.

20-inch Cream White Satin Surah, 49c. per yard; value 75c.

20-inch Cream and White Satin Duchesse, 45c., 75c., $1.00, $1.25, and $1.50 per yard.

Cream White Japanese Wash Silk.

36-inch (extra wide) Japanese Silk, 50c. per yard.

28-inch Japanese Silk, 49c. and 79c. per yard.

31-inch Cream India Silk, 39c. per yard.

CREAM DRESS GOODS.

Extra Special FOR "Graduating Dresses."

46-inch All-Wool German Henrietta, silk finish, 50c. per yard; always 75c. per yard.

46-inch All-wool, extra quality, silk finish, 73c. per yard; regular price, $1.00.

40-inch Silk and Wool Lansdowne, $1.00 per yard; regular price, $1.25.

40-inch very fine All-Wool Nuns' Veiling, 43c. per yard.

40-inch extra fine All-Wool Nuns' Veiling, 58c. per yard.

38-inch Cream Wool Cashmere, 25c., 30c., and 39c. per yard.

LADIES' SUMMER SUITS AND WAISTS.

On Friday, June 7, we shall inaugurate one of the greatest clearing sales ever attempted in the city. Every article offered is new and fresh, just from the manufacturers; dainty colors, latest styles, lowest prices ever quoted.

250 dozen Ladies' Very Fine English Percale Shirt Waists, laundered collar and cuffs, large sleeves, yoke backs, 45c.

300 dozen Ladies' Very Fine French Percale Shirt Waists, laundered collar and cuffs, pointed yoke, large drooping sleeves, elegant line of colors, 69c.

350 dozen Ladies' Best Quality American Percales, yoke back, full fronts, rolling collar, light and medium colors, 89c.

500 dozen Ladies' Very Fine American Indigo Blue and Morning Waists, rolling collar, yoke backs, large balloon sleeves, all sizes, from 32 to 50 bust measure, 35c.

100 dozen Ladies' Fine White Lawn Waists, rolling collar, large full sleeves, trimmed with embroidery, 49c.; reduced from $1.25.

125 dozen Ladies' Fine White Lawn Waists, elegantly trimmed with colored and plain white embroidery, large sleeves, 69c.; reduced from $1.25.

100 dozen Ladies' Fine White Lawn Waists, handsomely trimmed with embroidery, swell sleeves, 98c.; reduced from $1.69.

75 dozen Ladies' White Lawn Waists, handsomely trimmed with Swiss embroidery, large sleeves, latest styles, all sizes, $1.49; reduced from $2.25.

125 dozen Ladies' Very Fine White Lawn Waists, trimmed with plain and colored embroidery, finest goods made, $1.98; reduced from $3.00.

MEN'S SUMMER WEIGHT WOOL.

Men's Fine Summer Weight Wool Shirts and Drawers, natural color, regular 59c. goods; bargain, 39c.

Men's Extra Fine Summer Weight Wool Shirts and Drawers, natural color, bargain, 59c.; worth 75c.

Men's Fine Quality Light Weight Wool Shirts and Drawers, in natural camel's hair and white, 69c. and 79c.

Men's Very Fine Imported Light Weight Wool Shirts and Drawers, regular $1.50 quality; bargain, 98c.

Men's Fine Quality Worsted (All Wool) Warranted Non-Shrinkable Shirts and Drawers, very light weight, $1.25.

Men's Fine Imported All-Wool Shirts and Drawers, Summer weight and extra fine quality, $1.39 and $1.75.

June Clearing Sale.

LADIES' SUMMER SUITS,

consisting of all the new and fashionable materials—duck, pique, serges, brilliantines, both plain and fancy.

Ladies' Very Choice English Duck Suits, blazer shapes, ripple and coat backs, skirt very full and wide, large swell sleeves, $1.29; reduced from $2.25.

Ladies' Very Fine English Duck and Pique Suits, blazer and Eton effects, choice line of patterns, tailor finish, $1.69; reduced from $2.50.

Ladies' Best Quality French Pique, made up in the latest style of suits, large sleeves, skirt full widths, jaunty jackets, tailor made, $1.98; reduced from $2.98.

Ladies' Wool Serge Summer Suits, black and navy blue, wide skirts, deep hem, plaited backs, a bargain, $4.69; reduced from $6.50.

Ladies' All-Wool English Covert Cloth Suits, half silk lined, nobby jackets, skirts very full and long, $4.98; reduced from $6.98.

Ladies' All-Wool Storm Serge Blazer Suits, half silk lined, full flare skirts, large balloon sleeves, $5.98; reduced from $7.98.

Ladies' All-Wool Serge Blazer Suits, handsomely finished, half silk lined jackets, plaited skirts, full flare, $6.98; reduced from $9.25.

Ladies' Black Brilliantine Blazer Suits, very wide skirts, extra full sleeves, very fine quality, tailor finish, $5.98; reduced from $9.50.

Ladies' Fine All-Wool Covert Cloth Suits, made in all the new shapes, full flare skirts, large balloon sleeves, $7.98; reduced from $10.50.

Ladies' Very Fine Serge Suits, Eton shapes, handsomely trimmed with braid and buttons, extra wide skirts, $9.98; reduced from $14.50.

Special Inducements in LADIES' UNDERWEAR.

100 dozen Ladies' Shaped Ribbed Vests, écru, with ribbon in neck and short sleeves, bargain, 15c.; 2 for 25c.

200 dozen Ladies' Straight and Shaped Ribbed Vests, in écru and white, short sleeves and no sleeves, silk ribbon in neck, also, Drawers, bargain, 19c.; worth 25c. and 35c.

200 dozen Ladies' Very Fine Quality Ribbed Vests, in white and écru, straight and shaped, short, long, and no sleeves, with silk ribbon in neck and sleeves, bargain, 25c.; worth 35c. to 50c.

Ladies' Extra Size Shaped Ribbed Vests, short sleeves and low neck, also, no sleeves, bargain, 25c.; worth 35c.

Ladies' Extra Fine and Fancy, trimmed with silk, Ribbed Vests, shaped and straight, with silk ribbon in neck and sleeves, 29c. and 39c.

Ladies' Regular and Extra Size Ribbed Vests, handsomely trimmed and full size, 49c. and 59c.

Ladies' Balbriggan Vests and Drawers, short and long sleeves, and regular 50c. grade, bargain, 35c.; 3 for $1.00.

Ladies' Gauze Vests, good quality and well made, bargain, 25c.

Ladies' Gauze Vests, short and long sleeves, all sizes and regular 50c. goods; bargain, 35c.; 3 for $1.00.

Ladies' Summer Merino Vests, in short and long sleeves, 39c.; worth 50c.

Ladies' Fine Summer Merino Vests, short and long sleeves, all sizes, 49c.

Ladies' Fine Summer Weight Wool Vests and Pants, short and long sleeves, 69c. and 98c.

Ladies' Fine Australian Wool Vests and Pants, short and long sleeves, 98c.; worth $1.25.

Ladies' Extra Fine All-Worsted Shirts, short and long sleeves, white and natural, warranted non-shrinkable, $1.25.

Ladies' Ribbed Silk Vests, in white, pink, blue, black, &c., 50c., 69c., and 98c.

Bargains! Bargains! IN MEN'S UNDERWEAR.

One lot of Men's and Balbriggan Shirts, natural and écru, worth 30c.; bargain, 19c.

One lot of Men's Natural Balbriggan Shirts, a regular 39c. quality; bargain, 29c.

One lot of Men's Extra Fine Quality Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, short and long sleeves, regular 50c. grade, 35c.; 3 for $1.00; a bargain.

Men's Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, shirts ribbed tail and double-seated drawers, 49c.

Men's Extra Quality Mendicott Morgan Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, goods sold regularly at $1.00; bargain, 59c. each.

Men's Extra Fine Imported French Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, short and long sleeves, regular $1.00 goods; bargain, all sizes, 75c.

Men's Fine Silk-Front Balbriggan Underwear, and extra well finished Shirts and Drawers, 89c.

Men's Fine Lisle Thread Shirts and Drawers, all sizes, $1.25.

Men's Very Fine Silk Shirts and Drawers, all sizes, $1.98; worth $2.70.

FANCY SILK for WAISTS

Fancy Taffeta Silk, new patterns, 45c. per yard.

Fancy Taffeta Silks, 68c. per yard; reduced from 89c. and $1.00.

DRESS GOODS. EXTRA SPECIALS.

48-inch All-Wool French Suitings, in new Spring colorings, 59c. per yard; positively worth $1.00.

45 pieces 38-inch Fine Novelty Dress Suitings, former price 49c.; marked to 29c. per yard.

50 pieces Black Moreens, suitable for skirts and lining, special, 35c. per yard; positively worth 50c.

ORDERS BY MAIL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

Saturday
June 8-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Three
Pages 17-24

THE SOUTH---Vast Resources, Rapid Development, Wonderful Opportunities for Capital and Labor.

At no time in the history of the Nation has there been so wide an interest manifested in the economic conditions and resources of the South as at present. What the friends of the South have clearly seen for years the country in general is now beginning to recognize.

Cotton-mill men have been investigating the conditions as to climate, cost of production, and availability of suitable labor, with the result that the spindles in the South have increased from 600,000 to 3,000,000 in fifteen years, and are now being added to at the rate of 500,000 a year.

The iron world has awakened to the fact that the South can produce a high grade of iron at a cost regarded as incredibly low a few years ago, and it causes no surprise now to hear that the South is preparing to compete with other iron-producing sections for a share of the world's markets in iron. In coal the South is preparing to extend her trade throughout South America and in other foreign countries.

The forests of the South contain about one-half the standing timber of the United States. With plenty of water power and cheapness of coal assured, every variety of woodworking manufactories is increasing at a rapid rate.

Southern marbles and granite are finding their way into every part of the Union, for building purposes, interior finishing, and street paving. Georgia marble is being used in the construction of the magnificent St. Luke's Hospital in the City of New-York, and her marbles are used for tiling and other purposes in residences and buildings all the way from Maine to California.

Georgia melons, peaches, pears, and grapes are making their growers rich, and are supplying the markets of the North and Northwest with the first and best fruits of the season.

The agriculturists of the North, East, and West are discovering that the South, with its variety of soil, cheapness of lands—ranging from $1.50 to $30 an acre—certain abundance of rainfall, and proximity to markets, affords alluring opportunities for profitable agricultural operations, and through the assistance of immigration agencies the South is increasing in population.

And there need be no disappointments in the expectations of these immigrants. It cannot be expected that the South is a place where the penalties of shiftlessness, indolence, and incompetence can be averted, but it is a place where effort is followed by results, where work brings certain reward, where the elements are kind, and where the pathos of unrequited toil—the tragedy of a total ruin of crops—can never come.

Most significant, in view of the great part they played in the development of the West, is the fact that within the last year, for the first time in their history, the railroads of the country have provided for land seekers' excursion tickets at low rates for the benefit of intending immigrants to the South. Other features of the Western method are being introduced. A noteworthy example is the offer of a colony company of Birmingham, Ala., to give thirty alternating farming tracts to families who will become actual settlers on the company's property.

The transportation facilities enjoyed by the South, with trunk lines and connections in every direction and steamship lines from a dozen ports, emphasize the advantage the South has over the West in the point of proximity to the great markets; and this is a factor which must mark an ever-increasing benefit to the producers of that section.

It is the prime object of the Cotton States and International Exposition to be held in Atlanta this Fall to make an effective presentation of the proofs of the claim long made by people of the South that their region needs only adequate development of its abundant resources to make it a leading manufacturing centre, an agricultural section of unsurpassed productiveness, and a part of the country of almost general prosperity. Never before has such a presentation been made. At the Chicago World's Fair there was not anything like an adequate display of the mineral, manufacturing, and agricultural resources of the South, and even had there been, they could not have aroused the same widespread interest which is being given to that section alone.

Some idea of the magnitude and importance of the exposition of 1895 may be gained from the story which appears in this issue of The New-York Times. It may be remarked in passing that, while New-York will always be the great commercial clearing house of America, the energetic citizens of the Western centres—Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis—are making strong bids for closer commercial union with the South. The railroads and the newspapers of the West are doing whatever they can to extend the commercial power of their section, and it may be worth New-York's while to note the fact that they are establishing some rather surprising intimate trade relations between their part of the country and Southern points.

It being an astonishing thing that any city should plan a world's fair at a time of great business depression and so shortly following the Chicago exposition, it is interesting to study at some length the characteristics of the plucky City of Atlanta. And as investigation shows that Atlanta's marked enterprise is only typical of the spirit which animates the cities of Savannah, Augusta, and Macon, and, in fact, almost every part of the South, some indications are here given of the reasons for the faith which is in the Southerner generally. To Georgia is given prominence in this exposition of Southern resources and opportunities because that State furnishes a type of what the South contains, and is in the foremost rank of the present development of Southern resources, as will be seen in the stories of her four chief cities printed in The New-York Times of to-day.

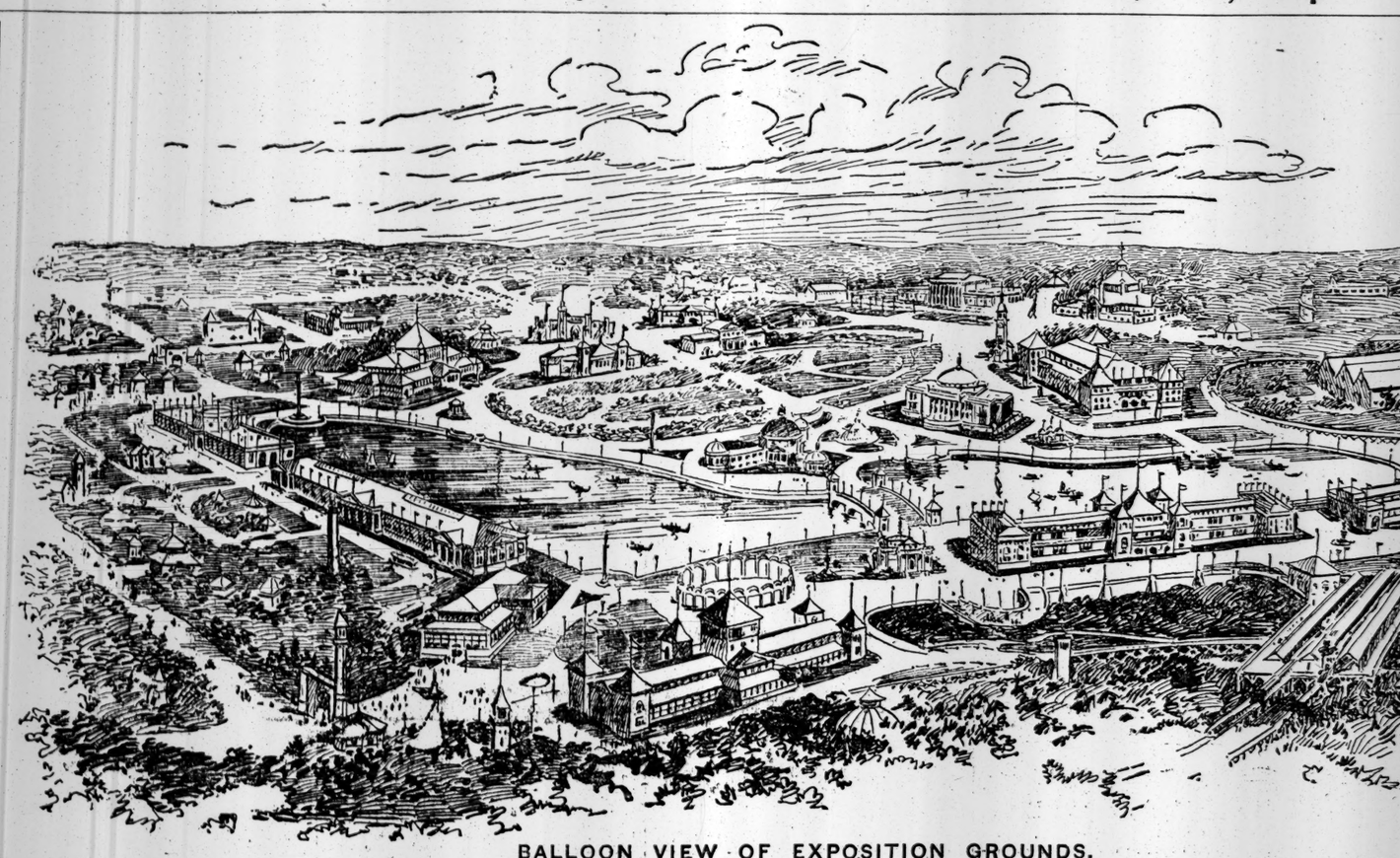
The Cotton States and International Exposition to be Held in Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 18 to Dec. 31, 1895.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 7.—It has long since become an assured fact that in the Cotton States and International Exposition, to be held in Atlanta, Ga., from Sept. 18 to Dec. 31, this year, there will be furnished not only a splendid spectacle of great beauty and interest, but an event whose industrial and economic features will have more than national effect and significance. From the original idea to have here an exhibition merely of Southern products, manufactures, resources, and methods, the plan has, from the very start, grown and broadened until the exposition will be not only of international character, but will be so complete and comprehensive in all its parts as to give it rank among American expositions hardly less than second in importance to the World's Fair at Chicago.

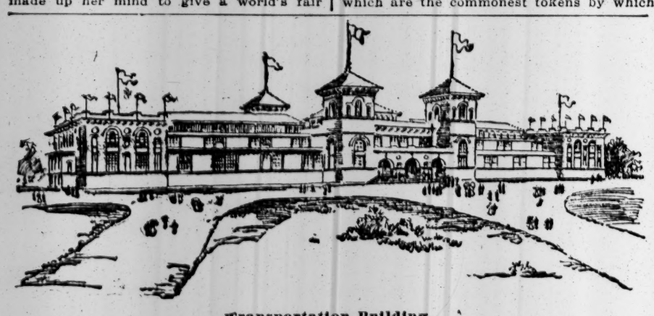
The ambitious aim of its dauntless promoters is no less to show the world every feature of the great development being made in the South than to give to the people of the South, and all other visitors, a thorough demonstration of what is newest and best in the whole world of invention, mechanics, science, industries, and arts. On this broad plane every effort is now being put forth, and agents are scouring every corner of the globe for displays of interest and practical value, and every progressive nation of the earth is being levied upon for contributions from its richest and best stores, and for examples of its latest and most important achievements in every interesting field of human endeavor.

When the gates of this exposition are opened there will be disclosed a really dazzling demonstration of the ability of the South to originate and carry out an enterprise full of interest and instruction to even the habitual frequenter of international expositions.

That in the lowest depths of the late business depression, and at a time so shortly following the great fair at Chicago, there should have been undertaken in this inland city an enterprise of so large proportions might well have challenged the cynicism of the average beholder, but any one who gets in touch with the spirit of these people, who reflects that here, within a generation, a splendid modern city of more than 110,000 people has been built up by Southern men and Southern money, on the ashes of a pillaged village, and amid the ruins of a desolate and impoverished country; any one who comes to realize these things, and who sees the boundless faith and the nervous force with which these people attack any proposition looking to the advancement of their city's interest, will confess that, in spite of his original skepticism, the conviction is forced upon him that if Atlanta has made up her mind to give a world's fair creditable among the efforts which nations have made in this direction she will not fail.



BALLOON VIEW OF EXPOSITION GROUNDS.



Transportation Building.

Features of the Exposition.

As the site selected for the exposition covers about 200 acres, there is room for an ample display, but the claim is made that in quality rather than in quantity will be found the distinctive feature of this exposition. While as a general exhibit it is proposed to make this a fair complete in all details recognized as essentials in international expositions, there are some special features in which it is seriously proposed to surpass anything ever before attempted. The exhibit of the United States Fish Commission, for instance, will be better than that made at Chicago; and will be one of the most interesting and complete features of the exhibits shown in the building constructed by the United States Government. The tanks will occupy upward of 10,000 square feet. The aquarium will be arranged in a grotto, with the aisles lighted from the water, producing a peculiarly beautiful effect. The sea water will be brought from the ocean and deposited in an immense tank, from which the salt water aquariums will be supplied. All kinds of rare and beautiful fishes from American waters will be shown, and special attention will be paid to the food and game fish of the fresh and salt waters of the South.

The mineral display will be another distinctive feature. This department is also in charge of the United States Government, thus insuring its absolute reliability. While it will be comprehensive in character, it will be particularly complete as to every kind of Southern minerals.

The United States Geological Survey will make its entire economic exhibit in the Mining Building. This exhibit has been planned to include a statistical column showing the total product of each mineral in the South for a limited period of time—say a minute or a half minute. Another feature of the Government's exhibit will be instruments for testing structural materials, and it is expected that these machines will be in daily operation. The South's resources in road material will similarly be shown, and another feature will be a collection of typical ores from the regions which can furnish the most characteristic specimens. Exhibited with it will be the peculiar features, such as color, hardness, streak, &c., which are the commonest tokens by which the value of material may be determined by the layman.

As about every known mineral is found in the South, some of which exist nowhere else, the exhibits of this department are certain to be of the greatest possible interest. There will be in the long list of minerals coal, iron, marbles, building stone, kaolin, phosphates, gold, and precious stones. This latter department is in charge of Mr. George F. Kunz of Tiffany & Co., who is relied on to get together such a collection of the precious stones of the South, including even diamonds, as will be a delight and a surprise to all beholders.

The exhibits of all the Southern States will be on a scale vastly superior to the displays made at Chicago, many of which were either inadequately represented or not present at all. To remedy those defects, and to make such a presentation as their resources and development warrant, is one of the chief aims of the present exposition.

A novel feature, the first of its kind ever reveal a condition heretofore most imperfectly understood regarding the fostering care which the individual and the State have here bestowed upon the rising generations of the negro race. Here will be shown all that the negro has accomplished throughout the South in an educational way; here will be seen the fruits of his inventive genius; here will be exhibited the most noteworthy products of his skill in all industrial pursuits. It would be difficult to suggest a department full of more interesting facts, more pregnant with possibilities of instructive data, more valuable to the student of American history, than will be afforded by this very complete exhibit of the achievements of the African race in America.

Fine Arts Building.

The Exposition Epitomized.

The site of the exposition is a beautiful park, two miles and a half from the centre of Atlanta, reached by an electric line along Peachtree Street, one of the handsomest asphalt-paved, home-lined avenues in America. Railroads will also land passengers at the gates.

Piedmont Park contains about 200 acres, is being adorned to the height of artistic effect, and in picturesque ensemble will delight even those familiar with the beauty of the Chicago Exposition. The topography of the park gives the general effect of an amphitheatre. The important buildings are on the elevated semicircle. The centre contains a park, reached by broad terraces and traversed by wide gravel walks. A beautiful lake of many acres, Clare Mer, will also ornament the central section, on which will float gondolas and launches, and in which will be an electric fountain, with many new and enchanting effects.

The management congratulates itself particularly upon the striking landscape effects produced in the grounds by the superintendent of construction, Grant Wilkins of Atlanta, and from what is now apparent and evidenced by the completed plans of the site, the felicitations are not without justification. It is claimed that so skillfully and artistically have the opportunities for picturesque arrangement been utilized, and so harmoniously have been combined the effects made possible by the broken topography of the site, that Atlanta's exposition will possess a degree of physical beauty rarely, if ever, surpassed in the history of expositions anywhere.

Together with the department buildings and the structures of foreign nations and of the States of this Union, there will be some thirty buildings on the grounds, generally erected under the direction of Bradford T. Gilbert of New-York, the supervising architect. The prevalent type of architecture is the Romanesque.

Some of the Exposition Buildings.

There will be on the Exposition grounds:

The United States Government Building, with 65,000 square feet of floor space, which will contain exhibits from the State, Interior, Agricultural, War, and Navy Departments, and of the Smithsonian Institution and the United States Fish Commission.

The Minerals and Forestry Building, under the charge of the United States Government, containing a full exposition of the mineral and timber interests and resources of the South.

The Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building, to contain operating plants of every industry even remotely affecting the development of the South and Southern commerce.

Machinery Hall, containing the latest and best inventions, both American and foreign, pertaining to the entire industrial field.

Agricultural Hall, devoted to the fullest possible display of the products of the Southern fields.

Electricity Hall, to contain all that is new and up to date in electrical machinery and inventions.

Fine Arts Building, with representative works of many of the best artists of the day, both native and foreign.

Woman's Building, in which will be displayed the work of women in literature, art, music, sculpture, invention, the domestic arts, &c.

Transportation Building, which will be conducted on lines similar to those at the Chicago Fair.

A Horticultural Building.

An Agricultural Implement Building, to contain all the latest and standard inventions in agricultural implements.

Auditorium, for meetings, conventions, concerts, &c., having a seating capacity of over 3,000.

Negro Building, for a complete exposition of the negroes' achievements.

Fire Building, for fire apparatus on display and for service.

Administration Building, of unique composite design.

New-York State Building, with display.

Georgia Manufacturers' Building, devoted exclusively to the exhibits of manufacturers in Georgia.

Georgia State Building, to contain a display of the State's resources.

Buildings for each of the following foreign countries: Mexico, Costa Rica, Salvador, Honduras, Venezuela, Chile, and Argentine Republic.

A theatre, to be built on the grounds, in which will be given an elaborate spectacular historical play, dealing with the adventures of De Soto.

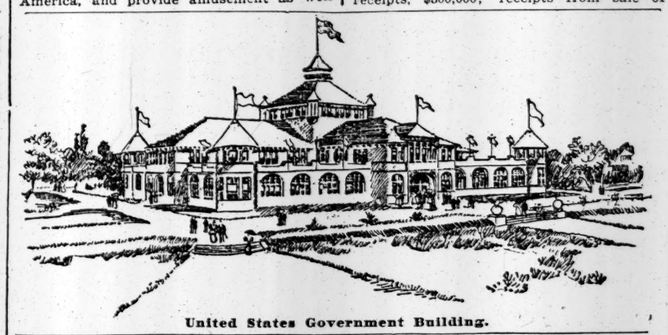
The Midway Heights, with Japanese, Mexican, and Eskimo villages, streets of Cairo, &c., not a diminutive copy of Chicago's Midway, but a show with novel features of its own.

Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show and other amusement features. There will be concerts by Sousa's, Innes's, and Gilmore's Bands and other musical entertainments.

It is intended that the exposition shall inform the South about the world's progress, the world about the South's progress, promote trade relations between the South and foreign countries, especially South America, and provide amusement as well as instruction for the visitors. The admission will be 50 cents for adults; 25 cents for children. All the railroads will make special rates, and provide every accommodation, running through sleepers from every important point east, north, west, and southwest.

President Cleveland will set the wheels going at noon Sept. 18, and the exposition will close Dec. 31.

The co-operation of States outside of the South is a gratifying and promising feature of the exposition. Appropriations have been made for State representation by New-York, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Maine, Kansas, and California. Illinois and Massachusetts are expected to be represented also. New-Mexico will have an exhibit, and there will be State exhibits from Alabama, North and South Carolina, Florida, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Georgia.



United States Government Building.

How the Exposition Was Started.

Appropriately enough, the idea of the Cotton States and International Exposition was originated by an enterprising newspaper man, Col. W. A. Hemphill, business manager of The Atlanta Constitution. Col. Hemphill wanted to call the world's attention to the fact that the South is doing some very big things, and is possessed of enterprise for which she does not get full credit. Capt. Evan P. Howell, President of The Constitution Company, and Clark Howell, its managing editor, and H. H. Cabaniss, manager of the thrifty Evening Journal of Atlanta, were taken into the consultation.

It was decided to publish the proposition, and both papers fired a broadside simultaneously at a hitherto unsuspecting public. Atlanta at once responded with a unanimity conspicuous at every emergency. Meetings were called, officers chosen, committees appointed, and work begun at once. As is always the case in Atlanta, the most substantial men in the place put their shoulders to the wheel and took an active part in every detail of the undertaking.

Naturally, the first thing was to raise funds for the enterprise. The canvassing committee secured $225,000 from the citizens of Atlanta by popular subscription; and it is a commentary of the most eloquent sort that in the payment of these subscriptions the loyalty of the Atlantian has been tried and not found wanting. In several instances the subscriber has found himself unable to raise the money he had pledged. Did he try to beg off? Not a bit—he gave a cow or a lot or a buggy he had built, cancelled his obligation, and helped along his city by paying the mite he possessed.

The City Council of Atlanta appropriated $75,000 and the county (Fulton) gives convict labor to the amount of $50,000.

When the United States Government appropriated $200,000 for a Government building and authorized a Government exhibit, the exposition was at once lifted above the plane of a provincial exhibition, and extensive plans were immediately put under way for making the event a regular world's fair.

Including the amounts spent on grounds, buildings, securing displays, and running expenses, the exposition will easily be a two-million-dollar affair. The revenues in addition to the $350,000 specified above, are calculated as follows: Issue of bonds, based on a mortgage upon two-thirds of the gate receipts, $300,000; receipts from sale of 100,000 square feet of floor space, at $1 per square foot, $100,000; concessions, $200,000; gate receipts, at 50 cents for adults and 25 cents for children, estimated at at least $1,500,000.

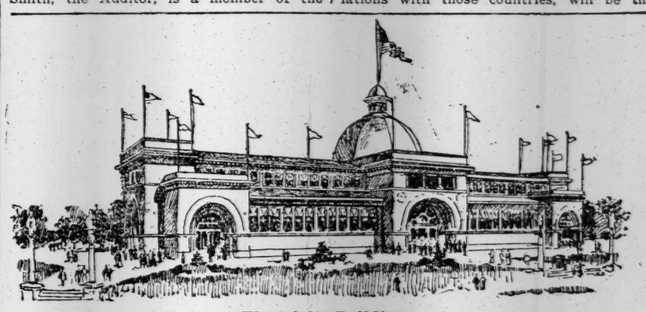
The most enterprising, capable, and successful business men of Atlanta went to the front with their aid and services, and a most efficient working organization was effected. The Directory consists of fifty men whose names are identified with the substantial development of the city, among them being S. M. and Hugh Inman, Capt. Evan P. and Clark Howell, Col. W. A. Hemphill, and H. H. Cabaniss. The Chairman of the Executive Committee is J. W. English, a banker, railroad builder, and all-round business man of great force and ability. The Chairman of the Finance Committee is S. M. Inman, a millionaire, who came out of the war penniless and who got his start handling cotton and cotton goods. He is the eldest of the three Inman brothers—John H. of New-York, and S. M. and Hugh of Atlanta—all of whom are wealthy and famous for their business ability.

The President of the Exposition Company, Charles A. Collier, is interested in the practical management of various enterprises, public and private, including a big cotton mill and a bank. He is devoting a large portion of his time to the exposition, and is surprising even those who are accustomed to his achievements by the able, forceful manner in which he is handling this undertaking. His assistant is E. A. Felder, who had valuable experience as an official at Chicago and at the Midwinter Fair in California.

Col. Hemphill is First Vice President and Mr. Cabaniss Second. The Third Vice President is W. D. Grant, a wealthy retired railroad contractor. A. S. Kontz, the Treasurer, is thoroughly familiar with business details, and has a successful business record. He has for years been a member of the city School Board, and is prominent in educational matters. Gen. I. R. Lewis, an ex-officer in the regular army, and a one-armed veteran of the war, who wears a button of the Loyal Legion, and who was President Harrison's Postmaster at Atlanta, is the Secretary of the exposition, and the fact that his presence in this position causes no comment on his politics is one of great significance. Alexander W. Smith, the Auditor, is a member of the bar, and the General Counsel, J. J. Spalding, is a corporation lawyer of high standing.

The details of the various departments are in the hands of some twenty-five committees. In addition to these there is a distinct department, the Board of Women Managers, the officers and directors of which are prominent women, who have entire charge of the Woman's Building and exhibits.

The Chief of the Department of Publicity and Promotion is W. G. Cooper, a newspaper man, who worked on The Constitution under the much-lamented Henry W. Grady. Some handsome half-tone cuts of the very picturesque and imposing exposition grounds, and various buildings, have been gotten out under Mr. Cooper's direction, and some very effective advertising is being done. A great many thousand folders, announcements, letters, &c., have been sent out to newspapers, exhibitors, agents, societies, Consuls, and Governmental representatives throughout the globe, and Mr. Cooper's scrapbook shows a very interesting collection of the results of his labors. There are elaborate notices in newspapers, magazines, and periodicals of all kinds, and in almost all languages, including Syrian, Italian, Mexican, German, &c. The press of America has been especially liberal in its treatment of the fair, and the records show that the country has been very thoroughly covered, from Maine to California, particularly the North and West.



Electricity Building.

Woman's Building.

Objects of the Exposition.

One of the chief aims of this exposition is to supply the deficiencies and remedy the mistakes made by the South in the Chicago World's Fair. It is a peculiarity of most of the Southern States that they are prevented by their Constitutions from appropriating money for such purpcses as making exhibits at fairs. When Georgia's present Constitution was drawn up, Gen. Toombs declared that the State Treasury had been locked up and the key thrown away, and about the same conditions and restrictions exist in other Southern States. Individuals and associations have now seen that it would have been wise to undergo many personal privations in order to have had the South properly represented at Chicago; so, when the present opportunity was presented, not only was local pride touched, but it was the universal sentiment that this occasion must be utilized to let the world know that the South is wide awake and is making a bid for the surplus wealth and energies of the outside world.

Wherever State Governments are prohibited from making appropriations, private subscriptions have been raised, until it is certain that there will be such a presentation of Southern industries, resources, and achievements as has never before been seen at any exposition. It is expected that something like an accurate idea may then be formed by the public as to what the South really is and has been doing.

Three Distinct Objects.

There are at least three well-defined objects it is desired to gain by this exposition:

First—To show the world what the South is.

Second—To let the South see what are the latest achievements in the world of endeavor.

Third—To bring the South into closer relations with the trading countries of the earth.

Possibly, it would be difficult in point of importance to say which of these objects comes first, for it is especially aimed by the management to bring about the very closest commercial union between the South and the Spanish-American nations. Special efforts are being made to secure a strong and full representation of the South American resources, industries, and trade requirements, and the work of the Commissioner—Col. J. W. Avery—already insures a full degree of success in this direction. It is believed here that South America is the natural market for a large part of the cotton goods manufactured in the South, as well as for agricultural implements.

One of the chief demands of South American countries is for agricultural implements. As the South has in great abundance every element entering into their manufacture—cheap iron, timber, and labor—and, moreover, is now manufacturing about all the agricultural implements she uses, it is figured that she should be abundantly able to supply the South American countries with their demands in this line.

Again, England now furnishes most of the cotton goods consumed in South America. It is contended here that by right they should be furnished by this country, naturally by the South. The exposition is expected to furnish a present opportunity to Northern manufacturers to establish closer connections and trade relations with South American countries, and the South seems to view with contentment the prospect that Northern manufacturers, who, through the exposition, establish trade relations with those countries, will be the largest immediate beneficiaries, relying on the logic of the situation, her geographical and economic advantages, to ultimately yield the South that share of the business to which her merits may entitle her.

She feels that when her resources are fully developed there will be no richer section on the globe, nor one which can successfully compete with her in the manufacture of those products for which her great resources give her every natural advantage. In coal, which the South is now putting into South American markets at a lower price than England can afford; in the products of iron and timber and cotton, the opinion here is that no country or section in the world can compete ultimately with the Piedmont region of the South in the markets of South America.

The South is also looking to an ultimate trade of large proportions with the Orient. Counting on the certainty of the construction of the Nicaragua Canal, she expects that ships from Southern ports will one day carry Southern goods to China and Japan, to the practical exclusion of goods of English manufacture.

The United States Government Exhibit.

The United States Government expects to take advantage of its Chicago experiences and will have an exhibit which, while not being quite so extensive, will yet be fully as interesting, if not more so. The exhibit will contain features of the highest utility as well as a great many matters of historical and educational value. The State Department will have documents, original in fac-simile, relating to almost every man and measure of importance in American history, from the Declaration of Independence to the emancipation proclamation, and both papers fired a broadside

mation. Writings of Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, Napoleon, and others are in the collection, which is practically the same as exhibited at the Chicago fair.

From the Interior Department will be an exhibit of the Patent Office, showing in particular mechanical models relative to the cotton manufacturing industry. A feature, said never before to have been displayed in exhibits from this department, will be illustrations of the manufacture of glass and pottery. Locally the most important feature of the Interior Department's exhibit will be a most elaborate display, from the Geological Survey, of the geological wealth of the Piedmont region and the whole South.

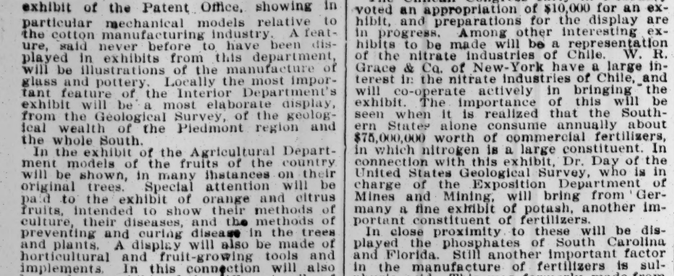
In the exhibit of the Agricultural Department models of the fruits of the country will be shown, in many instances on their original trees. Special attention will be paid to the exhibit of orange and citrus fruits, intended to show their methods of culture, their diseases, and the methods of preventing and curing disease in the trees and plants. A display will also be made of horticultural and fruit-growing tools and implements. In this connection will also be made an exhibit of the different soils of the country, their adaptability to different sorts of agriculture and horticulture. Plants constructed of wax will illustrate plant diseases and the insects that prey on agriculture and plant life and the chemicals and instruments used to exterminate them. A full display will be made of cotton plants, both of this and foreign lands, in facsimile models, the cotton and other fibres of American and foreign growth, and the insects and diseases that prey on the cotton crop, together with the methods of war waged on them.

In the exhibition of the Treasury Department there will be specimens of all sorts of money, bonds, &c., and a coining stamp in operation. Owing to Atlanta's proximity to salt water, the exhibit of the Fish Commission will be the most beautiful and complete ever made by the United States Government. The hatcheries will be represented in operation, and all kinds of material used by the Fish Commission will be presented. The Post Office Department will have specimens of all kinds of mailing equipments used by the United States, including a full history illustrative of the mail service of the country, from models of the first horseback mail carriers down to the present day. The Dead-Letter Office will be shown in operation, and specimens of all stamps issued by the Government since the beginning will be on exhibition.

In the annex of the building will be the War and Navy exhibit, giving in the fullest detail all the different styles and armaments of modern vessels, many models of historic vessels, and models illustrating the progress of naval construction from the early days of the Government down to the present day. The War Department will also have a very complete exhibit of guns and army equipments, and will show in detail the manufacture of the modern army rifle, the different kinds of projectiles, &c. As a whole, the Government exhibit will be complete in every detail.

The building devoted to forestry and mining will, under the direction of the Government, prove of the highest interest and importance. All kinds of economically important trees and plants will be shown, the exhibit being the most comprehensive collection of the flora of the South ever gathered together. The forest resources of the South will be shown by sections of wood, with botanical specimens and descriptive labels of more than 150 different kinds of Southern trees. The lumber interests of the South will be fully shown, and illustrations will indicate valuable trees which may be profitably introduced.

To give information regarding extent and character of the forest resources, the value



Negro Building.

and quality of timbers, improved methods of utilizing the timber and by-products, best manner of managing timber crops, and especially the ill effects of forest destruction, and practicable means of recovering denuded and eroded lands, is, of course, the chief aim of this division. One of the most interesting exhibits in this last direction, it is expected, will be a set of three models, the one to represent a one-hundred-and-sixty-acre farm in the hill lands of the South, which, by bad management, and especially by improper cutting of the forest, has become gullied, furrowed, and silted over, such as one can see in almost every State. The next model will show how, with high dams, with ditching, proper drainage, with terracing, with sodding and replanting, the lost ground may be recovered, while the third model, representing the same 160 acres, is to show how, finally, the farm should look ideally, with the fields and meadows, and forest growth properly disposed, in good condition, the roads running at proper levels, instead of up and down, and the fences reduced to the smallest extent practicable.

In the same building will be shown the division of economic geology, which is expected to set forth the richness of the South in marbles, building stone, coal, iron, gold, kaolin, corundum, clays, phosphates, &c., as never before presented. An interesting feature promised by Dr. David T. Dey, chief of this department, is the manufacture of aluminium from Georgia beauxite.

Elaborate Foreign Exhibits.

The foreign exhibits at this exposition will amply justify its claim to be called in strong representation of South American countries, to the end that the exhibits and the attendance from there, brought into ternational. The first aim was to secure a close contact with those from the United States, might promote trade relations between the United States—and especially the Southern States—and the nations to the south of us. At the same time vigorous measures were taken to secure exhibits from the more important European countries. A Commissioner General was appointed for Europe, and he has appointed special Commissioners for each country. England, France, Belgium, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Russia, and Italy have been thoroughly canvassed, and there will be a strong representation of the manufactures of those countries covering about 30,000 square feet. Mr. Grunwaldt, who was Commissioner for Russia at the World's Fair, has undertaken to bring a fine exhibit from there, including a very magnificent display of furs, in which the Commissioner is personally interested, being furrier to the Czar.

Two Commissioners were sent to Mexico, and the President of that country has appointed a Commissioner to collect an exhibit of its best products. President Diaz has promised that the exhibit will be in every way in keeping with the importance of the country.

Venezuela was one of the first countries to accept officially the invitation to take part in the exposition. This invitation has been supplemented by strong letters from W. L. Scruggs, who is the diplomatic adviser of Venezuela in this country, and who was formerly United States Minister to that country, but is now a resident of Atlanta. Gen. I. W. Avery has been dispatched as a special Commissioner to Venezuela, where he will spend some weeks in working up interest and making the exhibit as complete as possible. The Government is very friendly to the exposition, and on account of its interest in the matter, sent a request to H. B. Plant, President of the Plant Railway and Steamship Company, to put on a line of steamships from La Guayra to Tampa, in order that Venezuela might reap the full benefit of the exposition in the promotion of direct trade relations between the two countries.

The Argentine Republic was visited many months ago by Commissioner Avery. After a full discussion, the Argentine Congress voted an appropriation of $25,000 in gold for a display. This appropriation will make a very fine exhibit, as a large part of the material is already collected in this country. It is the same that was used at the World's Fair for the Argentine exhibit and was afterward presented to the City of Philadelphia, with the right reserved to use the exhibit at subsequent expositions. This material will be brought to Atlanta and will be supplemented by new matter which will make it more elaborate than anything ever shown from that country. The Argentine Minister is the Commissioner in charge of the exhibit, and he has already been to Atlanta and selected a site for the building, which will be a handsome edifice. He says that the forestry exhibit from Argentina will be one of the finest ever gotten together. The Argentine Government has sent to Germany for a forestry expert trained in the famous German schools to take charge of this feature of the exhibit. Argentina is especially rich in hard woods of great beauty and utility, and it is said that within a generation, instead of buying building material from the United States, Argentina will be shipping lumber here.

Messrs. Flint, Eddy & Co. of New-York, the largest house in this country engaged in the Central and South American trade, are taking a lively interest in the Exposition, and are making arrangements for the double purpose of disseminating fuller information as to the use and value of South American products, such as nitrate of soda, cocoa, rubber, &c., and of presenting to the attention of South American visitors American manufactures specially adapted to their countries.

The Chilean Congress early in February voted an appropriation of $10,000 for an exhibit, and preparations for the display are in progress. Among other interesting exhibits to be made will be a representation of the nitrate industries of Chile. W. R. Grace & Co. of New-York have a large interest in the nitrate industries of Chile, and will co-operate actively in bringing the exhibit. The importance of this will be seen when it is realized that the Southern States alone consume annually about $75,000,000 worth of commercial fertilizers, in which nitrogen is a large constituent. In connection with this exhibit, Dr. Day of the United States Geological Survey, who is in charge of the Exposition Department of Mines and Mining, will bring from Germany a fine exhibit of potash, another important constituent of fertilizers.

In close proximity to these will be displayed the phosphates of South Carolina and Florida. Still another important factor in the manufacture of fertilizers is sulphuric acid. This was formerly made from Sicilian brimstone, but a monopoly of brimstone having been secured by the Sicilian company, the price was advanced to $36 per ton. This extortion induced the Georgia manufacturers to experiment with iron pyrites, an ore which contains 48 per cent. of sulphur. From this ore they make sulphuric acid with which to treat phosphate rock in making fertilizers. Sulphuric acid is also of large use in other manufacturing enterprises, being known as the king of acids and as the key which unlocks almost all of nature's combinations. These four important constituents of the fertilizer trade will be shown at this exposition in striking contrast. Iron pyrites are found in abundance in North Carolina and Georgia.

Woodford M. Davis of Mobile was sent last Fall as special Commissioner to Honduras. Mr. Davis is a gentleman of established trade connections in that country. He secured the co-operation of prominent public men in Honduras, and the formal acceptance of the invitation by that Government was received by the exposition company some time in October. Mr. Davis reported that Honduras would build a mahogany house and install in it a very handsome exhibit.

What the State Exhibits Will Show.

Second in importance to none will be the State exhibits made at the exposition. Georgia naturally headed the list, her Legislature at its last session having appropriated, through its Agricultural Department, $17,500 for a State building and exhibit. The designs for this building are already finished, the site chosen, and in a short time the work will be well under way. In it will be seen the most complete display ever made of the resources of the State. To supplement this, the Georgia Manufacturers' Association will make a very complete exhibition of the manufactures of the State. The money has been raised by a pro rata assessment on the capital stock of the concerns represented in the association, and a committee has been appointed to erect a building. The design is in the hands of an architect, and the work will begin in a few days. The building will contain 20,000 square feet of floor space, which will be filled with one of the most interesting exhibits on the grounds.

The people of Georgia are not aware of the variety and extent of the State's industries, which, although they were started fresh from the ground within thirty years, have now grown to such proportions as few people are aware of, and which, when adequately and fully exhibited, will prove an object lesson that will stimulate further development along the same lines.

Naturally, the cotton mills, of which there are sixty-eight in the State, take a large proportion of the space for the display of their varied products. The cottonseed oil industry being large, and there being several manufacturers of mill machinery in Georgia, an operative exhibit of this industry will probably be made.

All the branches of the lumber interest will also be fully represented, and there will be operating exhibits of woodmaking plants of various sorts.

The brewery interest, which is extensive in Georgia, is expected to make a notable exhibit. The industries on which this exhibit relies for its display comprise, in addition to those specified, the flouring mills, of which there are nine, woolen mill, jute mill, agricultural implements, carriages, furniture, inside furnishings, mantels, tannery, harness, saddles, horse collars, shoes, engine and machine works, turpentine and naval stores, brick and tile, terra cotta, hay presses, gin works, scales, watch wheels, mattresses and spring beds, cotton ties, wire and iron, pianos, optical goods, trunks, rice mills, baking powder, perfumery, crackers, candy, chemical works, paint, plaster, sunbonnets, stationery, paper, twine, and wine.

By a recent act of the New-York Legislature, the Empire State has appropriated $25,000 for an exhibit. Illinois has pending an appropriation of $15,000 for the same purpose, and there is little doubt of its passage. Connecticut has appropriated $7,000 and Massachusetts has an appropriation under consideration which in all likelihood will be successful. In Alabama private citizens and corporations have raised $20,000 to make a display of the resources of that State, and a building will be erected to house the exhibit. Arkansas has appropriated $10,000 for the same end. The Chambers of Commerce and trade organizations of California have raised a fund and will erect a building of the old mission type of architecture, in which will be shown the wonderful resources of the Pacific coast. South Carolina, like Alabama, has thoroughly organized through its trade organizations and private corporations and will make a thorough and characteristic display of her resources. North Carolina has intact the fine display made by that State at Chicago, which will be brought up to date and exhibited at Atlanta. Florida has appointed three Commissioners, who are actively at work collecting and arranging the State exhibit, which will be particularly fine. Louisiana will likewise be adequately represented. It is expected that many other States will follow suit, and the State displays at the exposition, both in individual buildings and in the general classification of the exposition, will be as fine as any ever made.

Exhibits of Railways.

Several railway companies have already signified a desire to have a separate building for a display, and a large number of the roads, both of the South and elsewhere—even in California—have arranged for space for exhibits. The Pullman Company will have practically the same exhibit as at Chicago, and the Wagner Car Company will also have a similar display.

The Southern Railway Company has appropriated $25,000 for a building and an exhibit. The building will be classical in design, surmounted by a gilded dome, on the summit of which will be a statue of Progress holding the monogram of the road, pierced by an arrow. In the interior will be hung a collection of designs, gathered together by Bradford L. Gilbert, the supervising architect, showing the progress of railroad architecture for twenty years. This collection of designs was made by Mr. Gilbert at an expense of about $9,000, and was shown in the building of the New-York Central Railroad Company at Chicago.

The Atlantic Coast Line will have a building of its own for its display of the resources along its line.

The Southern Pacific has applied for 5,000 square feet to make an exhibit of the resources of the territory traversed by that road.

The Plant System will erect a building in the form of a pyramid, finished on the outside with pebble phosphate and in the interior with Florida woods. It will contain exhibits of the resources of Florida, including fruits, the phosphate industries, &c. The phosphates will include those of Florida and South Carolina. There have been recently discovered in caves in Florida vast deposits from birds, similar to the Peruvian guano deposits, specimens of which fertilizer will be shown in the exhibition of the road.

The Louisville and Nashville Road, through its Florida land agent, W. D. Chipley of Pensacola, is preparing an exhibit showing the resources of the ten Western Florida counties traversed by that line.

The Seaboard Air Line has applied for 5,000 square feet of space to make an exhibit of the resources of the teritory tapped by it.

The "Cotton Belt" Road has applied for space for an exhibit.

The Mobile and Ohio has already in its possession a display of the resources of that road from Mobile to the North, which it will bring to the exposition.

The Florida Central and Peninsula has also applied for space.

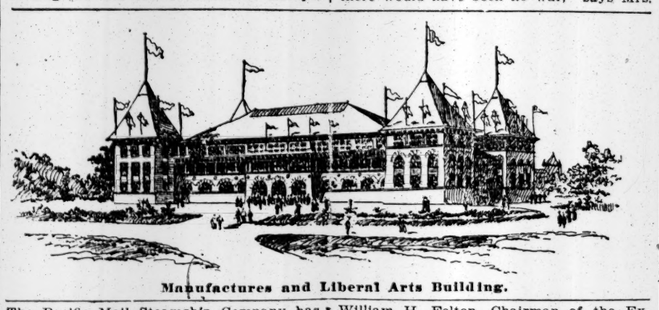
J. E. Ingraham of Jacksonville, Fla., who is at the head of Mr. Flagler's railroad interests in that State, has been appointed one of the Commissioners for that State by the Governor. It is understood that the Flagler lines will make a handsome exhibit.

The Chicago and Eastern Illinois and Evansville and Terre Haute Railroads will make exhibits.

Transportation Arrangements.

The Department of Transportation has been organized with a veteran railroad manager at its head, and arrangements have been practically completed with the transportation lines of the United States, Canada, and Mexico to bring exhibits and visitors to Atlanta at low rates. Exhibits which pay full freight coming, if they remain unsold, will be returned free of charge. Throughout a large part of the United States a passenger rate of 1 cent per mile each way will be put on, and it is probable that from the most distant points the rate will not exceed one fare for the round trip.

Liberal concessions have been made by the ocean steamship companies, embracing a number of trans-Atlantic lines plying between New-York, Baltimore, and the ports of England and the Continent of Europe.



Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company has agreed to transport free of charge all exhibits from points in South and Central America reached by its lines, and will make liberal reductions in fares to Government officials or other visitors from those countries.

By act of Congress, foreign exhibits will be admitted to this country free of duty and the exposition grounds and buildings will constitute a bonded warehouse for such goods. In case exhibits or duplicates of exhibits of imported goods are sold, customs officers with offices on the grounds will be on hand to collect the duty and release the goods without delay. Foreign exhibits unsold will return in bond, free of duty.

The leading transportation lines are bonded from the principal ports to Atlanta, so that exhibits coming from abroad will come in bond to Atlanta, be installed, and remain in bond until they have been returned to the port by which they entered. The Southern Railway is bonded from Atlanta to New-York and Brunswick, the Seaboard Air Line from Atlanta to Portsmouth and Baltimore, and the Central and South Carolina Railroads in connection are bonded from Atlanta to Charleston and Savannah. The Southern Pacific lines are bonded from San Francisco to Atlanta, and other lines from New-Orleans to Atlanta.

Department of Fine Arts.

The Fine Arts Building is one of the very handsome structures on the grounds, and it is the intention of the management to make the art display a notable and altogether creditable feature.

The art building will be provided with well-lighted galleries especially constructed for the display of the fine arts. The total wall space will amount to about 25,000 square feet, and the floor space to nearly 15,000 square feet.

The two immense galleries at each end will be devoted to the exhibition of large oil paintings contributed by the leading artists of Europe and America, and the floor space in the centre of the building will be reserved for the sculpture exhibit, where the figures will receive a beautiful and effective lighting from above. Up stairs, and on the ground floor, special galleries will be set apart for the exhibition of water colors, pastels, black and white, pen and ink, and drawings in other mediums.

Artists who have taken high rank in these special branches have been cordially invited to send the most notable examples of their work. Two galleries will be reserved for the exhibit of the Architectural League of New-York, which will be filled with a collection of designs especially adapted to Southern homes, together with suggestions for their interior treatment by prominent decorators.

The quality of all work accepted will be fully up to the standard, and the different departments will possibly be more varied than in any art exhibition that has preceded it. The people of the South, as well as those who visit the exposition from other quarters, will certainly see the finest display ever presented in that section. Horace Bradley of 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, New-York City, has charge of the Department of Fine Arts.

The South having triumphed in practical matters, it is natural that attention should now be paid to the beautifying of homes, and it is believed that the wealthy people of the South will avail themselves of this opportunity to possess some of the treasures that will be shown in the Department of Fine Arts at this exposition.

Already a special fund of $2,500 has been appropriated for the purchase of one or more works of art shown there, which will form the nucleus of a permanent art gallery in the City of Atlanta. Howard Russell Butler, President of the American Fine Arts Society, and Frank Fowler, A. N. A., will serve as the jury of selection and will visit Atlanta in October for this purpose. Every effort will also be made to dispose of other works of art exhibited by placing a competent person in charge of sales.

The leading artists of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, and other cities will send their most recent work, and collections will be made in each of these cities about Aug. 1. A special arrangement will be made for American artists residing in London, Paris, and Munich to send their pictures direct to Atlanta.

Woman's Work at the Exposition.

Of course, one of the most interesting features of the exposition will be the Woman's Building and its exhibit of woman's work. The Board of Lady Managers, typical Southern gentlewomen, of which Mrs. Joseph Thompson of Atlanta is President, and Mrs. A. B. Steele, Secretary, has had entire charge of this department, and the building is the design of a young woman architect, Miss Elsie Mercur of Pittsburg.

The building occupies a prominent position near the centre of the grounds, on the border of the lake, and is an imposing structure of modified colonial style of architecture. Its dimensions are 128 feet by 150 feet.

It will be arranged for the display of the work of woman, including a library for books written by women, their musical compositions and magazines, and patents and inventions by women. The artistic work of woman, paintings in oil, etchings, water colors, architectural designs, sculpture, and modeling in clay, are especially invited. Space will be provided for educational exhibits, including technical instruction as connected with the industrial arts, designs for book covers, wood carving, sloyd, burnt-wood for furniture decoration, and artistic designs for tilemaking. Embroidery and plain and fancy sewing are invited, also ceramics and china painting. The cooking school and kindergarten exhibits will be a notable feature.

In collecting funds for their building and installation expenses, and in securing exhibits, the ladies have shown an energy and determination which already assure the most abundant success for their undertaking. By securing donations of materials, the cost of the building was reduced from $30,000 to $20,000.

A woman's edition of The Atlanta Journal, conducted entirely by the ladies themselves, netted about $2,500, and by the co-operation of the architect and lady Commissioners throughout the State and in the North a great many thousand dollars have been raised, and exhibits secured sufficient to tax the capacity of the building.

There will be a great many highly interesting entertainment features in connection with this exhibit during the exposition; one of which will be the celebration of historic events by the Societies of Colonial Dames and Daughters of the Revolution. For instance, there will be a North Carolina day to celebrate the battle of King Mountain, and a great national day, when Virginia's time comes, and the surrender of Cornwallis will be celebrated. Delegates and visiting members of these societies will be present from all over the country then, and a reception and ball will be given in their honor.

In fact, social features will be continuously one of the functions of the Woman's Department, and one which will by no means play an unimportant part in cementing the bonds of sympathy between every portion of this Union.

"Had it been possible for the ladies of this country to have been brought together, as they will be during this exposition, there would have been no war," says Mrs. William H. Felton, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Woman's Board.

"Here is a board of women composed of the most refined and elegant ladies of the South, who are giving all their social prestige to the social success of the exposition. The lavish hospitality which has always been the characteristic of the Southern women is being freely drawn on for the entertainment of the visitors who will come to Atlanta this year. Nothing could be more beautiful than the whole-souled determination of these ladies of wealth, fashion, and the highest birth, to give to the visit of their sisters from outside this section all the features of a personal warm-hearted welcome. If for no other than social reasons, there never will be another exposition in America without a Board of Lady Managers.

"As to the display in our department, we have an embarrassment of riches. The great central idea of our department is the demonstration of the ability of women to do things. We want our Southern sisters to learn the great lesson that women can take a dignified place in the work of the world; we want to bring forward the very best things that women have done in invention, in arts, in industries, in domestic affairs, and in all the fields of endeavor now so wide open to the women of our day; we want to show what can be done by her, and done beautifully; her skill in fine arts and important undertakings, but especially her skill in making a living.

"We want to show the conditions which surround the working women of the South. No more self-sacrificing, home-loving, faithful women live than these hard-working creatures, whether they be tied to the sole employed in factories, or freed from the bondage of the more menial occupations, they are engaged in the higher pursuits, to which only recent opportunities have given them access. I have myself known instances where the girls of the poorest 'cracker' families have shown wonderful aptitude for the most skillful work when once the chance for development was offered.

"One young country girl of most humble origin I have in mind now. Apparently doomed to a life of the most hopeless drudgery, an opportunity was offered her for instruction in one of the recently established technological schools. She soon showed an aptitude for designing. Some of her work was sent to Boston for comparison with the work of students in the technological schools there. It was exhibited, and when the makers of wall-paper, among others who examined the work shown, saw her designs, they purchased everything she had there, and a career of the greatest usefulness was at once opened for her.

"To rescue such gems from environments which predestine them to lives of almost tragic self-effacement is a work of not only great humanitarianism, but of the highest benefit to society and human progress. In the stimulus it will give for the further establishment of schools for women, and the incentive for effort on the part of those whose surroundings compel them to be breadwinners in some capacity, we expect the exhibit of the Woman's Department to be of great lasting good to the whole South.

"Our exhibit, however, will be of a most varied character, including about everything in which the handiwork of woman can be shown. We will have an emergency hospital, the only one on the grounds, conducted by women and thoroughly utilitarian. From it there will be direct transit to the Grady Hospital. In this there will be an exhibit of trained nurses, showing fully woman's work in this most important field.

"Then there will be a cooking school in the building, in which cooking lessons will be given, and it is expected that this will be self-supporting. There will be a fine display of domestic economy—an exhibit of all the various domestic appliances, the methods of cooking by gas, electricity, &c.

"Intellectual features will be provided in attractive form, it being the intention to have addresses on various topics each day in the assembly room.

"In art matters there will be a notable display. Among other interesting features will be a fine loan collection of colonial miniatures, in which the South is especially rich. Mexico and Italy are expected to send laces and other fine things for decorative display, and we can assure our visitors a vision of beauty from the moment they enter the handsomely decorated hall of our beautiful building.

"We are going to have a salesroom, where exhibitors can expose their goods for sale, if they desire, for immediate delivery, such an arrangement having proved of great advantage in the case of many kinds of wares at the Woman's Building in Chicago.

"Women are getting up exhibits in all the counties in this State, and, as our climate ranges from the temperate zone to the tropics, running from the mountains to the savannahs, the variety of our products covers the widest range possible in America. We have the co-operation of Commissioners all over the South, as well as in all the Northern States, which have so generously voted to give the exposition State recognition and aid, and, as I remarked at first, we already are overwhelmed with a cordiality of co-operation and an embarrassment of riches."

Woman's work in the Exposition will, furthermore, be prominently shown in the novel and ambitious dramatic exhibit and gorgeous spectacular production proposed by Mrs. M. L. Littleton. Her plan is to construct on the grounds a building 125 by 250 feet, which shall contain an auditorium with a seating capacity of 3,000, and in which will be produced a new historical spectacular drama, dealing with the adventures of De Soto in the wilds of Florida, Alabama, and Georgia, with a romantic plot and elaborate scenic effects.

The dramatic exhibit proposed is to consist of curios, souvenirs, costumes, portraits, and effects of lights of the stage long since departed, as well as properties, decorations, &c., to be used in the theatre, and to be furnished by those commercially interested in the dramatic world.

Minerals and Forestry Building.

Of Interest to the Industrial World.

Machinery Hall will naturally be the centre of attraction for those who are in any way interested in the present development of the industrial interests of the South, or its future possibilities in competition with other countries or sections of the United States. It is the policy of the management to encourage operative exhibits, and it is expected that here will be afforded a full exemplification of the methods of cotton manufacturing as conducted North and South. Woodworking of all kinds will also be fully shown.

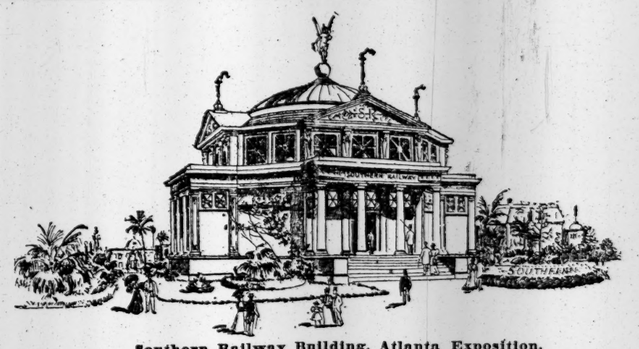
There will be a clarination plant in operation for the reduction of gold from the native auriferous rocks; the various steel and iron processes will be exhibited, and every other industry in which the South is at all interested is expected to be fully set forth. In this, as in every other department, there will be no pains spared to secure the most representative exhibits, it being the determination of the management to accept only the very best in every line, and there will be no duplicates, no monstrosities, or anything but the latest and best types of practical machines.

The Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building will prove of special interest in the comparison its exhibits will afford between the textiles manufactured in the South and those of the North and East. It is expected that here will be an especially complete display of all the fabrics, not only now manufactured in the South, but of those of which conditions and materials render the future manufacture here a possibility. There will also be a rich display of foreign-made goods in this department.

One of the most interesting features of this exposition will be the electrical display. As a number of improvements, inventions, and new appliances in electrical machinery have appeared since the Chicago Fair, it is proposed to make this the most complete exhibit of electric machinery that the world has yet seen; the electrical effects throughout will also be unique and striking, both in the ornamentation of the grounds and the exhibits. The electric fountain is being designed by Luther Stieringer of Chicago electric fountain fame, and he promises something original and brilliant.

A noteworthy departure from original plans is the determination to erect a separate building for the display of agricultural implements. The step was taken not only on account of the space required, but also as a recognition of the importance of the department. It is announced that the displays of agricultural machinery will be very fine. No feature at the fair will appeal more directly to the large class of rural visitors and to the South American contingent than agricultural implements, and the exhibit will be an education in object lessons of the latest and most approved style in all forms of agricultural implements.

It is a notable fact that in every instance the cost of constructing the buildings has come within the estimate given, and in the case of the Government Building, the contract was let for little more than half the sum originally set aside for the building, according to the plans drawn. This fact is pointed out by the Atlantian as a striking



Southern Railway Building, Atlanta Exposition.

illustration of the advantage which the manufacturers of the Southern States enjoy in cheap material and cheap labor.

In the case of the company buildings, the supervising architect, Mr. Gilbert, is entitled to credit of achieving great architectural results within the limits of a restricted building fund. He was confronted with the problem of supplying floor space and good construction to house exhibits which have never before been displayed by any exposition of less magnitude than the World's Fair, and the expense of this work had to be brought within the limits of a sum small in comparison with the cost of the Chicago Exposition buildings. His success was achieved by relying upon lines and dimensions, rather than upon ornamentation, to produce architectural effect.

By Way of Diversion.

Recognizing the important part played by "the Midway" in drawing people within the gates of the Chicago Fair, the management of the Cotton States and International Exposition have arranged for such an extensive aggregation of amusement features as to constitute a veritable gayety department.

It is claimed that the Midway heights, the name chosen for the site of the merrymakers, will contain features of as great interest as were afforded by the famous Midway, and that in some respects the attractions here will be entirely new and novel.

"Imagine," says Mr. Cooper, "a street curving along the slope with a continuous succession of picturesque structures, the adobe houses and bamboo huts of the Mexican and Guatemalan villages and the wigwams of the Indians in striking contrast with the antique designs of the Cairo street, and the quaint or curious architecture of the Japanese, the Eskimo and Chinese villages. Prominent among the other structures will be Hagenbeck's arena of trained wild animals, and his monkey house, with 740 of these queer animals, representing specimens of almost every known variety. The Vaudeville Theatre, the Palace of Illusion, the Mystic Maze, and the Scenic Railway will afford infinite amusement, and, as a sort of climax, Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show at the end of the street will be the resort of thousands of pleasure seekers. The villages will be among the best features, and will be occupied by real people of the countries typified. In the Mexican village some interesting archaeological remains from the ruins of Palenque will be exhibited, and the Oriental collection is expected to be the best yet produced."

The musical features will also be very strong, it being the design to secure in succession the most celebrated musical organizations obtainable. President Diaz has ordered the attendance of the famous Eighth Regiment Mexican Band, and there will be engagements with Sousa, Inness, and Gilmore's Bands. There will also be a variety of other musical features, and a great chime of thirteen bells, placed on a tower 110 feet high, will wake the echoes among the old Georgia hills with a vaster volume of chime melody than ever before heard from any chimes known to America.

The New-York Life Insurance Company.

The progress of the New-York Life Insurance Company as set forth in its advertisement on Page 9 of this issue of The New-York Times has been due, its Directors believe, in a very large measure to the leadership of President John A. McCall, and to the accumulation policy which he has designed.

The only condition of the New-York Life's accumulation policy, as outlined in its circulars, is that the policy holder pay the premiums. There is no restriction respecting residence, travel, occupation, habits of life or manner of death, in either the application or the policy. The accumulation policy is not only free from all restrictions tending to defeat the protection of the policy holder, but it embodies more, and more valuable, guarantees, privileges, and benefits than were ever before included in a single life policy. Among these may be noted: A single condition, viz.—The payment of premiums, as provided in the policy; perfect freedom of action under the policy; one month's grace in the payment of premiums, the policy being in force, in case of death, during the month of grace; extended or paid-up insurance in case of lapse after three years, the first without notice and the second if requested within six months, during which time reinstatement is allowed if the insured is in good health; six options in settlement, at the end of an accumulation period of ten, fifteen, or twenty years; premium-return if desired, and loans at stated times after five years, at 5 per cent. interest; the complete contract, including copy of application, in the hands of the policy holder; the immediate payment of death claims, satisfactory proofs being furnished; incontestable for any cause after one year, if the premiums have been duly paid.

HIS RAZORS SEIZED, SCHMIDT WEPT

Custom House Officers Confiscated 154 Concealed in His Trunk.

Paul Schmidt of Edna, Iowa, visited his native place in Germany a few weeks ago, and, being of a thrifty turn, decided to try to pay expenses by bringing back something to sell here. He traveled in the steerage.

When he arrived Thursday on the Saale, the Inspector at Ellis Island detained his trunk because it looked too thick at the bottom. A layer of 154 German razors of good quality and twelve pairs of scissors had been carefully packed in the trunk, which had then been neatly lined with paper. The Inspector tore away the lining and ordered the trunk and its contents to the seizure room, at the Barge Office, yesterday. A new accordion of fanciful design was also confiscated.

Schmidt tried to induce the officers at the seizure room to let him have the trunk, pleading that he had been put up to the smuggling trick and had yielded thoughtlessly. When informed that the goods must take the usual course, Schmidt cried like a child for half an hour.

MONEY FOR THE NAVAL MILITIAMEN

Allotment of the $25,000 Appropriated by Congress.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Acting Secretary McAdoo to-day allotted, among the State naval militia battalions the $25,000 appropriated by Congress for their aid, as follows:

	Men.	Amount.
New-Jersey	216	$1,903.04
California	313	2,845.45
North Carolina	255	2,318.18
Pennsylvania	167	1,518.18
South Carolina	165	1,500.00
Massachusetts	409	3,718.18
Connecticut	71	645.46
Maryland	174	1,581.81
Rhode Island	100	909.09
New-York	887	3,518.18
Illinois	199	1,809.09
Michigan	187	1,700.00
Georgia	52	472.73
Total	2,695	$24,500.00

The department withholds $500 to cover the expense of printing instruction books.

Mayor Schieren on City Missions.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., June 7.—The first part of the second day's session of the General Lutheran Synod was consumed by the reading of the report of the Board of Home Missions, and the discussing of resolutions commending the work. Mayor Charles A. Schieren of Brooklyn, N. Y., spoke of the neglected field in large cities and the limited number of Lutheran Churches in his city. He recommended the establishment of fifteen missions in the Greater New-York circle.

Golden Takes the Poor Debtor's Oath.

BOSTON, June 7.—Richard Golden, the actor, took the poor debtor's oath in the Municipal Court to-day. Golden was a co-defendant in a suit of the Springer Lithographic Company of New-York for some $3,000, brought in an action of contract against Charles McGeachy and Golden of the "Old Jed Prouty" company. Golden stated in court to-day that he hadn't a cent in the world.

Real Estate
IN
ATLANTA AND GEORGIA
WE HAVE FOR SALE
LARGE TRACTS of Pine Timber and Hardwood Lands. CHOICE FRUIT LANDS and DAIRY AND VEGETABLE or TRUCK FARMS. LARGE BODIES of improved FARM LANDS for colonies; low prices and easy payments; excursion rates. VALUABLE GOLD, Mica, and Pyrites properties and other mineral properties. MILLS, MILL SITES, WATER POWERS, &c. ATLANTA CENTRAL BUSINESS PROPERTY, residences of every class, and vacant lots on the best and other streets in great variety. ACREAGE SUBURBAN PROPERTY, admirably suited for LARGE MANUFACTURING SITES, with abundant water and excellent railroad and electric road facilities. ORDERS CAN BE FILLED by us for ANY CLASS of GEORGIA or SOUTHERN REAL ESTATE.
We have Real Estate First Mortgages so that lenders can Safely realize 6 to 8 per cent. for their money
SAML. W. GOODE & CO.,
Real Estate and Loan Agents,
15 Peachtree Street, ATLANTA, GA.

Plantation.
Five hundred acres, fully stocked and equipped, fertile and well watered.
Three hundred acres oak, hickory, and yellow pine.
Unusually well fenced, good dwelling, tenant houses, barns, and stables.
Sea Island cotton now profitably cultivated, but specially adapted to fruit culture and truck growing. Two thousand pecans now growing.
Accessible to churches and schools.
Four miles from Valdosta, Georgia, on turnpike road. Reasonable terms.
I represent two other estates, one to three miles from here. Rare bargains; reasonable terms. This is
THE FINEST SECTION OF GEORGIA.
ADDRESS
JAMES S. KINGSBERY,
Valdosta, Georgia.

ALEXANDER & JOHNSON,
Real Estate and Loans,
705 Broad St., Augusta, Ga.
All classes of business and residential properties for sale. Mill and manufacturing sites, with water power and railroad trackage.
We can place your money on gilt-edge real estate security at 6, 7, and 8 per cent. interest net to lender.
Reference: Any bank in Augusta.

T. W. BAXTER & CO.,
BROKERS
For purchase and sale of stocks, Bonds, and other Securities.
First Mortgage Loans Negotiated
On Atlanta real estate; 6, 7, and 8 per cent. net to investor. Correspondence invited with reference to loans on Atlanta Real Estate and all classes of Southern Investments.
210 Norcross Building, Atlanta, Ga.

SOUTHERN LOAN & TRUST CO.
OF GEORGIA.
FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS,
MACON, GA.

HOTEL ARAGON, ATLANTA. American and European Plans.
THE PALACE HOTEL
OF THE SOUTH.
Most uniform climate in the United States. Every modern improvement known to science. LARGE ORCHESTRA. EVENING DINNER.
Send for illustrated descriptive book, with rates and full particulars.

FOR SALE
In the Famous
PEACH BELT OF GEORGIA
A fruit farm consisting of 90 acres, upon which are in bearing 40 acres of peach trees, 135 apple trees, 1,200 pear trees, one acre in grapes and one in blackberries, beside 300 pecan trees, some in bearing.
The sale will include the crop of peaches, estimated low at 2,000 crates, and all other fruit on the place at the time of sale; besides stock farm implements, &c. Shipping of peaches begins about July 1.
Here is a splendid opportunity to secure a pleasant and profitable fruit business at a reasonable figure. For terms, price, and further particulars, apply to
B. W. SPERRY,
Macon, Ga.

Come to Georgia! Fortune Awaits You!
CENTRAL AND SOUTH GEORGIA! The fruit paradise and garden spot of the world to those of the frigid North who wish to secure homes and farms in the balmy South. The best place to live! Where fruits of all kinds flourish and grow to perfection. Where a farmer can have a moneyed crop growing each month in the year. Where the Winters are mild and void of damp, mucky weather so promotive to that dreaded disease, consumption. Where the resources of the lands are not confined to a few fruits, cereals, and vegetables, but where the land will grow to perfection every fruit, cereal, and vegetable known in the temperate zone. The finest peaches, pears, plums, grapes, and asparagus that are sold in the Northern markets are grown here. The famous "Elberta" peach originated in this section and commands the highest prices in the markets. Profits $100 to $500 per acre. Safe and sure investment. Colonies located. Prices reasonable. Address
EUGENE M. RUMPH,
Marshallville, Georgia. Correspondence solicited.

JAMES P. DAY, President, late of Bryan, Ohio.
J. MARK BISHOP, Secretary and Treasurer, late of Flint, Mich.
J. H. MOUNTAIN, Manager, late of C. & N. W. and C., R. I. & P. Railroads, Chicago, Ill.
THE SOUTHERN IMMIGRATION AND IMPROVEMENT CO.,
NO. 45 NORTH BROAD STREET, ATLANTA, GA.
We have for sale agricultural lands, fruit and stock farms, manufacturing plants and sites, and Atlanta real estate of all descriptions.
We can locate colonies, a few families or a hundred, on land of any quantity, up to 30,000 acres, at from $2 to $10 an acre, according to improvements and location.
Send for our Handbook of the Piedmont Region and price list.
COME TO THE SUNNY SOUTH.

Georgia Immigration and Investment Bureau.
Gov. W. J. Northen, Manager.
Rooms 405-407 Equitable Building,
ATLANTA, GA.
Home seekers and investors interested in Georgia properties can have full and reliable information furnished them free of cost by applying to this bureau. Improved farm lands can be bought in this State near transportation lines at $5 to $15 per acre, while good lands at some little distance from railway lines can be had

THE MUTUAL LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

RICHARD A. McCURDY, President.

HEAD OFFICE,

NASSAU, CEDAR and LIBERTY STREETS,

NEW-YORK.

Paid to Policy-Holders Since Organization:

$388,440,897.34.

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THEODORE A. HAVEMEYER.
WILLIAM C. WHITNEY.

JANUARY 1st, 1895.

Assets	$204,638,783.96
Surplus	22,529,327.82
Insurance and Annuities in Force	855,207,778.42

The Company's Investments in the Southern States.

BONDS.	Amount.
State of Georgia	$1,000,000
State of South Carolina	156,000
State of Tennessee	1,000,000
State of Virginia	1,000,000
Bexar County, Texas	50,000
Chatham County, Georgia	60,000
Franklin County, Kentucky	62,000
Hamilton County, Tennessee	200,000
McLennan County, Texas	70,000
McCracken County, Kentucky	200,000
Owen County, Kentucky	100,000
City of Atlanta, Georgia	588,000
City of Augusta, Georgia	127,000
City of Fort Worth, Texas	100,000
City of Galveston, Texas	333,000
City of Memphis, Tennessee	103,000
City of Nashville, Tennessee	370,000
City of Richmond, Virginia	11,000
Total	$5,530,000

BONDS.	Amount.
Brought forward	$5,530,000
City of San Antonio, Texas	100,000
City of Waco, Texas	33,000
Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line R. R.	304,000
Atlantic & Gulf R. R.	429,000
Baltimore & Ohio R. R., Parkersburgh Branch	100,000
Central R. R. & Banking Co. of Georgia	1,275,000
Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta R. R.	277,000
Covington & Lexington R. R.	106,000
East Tenn., Virginia & Georgia R. R.	128,000
Florida Central & Peninsular R. R.	220,000
Galveston, Harrisburg & San Ant. R. R.	134,000
Georgia R. R. & Banking Co.	439,000
Louisville & Nashville R. R.	116,000
Memphis & Charleston R. R.	200,000
Mobile & Girard R. R.	331,000
Mobile & Ohio R. R.	191,000
Montgomery & Eufaula R. R.	200,000
Total	$10,163,000

BONDS.	Amount.
Brought forward	$10,163,000
Morgan's Louisiana & Texas R. R	250,000
Nashville & Decatur R. R.	421,000
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. L. R. R.	304,000
Ocean Steamship Co. of Savannah, Ga.	494,000
Richmond, York River & Chesap. R. R.	606,000
Richmond & Danville R. R.	500,000
San Antonio & Aransas Pass R. R.	540,000
Seaboard & Roanoke R. R.	400,000
South Carolina & Georgia R. R.	531,000
South Georgia & Florida R. R.	104,000
South Side of Virginia R. R.	34,000
Texas & New-Orleans R. R.	614,000
Texas & Pacific R. R.	100,000
Virginia Midland Ry	250,000
Virginia & Tennessee R. R.	71,000
Western R. R. of Alabama	1,543,000
STOCK.	
Georgia R. R. & Banking Co.	100,000
Total	$17,025,000

The Amount of Death-Claims and Matured Endowments Paid in 1894 in the Southern States was

$1,485,698.48.

SOUTHERN GENERAL AGENTS:

O. F. BRESEE, General Agent for Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, and North Carolina. Address O. F. Bresee & Sons, Baltimore, Md.

JAMES S. WILLCOX, General Agent for Alabama; Montgomery, Ala.

EDWIN CHAMBERLAIN, General Agent for Texas. Address Edwin Chamberlain & Company, San Antonio, Texas.

F. H. HYATT, General Agent for South Carolina; Columbia, S. C.

F. D. POST, General Agent for Louisiana and Mississippi. Address Post & Bowles, New-Orleans, La.

R. F. SHEDDEN, General Agent for Georgia; Atlanta, Georgia.

GEORGE E. JOHNSON, General Agent for Florida; Jacksonville, Fla.

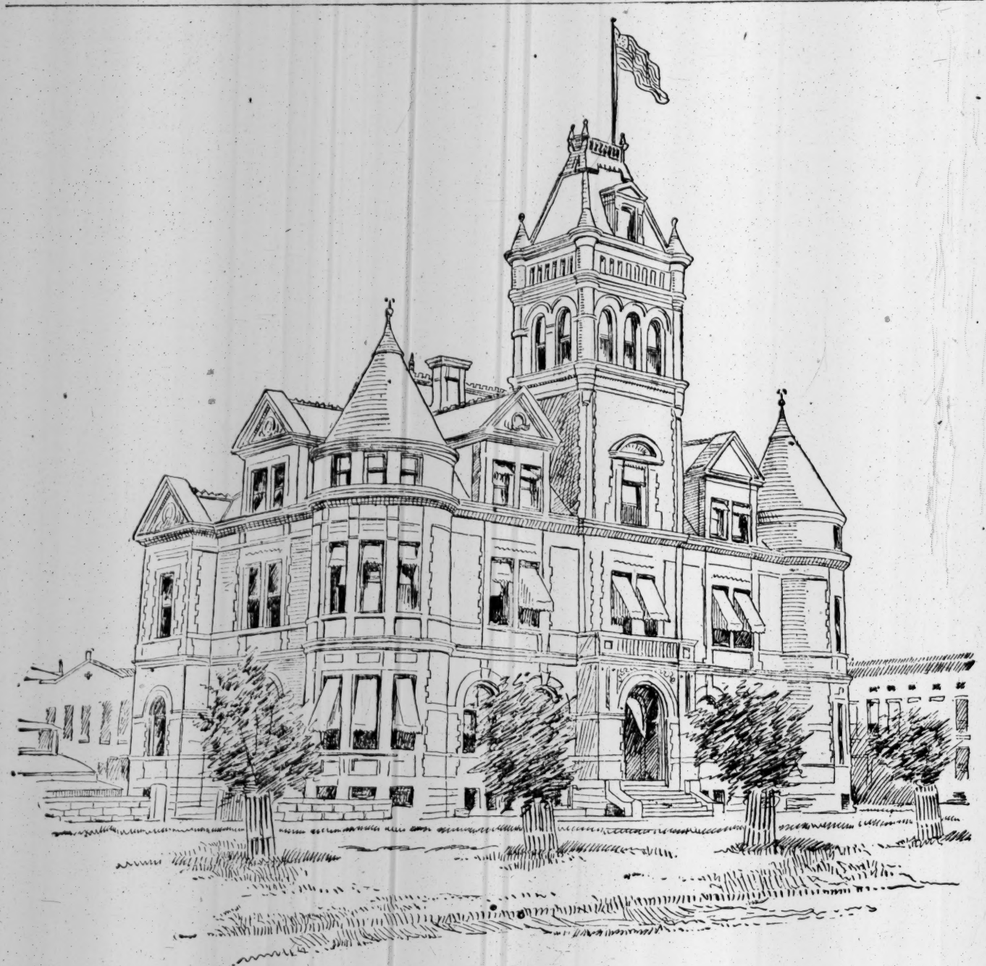
BISCOE HINDMAN, General Agent for Kentucky and Tennessee; Louisville, Ky.

CITY OF MACON, GA.

MACON, Ga., June 7.—Among the cities of Georgia whose natural and acquired advantages furnish attractive interest to the outside investor, Macon, "The Central City," occupies a conspicuous position, and possesses some striking characteristics, peculiarly her own.

Macon is conspicuous for the number of her railroads, the magnitude of her jobbing trade, the number of bales of cotton handled, the density of population in the tributary country, a low death rate, the beauty of the city, the number of educational institutions, the excellence of church facilities, and a fruit-growing region which within its lines is without a parallel.

Within a radius of sixty miles there are orchards containing about 5,000,000 peach trees, on which there will be realized this year a profit of something like $3,000,000. This territory is all tributary to Macon, and contains a vast industry of such rapidly-growing dimensions as to furnish in itself the basis for a great trade centre.



POST OFFICE, MACON, GA.

A Great Fruit Region.

Although fruit raising on an extensive commercial scale is a comparatively recent industry here, and has been heretofore an insignificant factor in the causes which have made Macon a prosperous city of some 40,000 people, the present magnitude of this industry and the obvious opportunities for its much greater profitable development impress the investigator with the conviction that here is a source of wealth and future commercial growth which must take rank with the foremost factors in the upbuilding of this city.

There are other fruits very successfully and profitably raised—pears and grapes being conspicuous among them—along the ridges which supply the conditions of soil and climate essential to the best development, but it is in peaches that achievements have been made in this restricted area, accounts of which almost read like an Arabian Nights tale, and which are attracting the attention and investments of fruit growers the country over.

One peach orchard of 200 acres near this city, yielded in one year a profit of $50,000, and the total cost of the land, planting the trees, and cultivating them until they bore was only about $10,000. The same 200 acres have yielded the owner $125,000 net in four years.

The owner of a small orchard of eight acres sold his crop one year on the trees for $2,500 net. A prominent local railway official has an orchard of 5,000 peach trees on a thirty-five-acre farm. They are of the Elberta species, the leading market variety, and are less than three years old. From present indications, it is estimated, the yield will be from one-half a crate to a crate of peaches from each tree. It is regarded as a conservative estimate that the crop will be 3,000 crates.

One crate will bring, gathered and placed on board the cars	$1.50
Less cost of crate	.20
Less cost of picking	.02
Less cost of packing	.02
Less cost of hauling	.01— .25
Net value per crate	$1.25

Net value of 3,000 crates, $3,750, or over $100 profit per acre on a two-year-old orchard.

The pioneer peach grower of this section, living at Marshallville, a few miles south of here, began his experiments some twenty-five years ago, without capital and in the face of the discouragements of his neighbors. By breeding he produced new and now standard varieties, and has sold one crop for $52,000, another for $44,000, and it is reported that he has refused $90,000 for this year's crop on the trees.

In 1891 an excursion party brought down here a number of Ohio men. They formed fruit-growing stock companies, planted about half a million trees, and expect a profit of several hundred thousand dollars on this year's crop.

J. H. Hale of South Glastonbury, Conn., has an orchard near here of 100,000 peach trees in one solid body, without a break in it. He is reported to have said that he would not sell his property, as it stands, for $250,000.

Good lands adapted to fruit growing can be purchased for from $8 to $30 an acre, according to location, proximity to railroad, &c.

The best peach trees cost from $25 to $50 per 1,000, and from $10 to $15 per 1,000 to set out 100 to the acre. It will cost about $15 per acre to cultivate and care for the trees for four years, the average time for maturity, by which time there will have been incurred a total outlay of about $50 an acre. The profits on one good crop are from $100 to $300 an acre.

Of course, not every year brings a crop, for late frosts will come here as elsewhere. But the record of the seasons shows that one year in every three may be counted on for a good crop; and one yield brings a fortune. And then, unlike many other crops, there is no ruinous outlay to be made every year. The small cost of the land and the trifling annual expense of care and cultivation leave the peach grower comparatively unharmed, even should he encounter a year of total crop failure.

Georgia Peaches in Demand.

The quantity of lands adapted to peach growing in this district, while limited, is still sufficient in extent to admit of very great added development of the industry. The excellence of present transportation facilities enables the grower to market his products to the best advantage; and the constantly increasing demand for Georgia peaches, and the fact that competition by other sections of the country now appears to be impossible, admit of the greatest development of the industry in this section without detriment to the growers' interests.

The peculiarity of the situation lies in the facts that Georgia peaches are of such excellence of flavor and form as to have taken the premium at the Chicago Fair over the fruits of any and all other sections of the world, and, second, that their season is closed before even the less highly-flavored peaches of California are on the market; and, of course, before the Delaware peach has made its appearance. Another thing—Georgia fruit, being only about one-third the distance of California fruit from the valuable markets of the country, is delivered in better condition for less cost.

Keenly appreciating the vast importance of this industry to Macon, the enterprising business men of this city have arranged to hold here, from July 1 to July 20, a Georgia peach carnival, which, during that term, will enable growers to place on exhibition all the best varieties of early and late peaches, as they ripen. It is expected that every orchard of any importance in the State will be adequately represented; that there will be peach growers and investors from all over the country in attendance, and that the showing there made and the facts there given publicity will result in enormous further developments of this industry, and that incidentally therefrom will flow results of vast consequence and importance to the commercial interests of the lively City of Macon.

The site of the carnival is deserving of mention. It will be held in Central City Park, a most attractive plot of ground right in the city, which has been fitted handsomely for exposition purposes, and which contains the most extensive exposition grounds in the South. The exposition buildings cost some $300,000, and on the grounds is the finest mile race track in the South. Here are held numerous important meetings during the year, and for the purpose of encouraging the presence of stock breeders well-equipped buildings are furnished rent free to stockmen who desire to winter their stock here, an offer which is freely accepted.

A land-seeker's rate of one fare will be given by the different systems of railroads from points north of the Ohio River and East. The tickets will be placed on sale July 5, and will be good for twenty-five days.

A Spirit of Enterprise.

But, as before remarked, the fruit industry was not a great factor in making the Macon of the past the thriving city of to-day, and it is by no means the only element to enter into her future development and growth. The spirit of enterprise has always animated her citizens, as evidenced by the fact that Macon men inaugurated the first railroad built in the State, and have helped construct many others since, it being computed that Macon has put $3,300,000 herself into Georgia railroads, as well as giving large tracts of land and valuable privileges.

In point of railroad facilities Macon has few superiors anywhere, her twelve lines of railway radiating in every direction, literally like the spokes from a wagon hub. The railroads have generally reciprocated the friendly feeling evidenced, and have done no small part toward giving Macon a commanding position as a jobbing centre.

Macon has for years been one of the largest wholesale markets in almost every line of goods in the South. Her wholesale trade amounts to nearly $50,000,000 annually. Her 100 wholesale houses include dealers in dry goods, groceries, hardware, shoes, hats, liquors, paper, bags, crackers, candy, tobacco, cigars, and almost everything else wholesaled anywhere. When her rich tributary country is still further developed, there will be opportunity for the further profitable employment of capital in extending the trade of old houses and in establishing new ones.

Cotton and Lumber Interests.

Macon is one of the largest inland markets for cotton, handling some quarter million bales annually, and reaping the benefits of the trade which follows the sale of his product by the planter at this market. This is a fact which makes possible a much further employment of capital in cotton mills at this point. There are already three old and very prosperous cotton mills here, engaged in the manufacture of yarns and sheeting. The prosperity of these mills is proverbial, as shown by the fact that their capital stock is held at figures probably higher than that of any other mills in the South; some of it is quoted at over 100.

Situated as it is in the cotton field of the South, with competent labor, cheap fuel, and unsurpassed shipping facilities, it would seem that the more extensive employment of money in cotton mills here will inevitably be one of the factors in Macon's future growth.

The lumber interest is another important item in the sum total of Macon's business enterprises, and there is undoubtedly a good chance for much greater development of this industry. Along the lines of the Southern, Georgia Southern, and Florida, and Central Railroads are extensive sawmills, whose daily product of yellow pine lumber is enormous. Macon handles much of this product. The annual business of Macon dealers aggregates some 25,000,000 feet, a large portion of which is utilized by Macon builders and woodworkers.

In addition to this trade in yellow pine, a big industry in the hard woods can be worked up here to advantage, as there are tributary to Macon vast forests of the very best oak, hickory, poplar, beach, maple, &c.

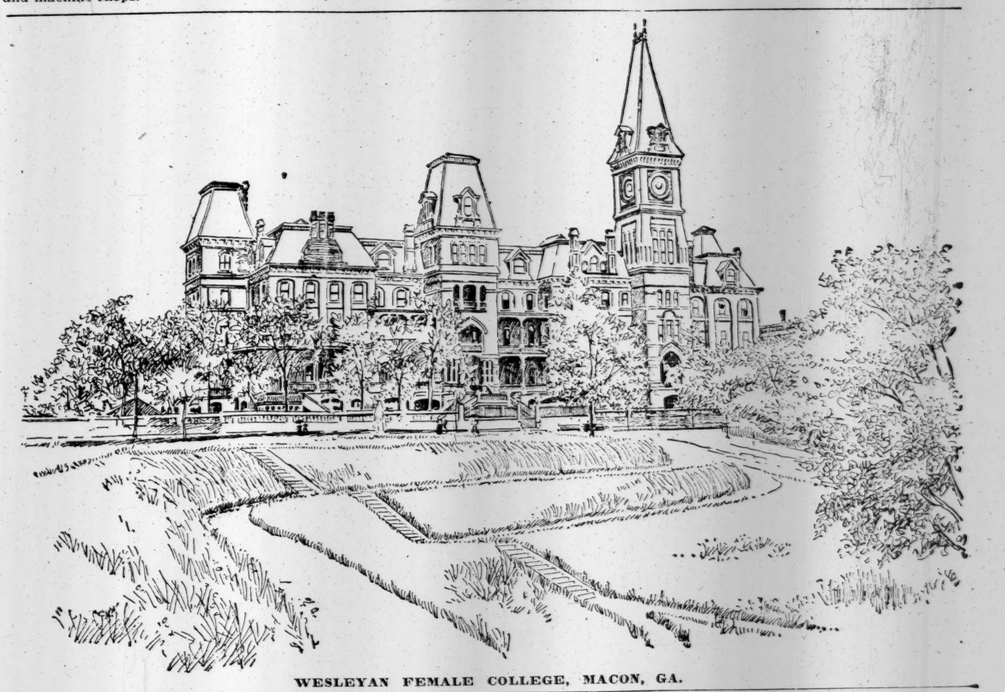
While industrially Macon is by no means an unimportant point, having some forty different industries, 161 establishments, and an invested capital of $3,608,977, still her recognition of the great advantage to be gained from more numerous and extensive manufactories has caused her to make most liberal offers to such industries as may be profitably located here.

Factory sites, admirably situated, are offered free, assistance otherwise is extended when conditions warrant, and manufacturers are granted an immunity from taxation.

Good labor is abundant; coal is $2.50 per ton, and there is within easy access of Macon water power, afforded by the Ocmulgee River, of sufficient force to furnish motive power for a manufacturing city of 100,000 people.

Brick and tile making are of some magnitude among the industries of Macon. There are nine of these establishments, with an output of wares valued at over $600,000 annually. The pipe used in the very extensive system of sewerage now being put in here was all manufactured by home establishments.

Other important industries are carriage and wagon materials, planing and woodworking mills, furniture factories, foundry, and machine shops.



WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE, MACON, GA.

Figures Indicating Growth.

The census figures for 1890 show a marked increase over the preceding decade in the industrial condition of Macon, and a percentage of growth unequaled by any of the important cities of Georgia. In number of establishments the increase was 298 per cent.; in capital invested, 512 per cent.; in number of hands employed, 196 per cent.; in wages paid, 312 per cent.; in value of materials, 185 per cent., and in value of products, 200 per cent.

Owing to the fertility of the country surrounding her, it is stated that she has 150,000 more people and 1,000 more miles of railway within a radius of fifty miles than are contained in the same area surrounding any other city in Georgia, and that within the same limits she has a property valuation of $40,000,000 in excess of that of the richest similar area in the State.

As showing Macon's growth, three statistical facts may be noted.

The increase in population during the ten years between 1880 and 1890 was 79 per cent., a greater percentage than Georgia's other large cities showed. The census of 1890 gave Macon 22,746 persons; but Macon proper has only a one-mile radius, and on the outside of this limit are a number of populous suburbs. A police census is taken annually, and according to the last one, Macon and its suburbs have about 40,000 population.

The increase in taxable valuation between 1889 and 1891 was over $3,300,000, the valuation now being over $15,000,000 on assessed values, which do not exceed two-thirds of the actual market values, making a total net rate not exceeding 1 6-10 per cent. The Post Office receipts increased from $45,390.96 for the year ending March 31, 1880, to $53,590.60 for the year ending March 31, 1892. Macon's net bonded indebtedness is less than $500,000, and her tax rate is but $1.25—State and county $1.10—a total of $2.35, again a favorable showing as compared with other cities of Georgia.

There are seven banking houses in Macon, and they demonstrated their solidity by passing through the late depression unharmed. The deposits in the Macon banks aggregate about $2,500,000. The banking capital of Macon is about $2,000,000, sufficient to handle the business of the city. But real estate loan companies state that there is an insufficiently supplied demand for money on mortgage, and as it is the custom to limit the amount loaned to about one-third of a conservative valuation of the property and to secure the investor 7 or 8 per cent. net, it appears that here is a fine field for the foreign capitalist.

The cheapness of real estate demonstrates the certainty of profitable investments at this time. Desirable business property can be bought for from $50 to $200 per front foot, a condition hardly to be found in any other important city of like population and business interests. Residence locations run from $10 to $100 a foot, varying according to proximity to street railroads.

The electric street railways of the city, by the way, are worthy of mention, in that they are all earning dividends on their stock. The city and suburbs are entirely covered by the various lines, which have some 30 miles of track.

As the volume of hotel business affords a pretty fair index to the commercial activity of a place, it may be of interest to note that the two leading hotels of Macon are among the liveliest places of the kind to be found in the South. The arrivals at these houses, which are both under the competent conduct of a Northern man, resident here some years, average about 120 per day the year around. Of course, the personality of the manager has something to do with the popularity of a hotel; but as, except in the case of a place distinctively a tourists' resort, people do not usually take a railroad journey for the sole purpose of stopping at a well-kept tavern, it is fair to presume that these arrivals represent the main people who come here for business reasons.

As a place of residence, Macon offers many strong attractions. It is a picturesque city with broad avenues, luxuriant foliage, and undulating surface. It is a healthy city, ranking third, according to statistics, in America, and epidemics never come. It has a pleasant climate, the maximum temperature being 95°, the minimum 28°, and the mean 67°. Its water stands the test for purity, ranking in analysis among the purest in the world.

The City's Social Life.

Macon society is composed of as refined and cultured people as are to be found anywhere, and while, as in many other places here, they are proud of their Revolutionary stock and loyal to their Southland, strangers from every section are welcomed to their community and made to feel the full force of true Southern hospitality. It is in this connection worthy of mention that in the City Council are three members of Northern birth, who came here within comparatively recent years.

There are many handsome homes in Macon, and her public buildings and business houses, many of them with fronts or trimmings of the beautiful Georgia marble, would be creditable to a city of much greater population and wealth. Among the important public buildings are the United States Court House and Post Office, the Bibb County Court House, the very handsome Public Library building, and the Academy of Music.

In its schools Macon is particularly strong. The county spends some $70,000 annually on her school system, which is as thorough as the best. In addition to the public schools, there are a number of other institutions which are the pride of the city. The Wesleyan Female College is a famous old school which enjoys the distinction of being the first institution in the world to give a diploma to a woman. This was prior to 1850. The school was chartered in 1836, and has had a remarkably successful career during all the years since. Through the liberality of the late George I. Seney, the college is in a more prosperous condition at present than ever before.

Macon also has the Mercer University for young men, the St. Stanislaus College of the Jesuit Fathers, and Mount De Sales Academy for young ladies, also a Catholic institution.

In charitable and benevolent institutions Macon has a notable list. There are four well-equipped institutions for the care of the orphan, the widow, and the destitute, three of which owe their origin and maintenance to the beneficence of private philanthropy.

The church societies are strong in numbers and in membership. There are twenty-four churches, representing the various Protestant denominations, the Roman Catholics, and the Hebrews; and there are also twenty-one churches belonging to the religious bodies of the colored race.

In all public enterprises Macon is in the front. The city is lighted entirely by electricity, has an efficient Police Department, and an extensive paid Fire Department, costing some $40,000 a year to maintain.

Macon sends out an invitation to the people everywhere to come and see her thrift and share in the profits of her development. She has organized committees and boards to give publicity to the great undeveloped resources and opportunities for investment which are here; she has an active, forceful man for Mayor, and a City Council which backs him up, and everybody here seems imbued with the same determination to put Macon to the front and keep her there.

Investors and tourists can find no more opportune time to visit Macon and the garden spot of Georgia than during the period of the peach carnival. Any information desired will be cheerfully furnished by the Macon Bureau of Information.

CITY OF AUGUSTA, GA.

AUGUSTA, Ga., June 7.—This city, with its 40,000 to 45,000 inhabitants, offers many attractions. It is situated on the south bank of the Savannah River, at the head of steamboat navigation, and surrounded on three sides by a range of hills whose western summit is 300 feet above, while to the south and southeast lies the rich and fertile Savannah Valley.

Augusta was settled by Gen. Oglethorpe, in 1735, who showed his good judgment as to locality and the needs of a city by laying out its streets at right angles and making them wide.

Some of the streets of the city will, at all seasons of the year, compare favorably with any in the Union, notably Broad Street and Greene Street, each of which is 168 feet wide. Broad Street is the principal business street of the city as to dry goods, groceries, and all lines of retail business. It is paved with asphalt, and has upon its lower or eastern end many beautiful residences.

Greene Street is almost exclusively a street of residences, and has upon it many very pretty and costly houses. This street has four rows of shade trees along its entire length—about three miles—with an avenue through its centre of about one-third its width, which could at small expense be improved and beautified and made to equal any in the country. Many of the other streets, while not so wide, are as attractive and beautiful as Broad and Greene Streets.

Augusta is in latitude 30 degrees 29 minutes, and is noted for its mild temperature at all seasons of the year. The usual range of temperature is from 30 to 90 degrees. It is never so warm that relief does not come with the cooling breezes of the dying day, and never so cold but that the midday sun of the Winter months brings with it warmth, life, and strength.

The Signal Service report is as follows: "Mean annual temperature for twenty-two years, 64 degrees; for Spring months, 63.7 degrees; Summer, 79.6 degrees; Autumn, 64.1 degrees; Winter, 48.6 degrees."

Its Streets, Water, and Light.

Perhaps no other city of its size in the South enjoys the same immunity from malarious diseases as does the City of Augusta. In fact, its bills of mortality will compare favorably with the most favored cities in the land. Its death rate for 1894 was but 11.36 per 1,000 inhabitants.

Its streets are broad and airy. Its water is pure and plentiful; coming to its very door from the mountains of Carolina and Georgia, it is distributed to its citizens in every section for sanitary, domestic, and mechanical purposes. Indeed, the people of this favored city have great reason to congratulate themselves upon the good, pure water they have, which, no doubt, is one of the principal factors that contribute to their healthfulness and prosperity.

The city authorities, realizing the vast importance of this question, pure water for all, are every year extending the water mains in the outlying districts, and will in a short time place about 150 tons of additional six-inch water main. The water rates are reasonable. It is asserted by those in authority that the water rates for all purposes are lower in Augusta than in any other city of its size in this country. With its inexhaustible supply of water and a paid Fire Department equipped with the most improved appliances for fighting fire, Augusta stands to-day among the first in the land, and points with commendable pride to the record of its Fire Department.

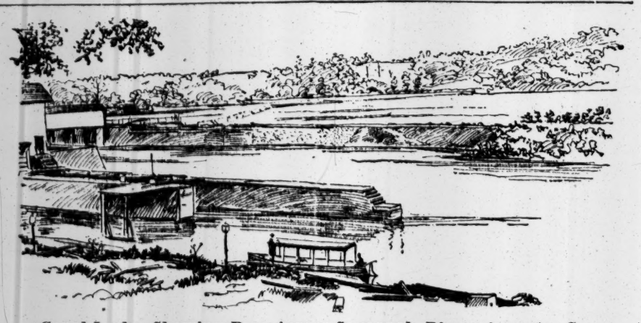
The International Association of Fire Engineers will meet in Augusta on the second Tuesday in October next, and the Augusta department will then give its brethren a good, old-fashioned Southern welcome.

Augusta, keeping pace with all improvements, was quick to adopt electric lighting. Its wisdom has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of all. It can to-day boast of being the best-lighted city in all the South. The Augusta Railway and Motor Company and the Thomson-Houston Electric Company furnish the electric power, and, in addition, furnish power for small industries at reasonable rates.

Its Educational Institutions.

The school system of Augusta will compare favorably with any other, and is excelled by few. The people take a lively interest in the education of all of its inhabitants, and have, therefore, put it within the reach of all, both white and colored alike, to fit themselves for the business marts of the world.

The President of the Board of Education, Charles A. Harper, voices the sentiment of the people of this city in a recent report made to the board, wherein he says: "It is the people's capital, in which every child in Richmond County has an interest, a capital earning for its possessors a more certain and assured income than any moneyed investment could possibly produce, and one of which they can never be deprived by any adverse wind of fortune."



Canal Locks, Showing Dam Across Savannah River, Augusta, Ga.

Churches and Charities.

Augusta has within its borders 52 churches—26 for white and 26 for colored persons. There are 22 Baptist, 2 Catholic, 4 Episcopal, 3 Presbyterian, 13 Methodist, 3 Christian, 2 Lutheran, 1 Adventist, and 2 Jewish churches.

It has been said "You can gauge a man by the company he keeps." Augusta, judging by the provision made for the education of its people and for their spiritual uplifting, desires an educated, spiritual-minded body of citizens, and to this end has provided good churches, whose doors stand open, inviting all who will to come and find a church home within them.

Two hospitals—one for white and one for colored—have been provided by the city, the entire expense of which is borne by the municipality, while their immediate management is vested in the Faculty of the Medical College of Georgia. The City Council has a watchful care over them, and thus, working together, they insure to the unfortunate true care and medical attention, which are so necessary to those who need them. Pay wards are provided for, and those who are able to pay and wish the services of trained nurses and eminent physicians may have them at these institutions.

There is an orphan asylum in the southwestern part of the city which is richly endowed. It gives a home to the homeless little ones of the community, and from its walls many young men have gone out fitted for the great battle of life, some of whom have risen to prominence and usefulness, while its daughters will grace any society in any community. Augusta may well be proud of her orphanage, and love to do honor to its Board of Managers.

The Louise King Home, in the eastern section of the city, on Greene Street, is a large three-story brick building. It was built largely with the gifts of the women of the city, and gives shelter to those who have been widowed.

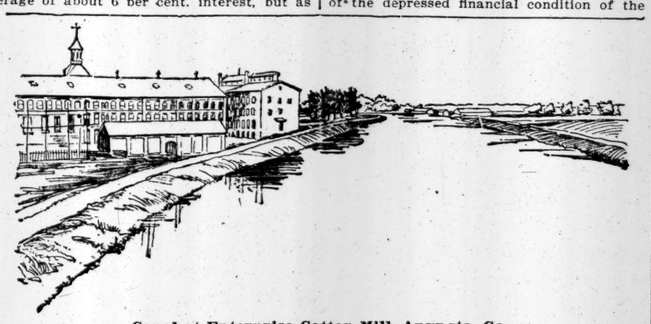
Shipping Facilities and Finances.

Access to the Atlantic coast is easy by rail and water, Savannah, Ga., being 132 miles distant, five hours by rail; Port Royal, S. C., 112 miles, four hours by rail; Charleston, S. C., 134 miles, five hours by rail; Brunswick, Ga., 237 miles, nine hours by rail. All of these points can be reached by water if preferred. With nine railroads and a steamboat line having termini here, the shipping facilities are excellent and afford rapid transit to all parts of the world. With other lines of railroad in contemplation that will at no distant day open up new fields to this enterprising people, this city is destined to take its place among the first and best of the land as to shipping facilities, and indeed may be said to be in that class now.

Augusta is in a healthy condition financially, does not owe a single dollar of floating debt, and rightly prides itself upon the fact that it has never repudiated, scaled, or failed to pay any of its obligations. It has a cash balance averaging $75,000 per month, with an income of about $200,000 a year from other sources than direct taxes on real and personal property.

The city authorities are thus enabled to construct from year to year permanent improvements in the way of macadamizing streets, erecting substantial iron bridges, and other needful things, without increasing the tax rate, which is $1.25 per $100 on the values of all taxable property, real and personal. The tax digests of 1895 show real estate valued at $16,588,350 and personal property valued at $5,931,832, making a total of $22,520,182. There is, besides, more than $1,000,000 in values, i. e., railroad property, &c., which, under the law of the State does not appear in the digest, but from which the city receives its tax.

The bonded debt is $1,750,800, with an average of about 6 per cent. interest, but as the bonds fall due and new bonds are issued to take them up, they are made to bear 4½ per cent., thus each year reducing the interest charges. The 4½ per cent. bonds are sought after readily and bring a premium. The last issue, May 1, 1895, was sold for over 2 per cent. premium. The city is not increasing, nor does it propose to increase, its bonded debt.



Canal at Enterprise Cotton Mill, Augusta, Ga.

The Augusta Canal.

It has been said "for desirability of location and unfailing supply of water this power is unsurpassed upon the continent." Augusta is justly proud of its canal. Built at an outlay of $1,500,000, owned and controlled by the city, cheap power is assured to its patrons. Its dimensions and capacity are as follows: Length of main canal or first level, 7 miles, and including second and third levels, 9 miles. Minimum water way, 150 feet at surface, 106 feet at bottom, and 11 feet deep, making an area of cross section of 1,408 square feet. The area of openings for the supply of the canal amounts to 1,463 square feet, and the entire waters of the Savannah River are made available for maintaining the supply. Mechanical power under minimum fall between main canal and third level, or river, 12,200 horse power. Whole water surface, including Rae's Creek and other lakes, over 400 acres, exclusive of lakes above dam and bulkhead. Present capacity, 12,200 horse power, of which 9,400 horse power is in use, leaving 2,800 horse power that could be utilized for manufacturing industries at the small cost of $5.50 per horse power per annum, which is the uniform price charged.

Its location, in the heart of the cotton-raising region, and at one of the most important inland markets for the staple of the country, together with the even temperature and healthfulness of the climate, the moderate cost of living, and the abundance of labor, renders it particularly adapted to the profitable manufacture of cotton goods, as is evidenced in the success of cotton factories already established upon its banks, some of which are the most imposing in point of architecture in this or any other country. There are eight cotton mills within the corporate limits of Augusta drawing power from the canal, all of which are in a prosperous condition, and have never had to shut down a day on account of the depressed financial condition of the country, but have kept their machinery in motion. All of them, it is believed, have made money, and have been able to pay good dividends. The operatives, as a general rule, are a contented, happy people. It is no matter of wonder then that Augusta stands first as a manufacturing centre in the South.

In addition there are other important manufacturing industries drawing power from the canal, such as lumber yards, door, sash, and blind manufactories, ice manufactories, cottonseed oil mills, foundry and machine shops, flour and grist mills, street electric railway, and electric light and motor plants.

To these may be added many of the same class that use steam or electric power, all of which, with the cotton mills, pay out to employes large sums of money weekly. This money is kept at home, and contributes in no small measure to the continued success of all lines of business.

With all these assured advantages the City of Augusta invites a critical examination by capitalists who are seeking profitable investment, not only of its magnificent water power, but of all the other advantages named, and of no less importance to a safe and successful business career.

The Young Men's Business League, Howard H. Stafford, Secretary, will promptly furnish any desired information, and to this end invites correspondence.

Augusta is the commercial centre of that section of the State known as East Georgia. The Commissioner of Agriculture, Mr. R. T. Nesbitt, has recently prepared and has had printed a book in pamphlet form, with the title, "Georgia; a Fair Field for Home-seekers and Investors," in which appears the following:

East Georgia.

"The following counties are embraced in this part of the State:

"Burke, Bulloch, Dodge, Emanuel, Glascock, Jefferson, Johnson, Lowndes, Montgomery, Oconee, Pulaski, Richmond, Telfair, Twiggs, Tattnall, Washington, and Wilkinson.

"In geological formation the section is tertiary and the elevation above the sea is only 250 feet on an average. As a rule, the country is level and the lands, which are loamy and sandy, with a clayey subsoil, are very productive. Augusta is the commercial centre of the State, and, with its large manufacturing interest, furnishes a home market for many of the small products of the farmer. The principal timber is long-leaf pine, which is the foundation of a large industry in the sawing of lumber.

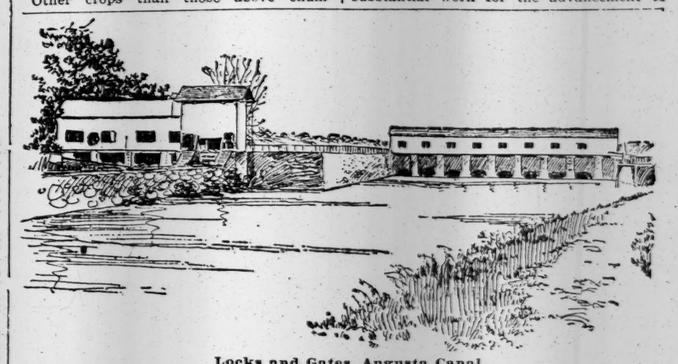
"The staple crops of the counties are cotton, corn, wheat, oats, rye, barley, sugar-cane, and potatoes. In cotton, Burke is the banner county of the State."

The last named joins Richmond County on the south. Its northern boundary is about twenty miles distant from Augusta.

Other crops than those above enumerated as staple crops, such as fruits, melons, berries of all kinds, grapes, and everything found upon a first-class truck farm in any section, may be mentioned. These are grown and made to pay.

There is, it is said, an opening here for many truck and dairy farms. The Commissioner of Agriculture says that no better facilities for market gardening can be found than in the region around Augusta. The climate of this district is so favorable that with some vegetables as many as three different crops can be grown in one season upon the same land.

Land near the city, adapted to truck farming and dairy purposes, can be bought at reasonable figures. With cheap land, a climate unsurpassed for its uniformity, a soil adapted to the successful cultivation of any crop, a good market at the very door, with rapid and safe transit to all parts of the world, with an enlightened, educated, hospitable people, Augusta—and immediate vicinity—while holding out to the capitalist a safe investment and good returns, none the less offers to the man of moderate means a good home life and sure reward for industry.



Locks and Gates, Augusta Canal.

WANTED, A MAN IN EUROPE

Augusta Should Settle the Farm Lands Around Her.

From the Augusta Chronicle.

Augusta should have an agent in Europe, said Col. D. B. Dyer, to secure settlers for the farm lands in the country adjacent, and she should have another to secure options on the land and collect information and make preparations for the immediate settlement of the new arrivals when they are secured.

This should be the work of some commercial organization such as the Business League. The sooner the merchants of the city realize this just that much sooner will Augusta be ahead in the race for material development. Some such organization as the Business League must be supported by the business men of Augusta with a liberality that will enable it to accomplish substantial work for the advancement of the city. There must be more wealth producers in the section of country of which Augusta is the centre. Truck farms and orchards will bring money into the country where they are when their products are grown in sufficient quantities to command daily shipments and low rates.

Some business organization which has the confidence and support of the people can accomplish untold good for Augusta. It can settle the lands that now are left to grow up in grass and make them yield an annual harvest of wealth that will build Augusta up into the greatest of commercial centres in the South.

CITY OF SAVANNAH, GA.

TELFAIR ART GALLERY, SAVANNAH, GA.

In addition to being one of the leading commercial cities of the United States, Savannah is now branching out in manufacturing industries.

Owing to its mild temperature, it is a favorite resort with Winter tourists.

By the thorough drainage of the surrounding country and the use of artesian water, the supply being 12,000,000 gallons daily, the health of the city in the Summer is now fully as good as in the Winter.

Savannah is noted for the good management of its banks. By affording ample facilities and accommodations to legitimate business, and avoiding business of a speculative character, the city has never had a bank failure.

Savannah handles annually about 1,000,000 bales of cotton, about 1,250,000 barrels of resin and turpentine, and immense quantities of timber, lumber, and rice. The shipments of vegetables run up into the hundreds of thousands of packages, not to mention the shipments of watermelons and oranges.

The city desires to foster and encourage new manufacturing enterprises, and suitable sites and other facilities will be offered free to any new enterprises locating here. New enterprises that should succeed are cotton and knitting mills, cigar factories, canning and pickling factories, a sugar refinery, wooden ware, box, bag, and veneering factories.

A perusal of the article that follows will give full particulars, especially under the heading of manufactures.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 7.—Savannah invites the attention of those contemplating the establishment of new homes and industries in the South to the following facts:

Every man, in selecting a home for himself and family, naturally will be influenced in a large measure by the important matters of health and facilities for education which it offers.

Health.

The health record of the city for the past ten years is a part of its history, and shows to great advantage. The authorities, by liberal appropriations for drainage and by the introduction of a system of artesian water, about 12,000,000 gallons daily, have so improved the health of the city that it is now, as has been stated, as healthy in the Summer as in the Winter. The official death rate speaks for itself; last year the average was but 14¾ deaths to every 1,000 of the white population. A comparison in this respect is asked with other cities.

Eduction.

The public schools of Georgia form by far the most interesting feature of her educational system. In addition to the State appropriation this county (Chatham) gives annually about $80,000 for their maintenance and support. The Savannah schools are noted for their thorough system of instruction and good management.

The City.

Savannah has a population of between 55,000 and 60,000. It covers an area of 4,000 acres, has a property valuation of $40,000,000, and a commerce of $120,000,000. The city has 110 miles of streets, 65 acres of public parks, 30 miles of electric street railways, and 5 miles of wharves. It is situated, 18 miles by river from the ocean, on a plateau 50 feet above sea level. It is noted for its beauty as a residence town, and is a favorite Winter resort with tourists. It has one of the largest and finest hotels in the country—the De Soto—and this is usually so crowded that there is now a movement on foot to build even a larger one.

Its natural beauty is not all that Savannah boasts. Its architecture is varied and striking, much of it in the quaint fashion of bygone days, but with those characteristics that the art of the present day is eager to counterfeit. It is rich in historic memories, its society is cultured, art is patronized, and all the influences exist which make a city attractive. All classes of society are found as in other cities, and the question of nativity, antecedents, and political or religious views creates as few distinctions as can probably be found in any one community. The stranger is welcomed, and the new-comer finds friendly neighbors around him.

Climate.

The average annual temperature is 66°. It is seldom that the temperature exceeds 85° in May, 90° in June, and 93° in August, although, on rare occasions, the mercury has gone higher. Sunstrokes, which usually result from heated spells in more northerly latitudes, are almost unknown here.

Commerce.

The commerce of the city, for its size, is enormous. It is the largest naval store market in the world; handling annually over 1,250,000 barrels of resin and turpentine. It receives and exports about 1,000,000 bales of cotton yearly, and its rice and lumber business is very large. Its wholesale jobbing trade amounts to about $33,000,000. The drainage of the low lands around the city has opened up large tracts of rich land for truck farming, and the shipment of vegetables, melons, &c., run up into the hundreds of thousands of packages.

Transportation.

The transportation facilities are of the very best character. In addition to eight steamers per week to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Boston, there is quick service over four lines of railroad reaching all points North and West. Freight from St. Louis, Kansas City, and the West, seeking a foreign outlet, naturally comes to Savannah; the distance being far less than to New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. In other words, Savannah is the nearest deep-water port on the Atlantic Ocean to the great West.

The Harbor.

The United States Government has spent during the last five years $3,500,000 in the improvement of the harbor, and ships of the largest class can now come up to the city. With the increased depth of water the tonnage has also increased, and the last year shows nearly 1,000 steamers and sailing vessels loaded at this port. Three of the United States war vessels have recently come up the harbor and remained ten days, thus proving the increased depth of water. When it is considered that the tide falls from 6 to 7 feet, and these vessels draw 19 and 20 feet, it can be seen what benefit has been derived from the Government work.

Banking.

The banking facilities are ample for the large business done here. The banks are all doing well, and paying dividends of from 6 per cent. to 10 per cent. During the financial panic in 1893, when other cities resorted to Clearing House certificates, no such certificates or other forms of circulating medium were used here, but every check presented for payment was cashed.

The city has never had a bank failure. During the last year Savannah has been made a United States reserve city. The clearings for the year 1894 amounted to $108,536,177.79

Real Estate.

Real estate and personal property show a healthy increase during the last ten years. In 1884 there was returned for taxes $21,015,007; for the last year, $38,009,671. Of course, full values are never returned, and the actual values are considerably more.

Manufactures.

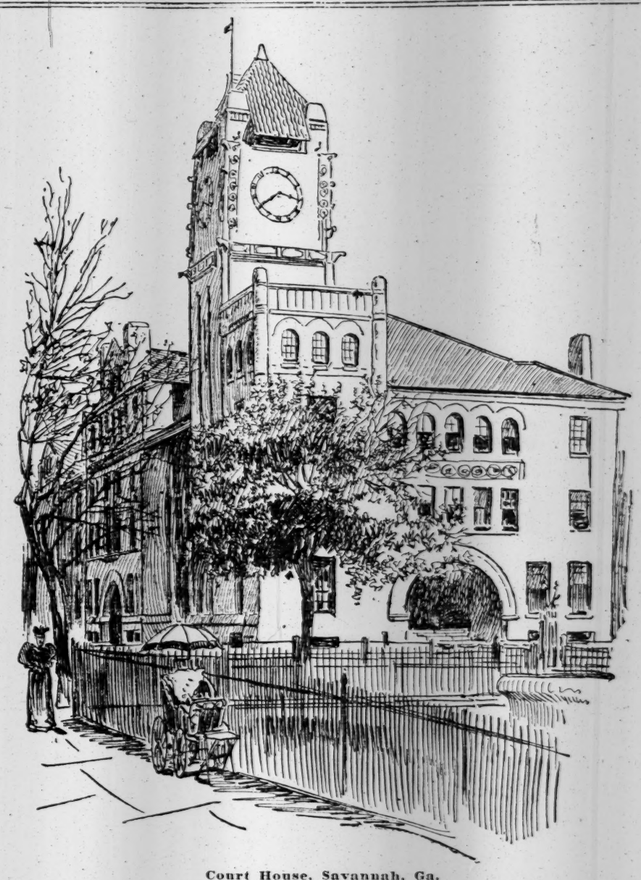
While the city has some manufactories making such articles as cottonseed oil, cotton yarn, fertilizers, sashes, doors, blinds, carriages, boilers, ice, flour, grist, &c., it is in this line that more enterprises are needed.

To this end the Savannah Industrial Committee has been organized, and any one wishing to start a new enterprise here will be given every assistance by this committee.

Owners of large tracts of land suitable for factory sites are ready to present such for the establishment of new industries.

Invariably large supplies of raw cotton, hard wood to be made into furniture, hides to be converted into leather, leather into shoes, phosphate rock into fertilizers, kaolin, dye stuffs, medicinal plants, vegetables for canning and pickling, tobacco for cigars, reeds for baskets and wicker ware, and sugar for refining from the West Indies, Savannah being nearer than any of the Northern cities, form the basis for varied manufacturing industries, for which Savannah, from her geographical position, is especially favorably situated.

Any information asked of the Savannah Industrial Committee will receive prompt attention.



Court House, Savannah, Ga.

THE DE SOTO, SAVANNAH, GA.

THE

Morning News,

SAVANNAH, GA.,

The Representative Newspaper of Savannah and Southern and Eastern Georgia.

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25,000 ACRES FRUIT LANDS.

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Two Hundred 20, 40, and 80 Acre Fruit Farms,

FIVE TO TEN DOLLARS PER ACRE.

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To the First One Hundred Settlers.

Rich Soil, Never-Failing Crops, Lumber plenty and cheap, raises finest Apples, Peaches, Pears, Plums, Prunes, Grapes, Figs, Pecans, English Walnuts, and Peanuts. Vegetables attain large growth, and good markets for everything raised.

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20,000 Acres near Muscadine, Ala.
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10,000 Acres in Cullman Co., Ala., $5 per Acre.
30,000 Acres in Clarke Co., Miss., $2.50 per Acre, (solid.)
1,040 Acres in Dallas Co., Ala., Artesian Wells, $15 per Acre.
22,000 Acres in Fayette and Lamar Co., Ala., $3.00 per Acre.

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COLONIES LOCATED.

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Mineral Deposits.

NEAVE BUILDING, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Holds the Record on the Lakes.

BUFFALO, June 7.—The North Land, the new steamer of the Northern Steamship Company, made her first trip last night, and earned the title of the greyhound of the great lakes, by smashing the Cleveland-Buffalo record. The 183 miles between the two cities were covered in 8 hours and 53 minutes, an average of over 20 miles an hour. The best previous record was 9 hours and 40 minutes, made by the North West last year.

The North Land steamed out of Cleveland at 5:30 last night, and at 1:30 this morning was at the Buffalo breakwater. For a time she ran at the rate of 25 miles an hour, and made this terrific pace with ease.

Indian Boys Placed Under Arrest.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs to-day took in custody two Indian boys, who ran away from the Carlisle (Penn.) Indian School. They are Neatoah, meaning in the Indian tongue Good Thrower, an Arapahoe, and Micatah, meaning Swift Runner, an Apache. The boys were farmed out to a farmer in the neighborhood, but ran away and returned to the school, where they were placed in the guardhouse and served time. After being released they ran away and came to Washington, and asked the Indian Bureau to send them to their reservations. They will be returned to the school. Both boys are intelligent and speak English well. The Apache has forgotten his native language.

WOULD NOT WIDEN ELM STREET

Messrs. Cruger and Mann Propose That the Changes Be Made in Centre Street Instead.

The Board of Street Opening met yesterday in the office of Mayor Strong. Col. S. V. R. Cruger appeared, and said that he would ask the board to rescind the action of the old board in opening Elm Street. He proposed that Centre Street be widened instead as far north as Marion Street, thence adopting the line proposed by the widening and extension of Elm Street. He argued that the opening of Elm Street would cost $5,000,000 or $6,000,000, while Centre Street could be widened for $1,500,000.

Frederick H. Mann made an argument along the same lines. He said that the city would do well to substitute Centre Street for Elm as the street to be widened and improved. He said that it was the great artery of traffic in that part of the city, and that it should be made to accommodate the increasing travel, and thus prevent congestion. He said, too, that when the city authorities had first thought of opening Elm Street it was in view of the belief that the underground rapid-transit route would be built under it. Now that the rapid-transit route is to be under Broadway, he saw no reason for pushing the work, which has not as yet approached the point of demolishing buildings, although the city has taken the legal steps to acquire the property.

Mr. Mann said that the real reason why Elm Street had been chosen as the one to widen was not generally known. He intimated that if it were, it would cause surprise. The Controller asked him to tell what the real reason was, but he declined to answer.

He asked that the board appoint a date when the property owners could be heard. The Mayor asked the other members of the board what the thought of the proposition to give a hearing, and President King of the Park Department said that he thought that it was better to leave the matter alone for the present, and give the members a chance to think it over.

The property owners have made a determined fight in the courts against the city acquiring title. They frequently appeared before the old board when Mayor Gilroy was Chairman, but they could not make the board rescind its action.

On the application of the Corporation Counsel it was decided to change the title by which the park at Seventh Avenue, One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, and St. Nicholas Avenue becomes vested in the city from a fee simple to a qualified title, so that the city might be able to dispose of it at any future time.

Ex-Judge Ernest Hall appeared for property owners of Longwood Avenue, and asked that a day be set when their grievances could be heard. He said that they objected to paying assessments on adjacent streets higher than the assessments paid by the residents of the streets where the improvements were made. Next Wednesday was fixed as the date for a hearing.

Secretary Livingston brought to the board's attention the fact that he had been served with an injunction by the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad against the opening of three streets through the Mott Haven yards of the company. The matter was referred to the Corporation Counsel.

Mobbed a Gerry Society Agent.

Agent Babcock of the Gerry Society yesterday started to take five children from the Tombs to the rooms of the society. After he had placed the children on a Fourth Avenue car, their mother and a crowd of other women surrounded the car, demanded the children, and refused to let the car proceed.

Three policemen went to Agent Babcock's assistance. Some of the women followed the car several blocks.

Mr. Page a Bridge Trustee.

Mayor Strong yesterday removed E. V. Skinner as one of the Trustees of the Brooklyn Bridge, and appointed J. Seaver Page in his place.

Mr. Skinner is a Tammany appointee, and was removed under the power of removal law. Mr. Page is a well-known merchant, a prominent member of the Union League Club, and a Republican.

Minnesota Church Boundaries.

FARIBAULT, Minn., June 7.—At the conference of the Diocese of Minnesota of the Protestant Episcopal Church this morning it was voted to divide the diocese, making a missionary diocese on the same lines as voted last year, and also taking in the missionary diocese of Northern Michigan.

TO BUILD A CHILDREN'S WARD

A Lawn Fete Being Held to Raise Funds for a Consumptives' Home.

The lawn fête in aid of the Brooklyn Home for Consumptives, which was opened at the grounds of the Midwood Club, in the Twenty-ninth Ward, Brooklyn, on Thursday, was continued yesterday.

The fête is for the purpose of obtaining funds to add a children's ward to the institution at Kingston Avenue and Butler Street. The home has $6,000 now in its treasury for the purpose, but $20,000 is needed.

There was a large attendance yesterday, and it is hoped that the amount requisite will be obtained before the fête closes tonight.

The Reception Committee is composed of the members of the Midwood Club, as follows:

W. Keese, E. F. De Selding, John F. Oltrogge, Randolph Brandt, Morrison Hoyt, J. Douglass Wells, H. Wood Sullivan, William O. Schwarzewalder, William H. Clarkson, P. H. McNulty, Joel De Selding, William Brown, Jeremiah Lott, James Lefferts, William H. Beardsley, E. H. Driggs, Webster C. Estes, A. V. Martense, Gustav Jahn, Cornelius Morrison, R. McC. Collins, and Frank Horton.

Mesdames W. A. A. Brown, W. H. Garrison, J. S. Hollinshead, and R. McC. Collins are in charge of the arrangements.

SAYS THE LEGISLATURE IS VENAL

A New-Haven Minister Asserts that He Can Prove Corruption.

NEW-HAVEN, June 7.—The Rev. John H. Mason, pastor of the First Baptist Church of this city, this afternoon, in an interview, renewed his accusation of venality against the Connecticut Legislature. He said: "I am perfectly willing to be summoned before the Legislature at Hartford to tell what I know about it. I am sure I can prove my statements. In fact, my only fear is that the Legislature will not summon me to appear before it."

Mr. Mason said that he had as yet received no message from the Legislature demanding his presence.

The sermon which has created such a stir was preached Sunday night. Mr. Mason's remarks were extremely caustic, and his accusation of venality and lobbyism in the Legislature startled his own parishioners and created a stir in the Legislature.

St. Paul's School Anniversary.

CONCORD, N. H., June 7.—The 49th anniversary of St. Paul's School was celebrated by an unusually large number of alumni and visitors.

At the business meeting of the alumni association the following officers were elected: President, Captain F. H. Appleton of Boston; vice-president, James Cooke, of Philadelphia; Douglass Robinson, Jr., of New York; treasurer, Henry Parish, of New-York; secretary, the Rev. E. M. Parker, of St. Paul's School; assistant secretary, W. H. Foster, of St. Paul's School.

The following committee was appointed to raise an alumni endowment fund of $250,000: Dr. J. M. Colt, St. Paul's School; Douglass Robinson, Jr., New-York; George R. Shelton, New-York; E. A. Stevens, Hoboken, N. J.; the Rev. John Hargate, St. Paul's School.

Portrait of Dorman B. Eaton.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The Civil Service Commission to-day received a large crayon portrait of Dorman B. Eaton of New-York, who was the first President of the commission, being appointed by President Grant and continuing under President Hayes until the commission went out of existence, owing to the discontinuance of the appropriation. The portrait will be hung in the board room.

The Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association.

Elsewhere an attractive statement of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association appears.

This company announces, in the face of a stringent condition of monetary affairs, an increase of $382,905 in new business during the past year, with death claims paid since its organization in 1881 of over $23,000,000.

The Mutual Reserve Fund notifies its patrons that it carries a reserve or emergency fund amounting to the sum of $3,923,159.56, which strengthens its resources to that extent, and acts as a safeguard to the $300,000,000 of its insurance in force, represented by the 98,000 policies now carried on its books for the benefit of policyholders. Such a statement is calculated to impress the mind of the public.

Economy in the administration of a company's business, and a judicious and careful investment of its funds, together with the prompt and exact payment of honest losses naturally constitute some of the important factors in the getting of business by every large insurance company.

ELECTRIC LIGHT FOR THE STATE CAPITOL

The New Contract, It Is Claimed, Will Result in a Great Saving.

ALBANY, June 7.—The Board of Trustees of State Public Buildings has authorized and approved a contract made May 15, by the Superintendent of Public Buildings, with the Municipal Gas Company of Albany, for the gas and electric lighting of the Capitol Building and the Executive Mansion at $30,000 per year, for a term of three years.

The contract was approved as to form by the Attorney General, and will result in a saving of about $10,000 a year, and avoid the necessity of renewing the electric machinery at the Capitol, estimated to cost $60,000. The cost of gas and electric lighting last year, the latter being furnished by the Capitol electrical plant, was $39,688. The total cost of the electricity was $26,974, and for economy in this item electric light service was supplied from 4 P. M. only, during the sessions of the Legislature. Under the new contract the current is to be furnished during the whole twenty-four hours, and, in addition, power is to be supplied for the operating of the electric elevator in the State Library.

The present contract requires that 3,800 incandescent lights of sixteen candle-power each, and fifty-four arc lights each of 2,000 candle-power, shall be furnished, with all repairs, supplies, and maintenance.

The International Postal Congress.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Postmaster General Wilson to-day received a letter from Edward Hohn, Director of the International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union, at Berne, Switzerland, stating that he would arrive in Washington during the week beginning June 16 to confer with him and the officials of the Foreign Mail Service with a view to making preliminary arrangements for the coming postal congress, which will assemble at Washington, D. C., some time in 1897.

Mrs. Mary McCourt 102 Years Old.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., June 7.—Mrs. Mary McCourt of this city reached her one hundred and second birthday to-day. She was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, and was married there. Her husband died fifty years ago. She was ill to-day and there was no observance of the event.

THE LEADING AFTERNOON FAMILY NEWSPAPER IN VIRGINIA, WEST VIRGINIA, NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

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The intelligence and purchasing power of its readers is unsurpassed in this territory.

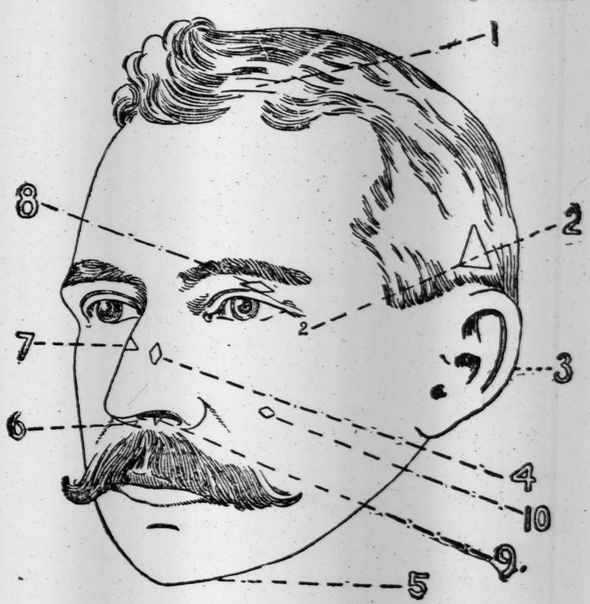
ADVERTISING RATES ARE REASONABLE, AND MAY BE OBTAINED OF THE HOME OFFICE OR

H. D. LA COSTE,
38 Park Row,
New-York.

REFLECTED IN YOUR FACE.

Skin and Nervous Diseases That May Be Easily and Speedily Cured.

John H. Woodbury, President of the Dermatological Institute, 127 West 42d St., New-York, inventor and patentee of facial appliances and surgical instruments, has become famous through the marvelous success achieved in the treatment of skin diseases, the removal of facial blemishes, feature irregularities, imperfections, &c., &c. All the world knows his celebrated "NECKLESS FACE." He is manager of branch Dermatological institutes in all large cities, and twenty-five of the most skillful surgeons and skin specialists in the world constitute his corps of active operators. He has had twenty years of practical experience in the treatment of nervous and skin diseases, and stands alone as a specialist in this line. Among his scientific aids are an electric burr machine for removing the unsightly nasal hump with which many are afflicted, and for clearing the breathing passages of the nose; a gauge knife, with which the extended ears are made to lie close to the head; a simple instrument for producing dimpled cheeks and chins, and other devices equally successful in making ugly faces attractive and old faces young. A very simple and painless operation on the nose cures some of the most persistent cases of catarrh. He has an application which removes the entire skin of the face, or furnishes a new skin for one that is blemished or disfigured. Powder, coal, birthmarks, scars, pimples, wrinkles, lumps, fleshworm pits, &c., &c., disappear as if by magic beneath his skillful touch. Superfluous hair he removes by electricity, easily and completely. His book on Dermatology tells how all these things are done. Mailed on receipt of stamp. A book free at his office 127 West 42d St. Consultation free at office or by mail. Charges moderate.



THE NECKLESS FACE CHART.

OPERATIONS: No. 1 removes wrinkles from the forehead.
No. 2 removes "crow's-feet" and wrinkles from beneath the eyes or around the nose.
No. 3 contracts the skin back of an extended ear and causes it to lie close to the head.
No. 4 is the inner operation in the nose for the cure of catarrh.
No. 5 reduces the bagginess of the double chin and makes it clear-cut.
No. 6 reduces nostril partition, gives it proper shape, and changes the whole character of expression.
No. 7 removes the hump on the nose, which is unsightly and annoying.
No. 8 takes the "slack" out of the drooping eyelids and brightens up the countenance.
No. 9 straightens a crooked or ill-shaped nose-wall.
No. 10 produces a dimple in the cheek.

JOHN H. WOODBURY,

DERMATOLOGICAL INSTITUTE,

127 West 42d Street, New-York.

PRINCIPAL BRANCH OFFICES:
1218 Walnut St., Phila., Pa. 11 Winter St., Boston, Mass.
Champlain Building, Chicago, Ill. Union Trust Building, St. Louis, Mo.

Many persons may not know that

WOODBURY'S FACIAL SOAP

for the Skin, Scalp, and Complexion was invented by John H. Woodbury, Dermatologist, who has had twenty years' practical experience treating diseases of the skin. It is a pure antiseptic toilet soap for daily use, a sure preventive for all contagious diseases, and no other is "just as good." For sale everywhere. A book on Dermatology with every cake.

THE CITY OF ATLANTA, GA.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 7.—Perhaps it is well enough at this time to take stock, as it were, to look a little into the conditions existing to day in the only city in the United States which could have been induced to follow so soon after the Columbian World's Fair with another big exposition, which it is seriously intended shall be a world's fair of international interest and importance.

It is proverbial that Atlanta's business men have made the city important by always standing together and working together. They have created an object lesson which is even yet unheeded by some of the older communities in the South, where divided counsels often prevail and where a disposition on the part of the many to let whatever is to be done fall on the shoulders of the few is not infrequently met. Thus, the Cotton States and International Exposition is a tangible expression of Atlanta's vim and united way of doing things.

Not unnaturally, some of the older cities of the South have sometimes looked askance at the efforts and the ambitions of this bantling; but before the exposition closes, the great part Atlanta is playing in the work of letting the world know the South's great resources must become universally recognized, for the benefits in which all must share will soon become apparent.

Causes of the City's Growth.

A great many elements have combined to bring about Atlanta's growth and progress, for great cities are not made by chance.

Within Southern territory, of which Atlanta is the most populous city, there is a greater diversity of resources than can be found anywhere else on the globe. Coal fields inexhaustible, iron ores of wide extremes as to quality and richness, gold fields which have yielded profitable returns for well-nigh a century, marble of the best quality, now being used for interior and exterior purposes from Maine to California; granite which is used for paving and building purposes throughout the East, North, and West; vast hard-wood forests, water power enough to run half the mills of the Union, here are numerous and prosperous. They include three cotton mills, cottonseed oil mills, iron works, wood-working and furniture establishments, marble and granite works, agricultural implement works, fertilizer factories, terra cotta and brick works, flouring mills, extensive breweries, a perfumery factory, a piano factory, a trunk factory, and show-case works. In fact, a factory of greater or less capacity manufactures here almost every kind of article used by the people of Atlanta.

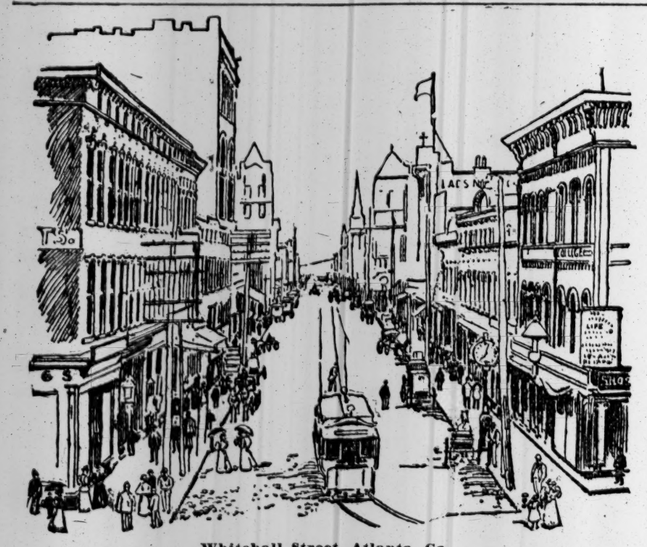
The transportation facilities of Atlanta are, of course, some of her conspicuous advantages. The great Southern Railway system affords, through its network of main lines and leased branches, direct connection with New-York and the North, with the seaboard at Brunswick, the Northwest via Cincinnati, the West via Birmingham. The Seaboard Air Line gives another Northern connection of importance via the Old Dominion Steamship Line from Norfolk.

Complete local communication is established by the following, in addition to the foregoing systems: The Georgia Road, the Georgia Central, the Western and Atlantic, operated by the Louisville and Nashville; the Marietta and North Georgia, the Atlanta and West Point, and the Atlanta and Florida Roads, the latter a feeder of the Plant system.

Healthfulness and Temperature.

Healthfulness and a comfortable temperature must have some effect on the growth of a city not only in the way of attracting immigration, but for their influences on the character of those to the manner born. It is a matter of pride with Atlanta that her elevation—1,050 feet—is greater than that of any other city of as great size in America saving Denver alone. This elevation gives an exemption from oppressive heat and makes the climate a delightful one the Summer through. While North, East, and West there have been several periods of very oppressive heat this Spring, at no time has the thermometer here so far recorded ninety-degree weather. The mean annual temperature is 60°, the maximum above zero being 94° and the minimum 13°. It is stated for a literal fact that throughout the Summer the nights are always so cool as to make a blanket necessary for comfort.

The death rate is rather remarkable, having been for 1894 only 16.38 per 1,000, that of the whites being but 11.51. In addition to natural reasons for this condition—the altitude, natural drainage, and freedom from malarial poisons—there are added reasons in an extensive and complete sewer system and a supply of the very best water. It is a striking fact that during times of cholera and yellow fever epidemics



Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.

a rich agricultural region, the finest peach, pear, and grape raising section in the United States; cotton fields yielding all the supplies possible for home manufacturers to consume—all these and more are within the area named.

Widespreading Area of Trade.

Atlanta figures that her real trade area includes the territory between the Potomac and the Rio Grande, and regards the day as not far distant when she will become the leading manufacturing city and the leading wholesale and jobbing market of the South. Her trade now foots up about $150,000,000 a year, and the value of her manufactured products is about one-third that sum.

Her commanding geographical position—nearly central to the ten great States bounded by the Ohio and the Potomac, the Atlantic, the Gulf, and the Mississippi—her unsurpassed rapid-transit and low-rate railway transportation facilities to every port and to every point near and remote, in the far and wide extending interior; her salubrious climate, in which the most delicate fabrics and goods peculiarly sensitive to atmospheric humidity can be carried the year through without fear of injury; free from all dread of cyclones, inundations, and earthquakes; and her demonstrated healthfulness, which admits of business being transacted uninterruptedly the entire year, make a tremendous sum of advantages.

Raw material of every description—iron in the ore or pig, and other metals and minerals; cotton, long-leaf pine, hickory, oak, ash, maple, beech, black walnut, yellow poplar, dogwood, and other hard and soft woods; all vegetable and animal fibre, hides, pelts, steam coal, and all other raw material needed for the successful prosecution of every branch of manufactures and mechanical industries known to man, are either kept here heavily in stock, or can be had quickly from points on the many lines of railway centring here, within easy distance, at a low cost of material and freight, while within the city limits, and in close proximity all around, are extensive beds of the best clay suitable for terra cotta work, sewer pipe, and brick making.

Labor, sober, competent, and industrious, can be had at reasonable rates; day laborers' pay ranging from 75 cents to $1.25 a day, mechanics' $1.50 to $3.50. Factory hands, boys, girls, and women, are paid from $2 to $6 a week. The cost of living in Atlanta is, of course, much less than in regions where many months of cold weather require heavy fuel and clothing expenditures.

Steam coal for manufacturing purposes, obtainable in unlimited quantities over the railroads penetrating the Alabama coal fields, sells at from $1.60 to $2.10 per ton.

Advantages in the way of market and transportation facilities, and the fact that every branch of business and all kinds of manufacturing industries can be carried on throughout the entire year, without fear of interruption from freezing, inundation, or epidemic, would seem to give Atlanta every opportunity for the most extensive manufacturing enterprises.

The manufactories already in operation Atlanta fearlessly opens her gates to all refugees, it having been demonstrated that these diseases will not become epidemic here. During the last epidemics at Jacksonville, Brunswick, and Pensacola there were a number of cases of yellow fever imported into Atlanta, but there was no case where the disease was communicated.

While there is an average annual rainfall of fifty inches, configuration of the earth's surface and the prevalence of north and west winds of brisk average velocity render the atmosphere dry and bracing, and such an affliction as sunstroke is unknown.

Handsome Homes and Business Buildings.

In the way of picturesque features, Atlanta's location gives pleasing natural effects, and her citizens have adorned their principal residence streets with broad grounds and luxuriant shade trees. Peachtree Street is one of the famous residence streets of the country, and there are a number of others of scarcely less beauty, in addition to which are several public and private parks.

There are many very handsome residences in the finest architectural style, and a number of the public buildings and business houses are of the most modern and elegant construction. One of the office buildings is of a character similar to the best of New-York's modern structures; the Opera House is hardly surpassed, architecturally or in interior finish and decoration, by any of America's best theatres; the Hotel Aragon, a Northern enterprise, by the way, and conducted by a Northern manager, is built and finished throughout on the best modern lines; the well-known Kimball, with its massive structure and accommodations for a thousand guests; the Capitol building, a noble specimen of the most imposing style of construction, and a number of buildings now under way will add to the creditable list.

Not all the buildings are modern, and there is a crying need for improvement in the way of a railroad station to replace the present inadequate and by no means impressive "car shed," but this need is well recognized, and is likely to be remedied. As to business houses, competition may be relied upon to spur property owners on to improvement.

The real estate situation is an interesting one. It would impress a stranger that the retail centres are hardly fixed yet, the sections most in demand now and most highly valued being in those blocks lying for several squares along both sides of the railroad tracks. But this property, being well built up, and there being already two viaducts across the tracks, will doubtless remain in favor for some time. Prices of business property at and near the business centre steadily range, according to location, from $500 to $3,000 per front foot, and pay in rentals not less than 6 per cent. net on these valuations.

But the striking feature of this is that the best inside real estate is not on the market, and investors have much trouble in getting owners to make prices. Some Boston capitalists, particularly T. Jefferson Coolidge, late Minister to France, and one time President of the Atchison Railroad, has bought several pieces of business property, but in at least one case has had to materially alter his plans because of the impossibility of getting owners to relinquish desired holdings.

A Flattering Financial Condition.

To those who recall the facts that Boston and New-England money built up several Western cities, that during the period of their greatest activity Eastern money flowed in a perfect stream into that section, both for the purchase of property and for investment in real estate loans, it is of some interest and significance to note these Boston investments in Atlanta. It is said that Boston men have about $1,500,000 worth of real estate here, and are quietly picking up good holdings whenever an opportunity presents itself.

Vacant storerooms are scarce, and vacant houses very hard to find. There are several million dollars in building operations and public improvements in sight, including a number of business buildings, a consolidation of the Southern Railway car shops here, several new hotels, which the needs of exposition days will make of prime necessity, besides extensive street improvements.

Some Inman Park (Atlanta) Homes.

Atlanta's assessable valuation is $54,000,000, representing a real valuation of about $75,000,000. The tax rate is now $1.50, and it is expected that within a year or two it will be reduced to $1.25.

The city's bonded indebtedness is about $3,000,000, largely incurred in the construction of the city's magnificent system of water works, which have their source of supply in the Chattahoochee River, eight miles distant, and which have a pumping capacity of 10,000,000 gallons daily. Should she decide to dispose of the water works, they could be sold for enough to pay her entire bonded indebtedness. Other property owned by the city—parks, buildings, &c.—is worth over $2,000,000 more. The credit of the city is so high that in recent years she has floated a 4 per cent. bond at par.

The ample water supply, sufficient, it is said, for a city of many times the present population of Atlanta, together with the excellence of the Fire Department, give Atlanta insurance rates as low as the lowest anywhere. In the last ten years the total losses by fire have been less than $900,000. The losses last year, which was an average year, amounted to an average per capita of 90 cents.

A public institution worthy of some mention is the crematory for the disposition of the solid garbage. The crematory has been in operation nearly a year, and has proved so satisfactory that two others have been ordered to be purchased by the City Council.

There are 100 miles of electric street railroads, which cover every section of Atlanta and many of its suburbs. The electric company also supplies the city entirely with electric lighting.

The banking business of Atlanta is indicative of her strength and growth. There are seventeen banking houses, with a capital and surplus of over $4,000,000. The ten banks in the Clearing Association showed deposits on May 25 of $5,374,000; loans and discounts, $5,580,643. The Clearing House reports are made only on business actually done, by which it appears that there has been an increase of over 25 per cent. in the clearances of May, 1895, compared with those of May, 1894.

Schools and Colleges.

The public-school system is consistently thorough and complete, there being common schools and high schools for boys and girls, respectively, and where pupils can get an education that will fit them for the professions. There are also industrial schools, three medical colleges, a business college, &c., besides a number of schools and colleges for negroes.

The Young Men's Library Association, with a building of its own and some 20,000 volumes, evidences the presence of an active interest in literary matters. The Young Men's Christian Association has a very imposing building in the central part of the city and gives evidence of being in a flourishing condition. It is fitted with a gymnasium and other features adopted by similar institutions throughout the country.

The Police Department has the confidence of the people in its efficiency and integrity, and serious breaches of the peace are infrequent. There are people who attribute this latter fact largely to the absolute control which the authorities have over the liquor traffic. It seems singular to see real universal closing, and especially where the hour is 10 o'clock in the evening. But there are heavy penalties for violations of the law, and, as there was a prohibitory law put on the city at an election held not many years ago, the liquor dealers are apparently without power, and are willing to accept conditions now imposed as a kind of compromise measure. So now there is a one-thousand-dollar license, a restriction of location to the area within the fire limits, and a clause requiring the doors to be closed and the saloon cleared of customers precisely at 10 o'clock P. M.

Atlanta is well supplied with churches, there being about 100 edifices, with a total seating capacity of 60,000. A number of these structures are of striking architectural appearance, are of very handsome exterior finish, and are, as a rule, in the charge of able ministers of the Gospel.

The City's Social Life.

Socially, Atlanta is everything that might be expected of a city with the vim of a Chicago, combined with the Southern graciousness of a Richmond.

So much has been said about Atlanta's resemblance to a Northern city that the impression frequently finds lodgment in the outsider's mind that it is Northern people who built, own, and "run" Atlanta.

While it is true that there are some Northern men here, some Northern money, and even enough old Northern soldiers to maintain a Grand Army post, yet Atlanta is as much a Southern city as Chicago is a Northern or Western one.

Here are representatives of old Southern families in abundance, and among the ten millionaires of Atlanta and among the leaders in all public enterprises the men relied on to do things the most are men who came out of the Confederate Army penniless, and who, by their own force of character, made themselves and helped make Atlanta.

Opportunities will occur during the exposition for more accurate opinions about Atlantians, for it is one of the objects of the Board of Women Managers to make the exposition an occasion for the expression of Southern hospitality in its proverbially lavish form. There will be many opportunities given for visitors to find out how gracious the Atlanta hostess is, how luxurious and refined are her surroundings, how typically Southern is her hospitality, and how sincerely and thoroughly she welcomes her Northern visitor.

The men will find in the clubs and at the hands of the Atlanta man comfort and entertainment to their entire satisfaction. For a city of 100,000 people or so, the luxuries of life are most abundant.

Atlanta Federal Building.

A striking characteristic of Atlanta at all times is the favor in which she is held by every kind of organization as a place for meeting. Hardly a week passes without some national or district convention, and frequently one treads so closely on the heels of the other that the hotels are taxed to their utmost to provide for the lingering and the forward guest.

Therein lies the greatest menace to the success of the exposition, a condition so well recognized that the exposition management is offering a bonus of $10 a room for every temporary hotel put up here in time for the exposition. A number of builders are at work on this line now, the exposition bureau of public comfort is arranging for accommodations in every private house which will open its doors, and whatever may be done will be. Of the four new hotels now under construction, three will be finished in time for the Exposition.

As Atlanta increases in popularity as a stop-over point for Northern tourists, she will need a few more hotels of the character and the capacity of the Aragon and the Kimball.

The recent arrangement for allowing a fifteen-day stop-over on tourists' tickets must have a tendency to increase the number of visitors continually, for with assurances of comfortable quarters the curiosity to see this historic spot would be sufficient to induce a very large per cent. of tourists to put in a few days, at least.

There are interesting drives about the city, which include visits to Inman Park, Grant Park, and the Exposition (Piedmont) Park, from which Sherman threw the first shell into Atlanta. A sightseeing tour generally includes a visit to the United States post, Fort McPherson, on which $1,500,000 has already been spent by the Government, and it is expected that it will take at least that much more to complete all the improvements contemplated. It will then be the second finest post in the United States. Of passing interest it may be mentioned here that among the officers stationed there is he who once was known to fame as the "Drummer Boy of Shiloh," a popular soldier, who by a recent promotion is now known in army circles as Major Clem.

In almost every direction around Atlanta are found the fields of battles and engagements fought during the months preceding the final capture of Atlanta by Sherman in 1864. Old rusty and corroded accoutrements, arms, and missiles are even now plowed up from the fields and brought in for sale or exhibition. In a shop window on Broad Street is exhibited the most literal fulfillment of sacred prophecy likely to be met with. It is a piece of a bayonet, slightly curved, and sharpened at the end. It bears the marks of contact with the soil, and carries this inscription:

"This piece of bayonet was picked up on the battlefield, and for two years used as a garden hoe by Erastus Johnson."

PROUD OF ITS NEWSPAPERS.

Journals That Have Helped to Build Up Atlanta's Prosperity.

Atlanta never tries to deny the debt of gratitude she owes her newspapers; in fact, she appears to appreciate fully the great part they have played in her development, as is evidenced by the reverence in which she holds Henry W. Grady's memory, to whom a beautiful monument and a memorial hospital have been built, and by the cordial co-operation she gives to her leading newspapers to-day.

The personnel of the Atlanta newspapers always has been remarkable. Such a staff as Capt. Evan P. Howell always has around him is a rare one, even in metropolitan journalism. Clark Howell, "Uncle Remus" Harris, Frank Stanton, and the half-dozen bright young men who complete the staff of The Constitution form a corps of conspicuous workers not equaled on many other newspapers.

As much in these days depends on the business management of a paper, Col. W. A. Hemphill, who founded The Constitution in 1868 and has been its business manager ever since, is deserving of a large measure of credit for the conspicuous prosperity of the paper. But the era of its greatest success dates from the day in 1876 when Capt. Evan P. Howell, then a practicing attorney of Atlanta and acting in that capacity for Col. Hemphill, made an arrangement for a half interest in The Constitution. One of the first things he did was to get Henry W. Grady interested. Grady had had a meteoric career as publisher of an unsuccessful competitor of The Constitution, but Capt. Howell recognized his brilliancy, force, and tremendous energy, and with this team—Col. Hemphill at the business end, Capt. Howell as director of its policies and editorial management, and Henry W. Grady in charge of its news features—The Constitution at once took a commanding position among Southern newspapers.

With the national fame that came to Grady, after his New-England dinner speech at New-York in 1886, he was in demand for public addresses and other public work to so great an extent that he required an assistant in his position of managing editor, and Clark Howell was assigned to the task.

Mr. Howell is a conspicuous example of a well trained journalist. After a course at college, he was sent North for an experience in journalism. He worked for some months on The New-York Times, and afterward on The Philadelphia Press, and then was made night editor of The Constitution. After the untimely death of Henry W. Grady, in 1889, Mr. Howell succeeded to the position of managing editor, and, although a young man of little more than thirty years at the present time, he has shown a degree of enterprise, skill, and ability which have given him wide recognition as one of the notable journalists of America.

Capt. Evan P. Howell, who still directs the policies of The Constitution, is a rare type of the genial gentleman combined with the doughty warrior. He is vigorous of language, relentless in combat, and persistent to the last in whatever course he adopts, whether it meets with popular approval or otherwise. On the other hand, he is a generous friend, a genial companion, with an inexhaustible fund of anecdote and story, with which he illustrates his always interesting conversation, and no man in the South has done more to obliterate sectional lines and prejudice than he.

The Evening Journal is another important newspaper of Atlanta. With its large circulation and conservative and competent conduct, it would be considered a creditable evening newspaper in any Northern or Western city.

The Journal was founded in 1883. In 1887 it was purchased by the company now in control, and incorporated. The Hon. Hoke Smith, now Secretary of the Interior, was made President, and H. H. Cabaniss business manager. Since the elevation of Mr. Smith to the Cabinet, the management of The Journal has fallen more directly and completely into the hands of Mr. Cabaniss, who is considered one of the best managers in the country. He is ably assisted by F. H. Richardson, editor in chief; T. E. Horton, managing editor; Walter Howard, city editor, and J. S. Cohen, Washington correspondent.

From the day the present management took charge of its affairs, The Journal has enjoyed uninterrupted prosperity. Soon after the change of ownership it was found necessary to purchase one of Hoe's perfecting presses. In 1890 business had increased to such an extent that it was necessary to purchase another, and within the past two months a contract was closed with Messrs. R. Hoe & Co. for one of their forty-five-thousand-dollar quadruple presses, the latest improved.

Mr. Cabaniss, the business manager, is one of the energetic and popular men of Atlanta. He is Vice President and a Director of the Cotton States and International Exposition, and he is always ready to lend aid to any enterprise that will be beneficial to the South.

There are other publications—dailies, weeklies, trade papers, &c., all of which have an individuality, and some of which, as in the case of Dixie, a manufacturers' paper, are eminent in their field. In fact, in newspapers, as in all other features of Atlanta, the city's location is a factor of tremendous importance. She is far enough away from every important point to compel reliance on herself and her own papers and institutions.

Individuality and self-confidence arise out of these conditions. The tributary resources determine the extent to which development can go when all other conditions are so favorable as those surrounding Atlanta. The richness of the section upon which Atlanta depends is so palpably great as to justify the faith of the enthusiastic Atlantian—that as long as the Nation grows and the South develops the increase in Atlanta's prosperity and population will proceed without halt, until she has reached at last the quarter-million mark in population.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company.

The business of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York in the Southern States, as its reports indicate, showed a marked increase in 1894, its gains of insurance in force being very large. A great many leading business men are reported by this company to have taken the limit of life insurance issued by the Mutual Life. Among these are:

John A. G. Carson, a prominent citizen of Savannah, Georgia, through Messrs. W. W. Bussey and D. Kraus of Savannah.

W. J. Watson, a widely known hotel man, and senior member of the firm of Watson & Powers, proprietors of the famous "De Soto" of Savannah, Ga., has recently purchased a policy for the full limit of $100,000 in the Mutual Life.

William F. Ladd, President of the Galveston, Chamber of Commerce, a leading business man of that promising seaport city and a prominent citizen of the State of Texas, has just taken a $50,000 policy upon the five per cent. debenture plan, making in all $100,000 which he carries in the company.

W. D. Cleveland of Houston, Texas, has recently shown his confidence in the Mutual Life by taking out the limit. He had one policy in force for $10,000, and applied to J. M. Bradshaw, District Agent at Houston, for $90,000 additional insurance, which has been issued, thus placing the limit on his life.

John H. Kirby of Tyler County, Texas, has likewise taken the limit of $100,000. He is the organizer of the Texas Pine Land Association and of the Gulf Beaumont and Kansas City Railway.

Of the fifteen Southern States and Territories south of Virginia, in which the Mutual Life paid death claims amounting to $1,266,800, the State of Texas received $272,844, or more than twenty-one per cent. The inhabitants of the "Lone Star" State fully appreciate the benefits of life insurance.

North Pryor Street, Atlanta, Ga.

All About the New South

And the Exposition.

The Atlanta Constitution.

THE REPRESENTATIVE EXPONENT OF SOUTHERN PROGRESS.

THE ACCEPTED INDEX OF SOUTHERN OPINION.

The Daily==10 to 12 Pages.

The Sunday==24 to 36 Pages.

The Weekly==12 to 16 Pages.

Daily and Sunday, $8 per annum; Weekly, $1.00.

If you want to keep posted about The Great Exposition to be Held in Atlanta Next Fall—Send Your Name for

THE DAILY AND SUNDAY CONSTITUTION

FOR SIX MONTHS, $4.00.

Study about the South—Get Word Every Day from the Garden Spot of the Continent—Broaden the Scope of Your Observation and Read of the South as It Is.

If You Live in the Country

And wish to know something about SOUTHERN AGRICULTURAL LIFE, and the inducements for Western immigration to the South WHERE EVERY DAY OF THE YEAR IS A WORKING DAY, and where it is never TOO HOT nor TOO COLD to check the hand of industry.

Write for

THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION

CIRCULATION

156,000.

THE WIDEST CIRCULATED OF ANY WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

On the Western Hemisphere.

THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION is a news, agricultural, and domestic publication, ranking FIRST of the STANDARD HOME PAPERS for the FARM. It has 30,000 subscribers NORTH of the Ohio River, 20,000 WEST of the Mississippi, and over 100,000 in TEXAS, ARKANSAS, and THE SOUTH.

Send for a Sample Copy

—Either Daily or Weekly.

Don't delay—but try *The Constitution!* Its BROAD AND LIBERAL Spirit—its PATRIOTIC IMPULSE—its EXCELLENCE AS A NEWSPAPER will commend it to every fireside.

Address **The Constitution,**

ATLANTA, GA.

Southern Railway Co. System

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE SOUTH.

This system, with its connections, forms the shortest and most direct route between the

North, South, and Southwest

Operates over its own rails through the States of

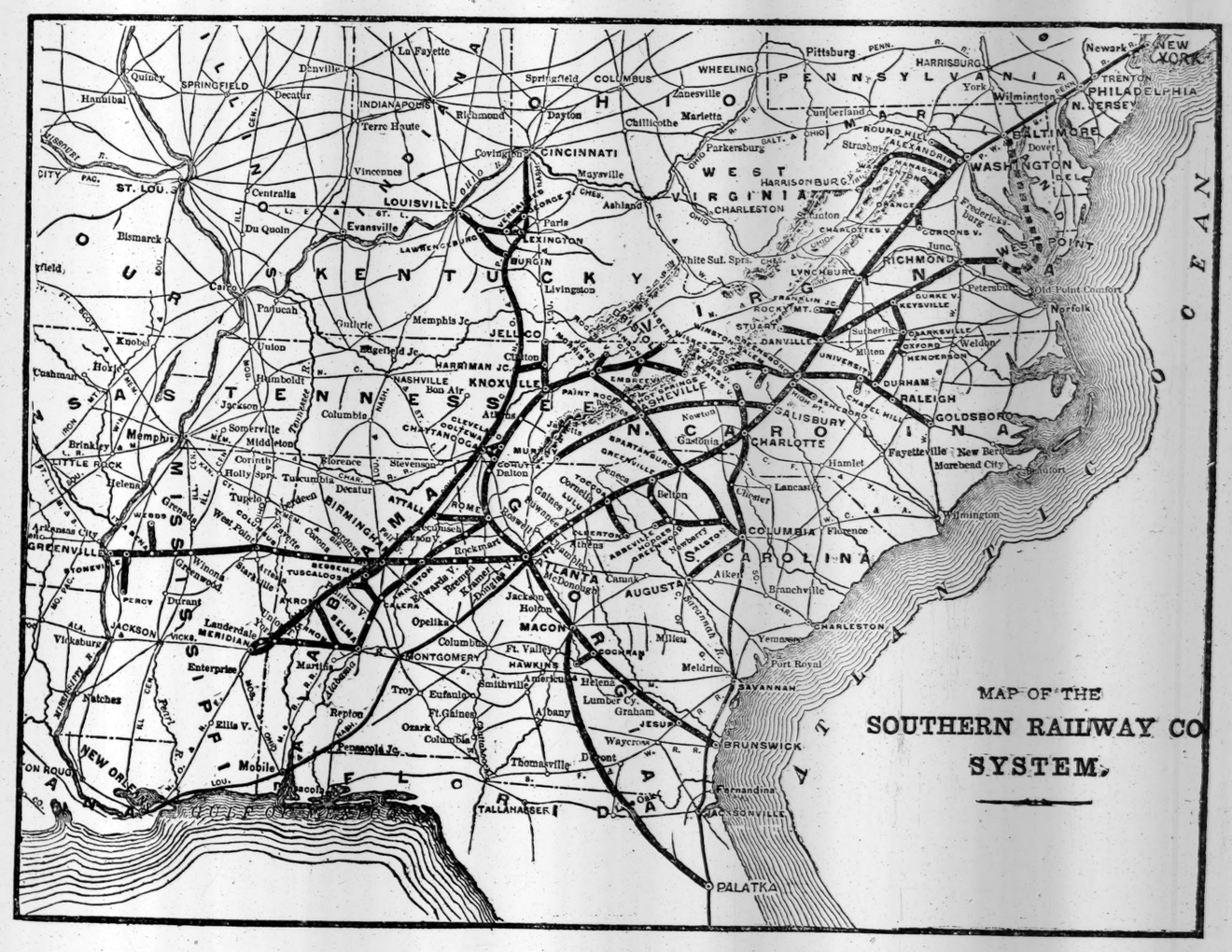
Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky.

Its trains are among the fastest and safest in the entire country; complete Pullman dining and sleeping-car equipment, giving perfection of service and highest standard of railway travel, operating the famous Washington and Southwestern Vestibuled Limited between New-York and New-Orleans, carrying dining and sleeping cars; also Pullman Drawing Room Sleeping between

NEW-YORK and ATLANTA,
NEW-YORK and NEW-ORLEANS,
NEW-YORK and MEMPHIS,
NEW-YORK and BIRMINGHAM,
WASHINGTON and CHATTANOOGA,
WASHINGTON and ASHEVILLE,
WASHINGTON and KNOXVILLE,
WASHINGTON and COLUMBIA,
NEW-YORK and SAVANNAH,
NEW-YORK and JACKSONVILLE,
NEW-YORK and TAMPA.

The Southern Railway also operates **The United States Fast Mail** with Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars and first-class day coaches between New-York, Washington, and all prominent commercial centres on and east of the Mississippi River and Savannah, Jacksonville, and Florida points.

This route was selected by the Government for the prompt expedition of United States mails.



Cotton States and International Exposition

ATLANTA, GA.,

SEPT. 16th TO DECEMBER 31st, 1895.

The tracks of the Southern Railway at Atlanta are the only ones that run to the Cotton States and International Exposition Grounds. For the proper handling of the enormous traffic extensive preparations are being made so as to give quick and rapid transit between Atlanta and the Exposition Grounds All trains from New-York and the East pass directly by the building, where a most extensive view can be had from the train. Excursion tickets will be sold at greatly reduced rates.

EASTERN OFFICES:

NEW-YORK—271 Broadway { R. D. CARPENTER, Gen'l Agt. / ALEX. S. THWEATT, East'n Pass. Agt.
BOSTON—228 Washington St. { WALDO ` . PEARCE, New-England Agt. / GEO. C. DANIELS, Trav. Pass. Agt.
PHILADELPHIA—32 South Third St. F. B. PRICE, Agt.
BALTIMORE—106 East German S.. G. R. NEEDHAM, Agt.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—1300 & 511 Penn. Ave. L. S. Brown, Gen'l Agt. Pass. Dept.

W. H. GREEN, Gen'l Supt. JNO. M. CULP, Traff. Mgr. W. A. TURK, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Washington, D. C.

Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association.

E. B. HARPER, President.

Home Office, Mutual Reserve Building, Cor. Broadway and Duane St., New-York.

READ ITS RECORD FOR 1894:

$3,070,514 Paid in death claims from Dec. 31, 1893, to Jan. 1, 1895, being more than half a million dollars paid to beneficiaries every sixty days.

$21,800,000 A grand total of over **$21,800,000** has already been paid by this Association to the widows and orphans and beneficiaries of its deceased policy holders.

$81,365,145 Application for insurance amounting to $81,365,145 was received at the Home Office in 1894, being an increase of nearly **$16,000,000**, over the amount received in 1893.

$300,000,000 The total business in force now exceeds $300,000,000.

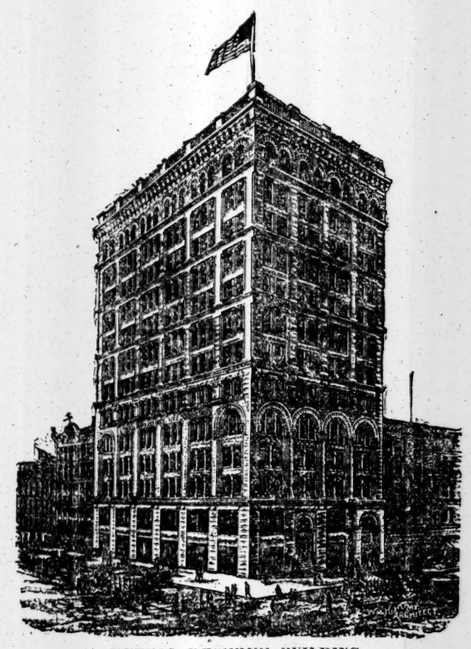
$3,920,000 The Surplus Reserve Fund now exceeds **$3,920,000.**

1881. The Eloquence of Results. 1895.

Number of Policies in force, over	98,000
Interest income annually exceeds	$135,000
Government deposits	$500,000
Claims paid every 60 days approximate	$500,000
Bi-monthly income exceeds	$800,000
Reserve Emergency Fund exceeds	$3,920,000
Total Death Claims paid exceed	$21,800,000
Saved in Premiums over	$40,000,000
New business received in 1894	$81,000,000
Total Insurance in force exceeds	$300,000,000

"The Association's system of premiums is exactly as regular as the level premium system. Each class of company does something which the other does not, and each class of company is deserving of patronage for the goods it has to sell.

AUG. F. HARVEY,
Actuary, Missouri Insurance Department."



MUTUAL RESERVE BUILDING.

60 PER CENT. DIVIDEND SAVED IN PREMIUMS. **60**

The total cost, for the past 14 years, for **$10,000** insurance in the Mutual Reserve amounts to less than Old System Companies charge for **$4,500** at ordinary life rates—a saving, in premiums, which is equal to a cash dividend of nearly **60 per cent.**

"A bird in hand is worth two in the bush."

40 MILLION DOLLARS SAVED IN PREMIUMS. **40**

THE MUTUAL RESERVE, by reducing the rates to harmonize with the payments to widows and orphans, has already saved its policy holders more than Forty Million Dollars in Premiums.

FORTY MILLION DOLLARS.

OFFICIAL EXAMINATIONS.

Since 1882 the Association has been officially examined and indorsed by the following Insurance Departments and experts:

By the Insurance Dept. of N. Y., 1885.
By the Insurance Dept. of Ohio, 1886.
By the Insurance Dept. of Michigan, 1887.
By the Insurance Dept. of Wisconsin, 1887.
By the Insurance Dept. of Minnesota, 1887.
By the Insurance Dept. of Rhode Isl'nd, 1887.
By the Insurance Dept. of Missouri, 1888.
By the Insurance Dept. of Colorado, 1889.
By the Insurance Dept. of West Va., 1889.
By the Insurance Dept. of N. Dakota, 1891.
By the Insurance Dept. of Kansas, 1893.
By the Insurance Dept. of Illinois, 1894.
By the Insurance Dept. of Ohio, 1894.
By the Insurance Dept. of Texas, 1894.
By the Insurance Dept. of S. Dakota, 1894.
By the Insurance Dept. of New-York, 1895.

Also by the distinguished Actuary, the late Hon. Elizur Wright, ex-Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts, 1883.

Each of the above Insurance Departments officially certifies that the books and accounts of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association are correctly kept; that its management is intelligent and upright, and that every honest death claim has been promptly paid in full.

Progress of the Association from Dec. 31, 1881, to Dec. 31, 1894.

Year.	Insurance in Force.	Cash and Invested Assets.	Reserve or Emergency Fund.	Death Claims Paid.
1894	$293,366,106.00	$4,246,143.90	$3,827,635.15	$20,754,847.87
1881	7,633,000.00	6,024.83	None.	None.
Increase	$285,733,106.00	$4,240,119.07	$3,827,635.15	$20,754,847.87

THE RESERVE FUND PROTECTED.

The Reserve, Emergency, Fund *is held in trust for the policy holders* by the Central Trust Company of New-York and other reliable corporations and departments appointed by Government, with which it is deposited.

☞*Not a single dollar of the accumulated or invested reserve fund has ever been used or required either for the payment of death losses or for any other purpose.*

EXCELLENT POSITIONS OPEN

in its Agency Department in every Town, City, and State to experienced and successful business men, who will find the *Mutual Reserve the very best Association they can work for.*

Further information supplied by any of the MANAGERS, GENERAL or SPECIAL AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES, CANADA, GREAT BRITAIN, OR EUROPE.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE HOME OFFICE INVITED.

THE EQUITABLE

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

H. B. HYDE, President,
JAMES W. ALEXANDER, Vice President.

Issues a policy contract without ambiguous clauses or annoying restrictions, payable immediately on maturity or at death of the assured.

ONE OUT OF MANY POLICIES MATURING IN 1895.

20-Year Endowment Policy.
20-Year Tontine Period

Policy No. 94,591, for $2,000, was issued in 1875, on the life of a resident of Boston. The total sum paid by him in premiums was $1,907.20. The following are some of the optional methods of settlement offered for his selection at the end of the Tontine Period, in 1895:

1. CASH (A cash return of the total amount paid in premiums, together with interest on the same at the rate of 5 2-3 per cent. per annum.)	$3,038.34
2. PAID-UP POLICY (This option would give a return to beneficiary on the death of the assured of over $384 for every $100 paid in premiums.)	7,338.00
3. ANNUITY FOR LIFE	214.1

Under date of February 2, 1895, the holder of this policy writes as follows in reference to this policy:

"These results are even better than I anticipated, and are much better than those I have knowledge of in other companies. Indeed, I am so well pleased with the advantages offered by the Equitable that I have this day applied for another policy. J. G. S."

In considering this example, note that the return is IN ADDITION to the protection furnished by the assurance for twenty years. Such protection has a money value to the policy-holder, (as in fire insurance,) and, if that value is taken into consideration, the total surrender value of the policy will be seen to GREATLY EXCEED THE CASH RETURN.

OTHER TWENTY-YEAR TONTINE ENDOWMENT POLICIES ISSUED IN 1875. RESULT AT MATURITY IN 1895.

No.	Amount.	Total Amount paid by policy-holder in premiums.	Cash return to policy-holder at maturity.
95,116	$6,000	$5,721.60	$9,115.02
95,662	2,000	1,933.20	3,066.94
96,201	5,000	4,874.00	7,714.04
96,743	5,000	4,979.00	7,840.10
98,346	2,500	2,448.50	3,870.54
98,954	2,000	1,941.20	3,075.94

The foregoing are endowments. Those who do not wish to pay ENDOWMENT rates may prefer a "Life" policy.

Twenty years ago the Equitable Society issued "Life" policy No. 94,951 to a resident of Providence. He paid $4,810 in premiums; he enjoyed the protection of $10,000 of life assurance for twenty years, and in February last the Society paid him $5,332.40 in cash. If he had not drawn the cash value the society would have given him a paid-up policy for an amount exceeding that of the original $10,000 policy.

Examples of other Endowments, or of "Life" policies (for any amount from $1,000 to $100,000,) will be furnished on application.

Fill out the following Coupon, tear it from this page and send it to THE EQUITABLE.

Please send me for examination illustrations of policies actually paid in 1895, and cost of $..... of assurance, with optional settlements at expiration of ..... years, at Age .....

Name .....

Address .....

To the Equitable Life Assurance Society,
120 Broadway, New-York.